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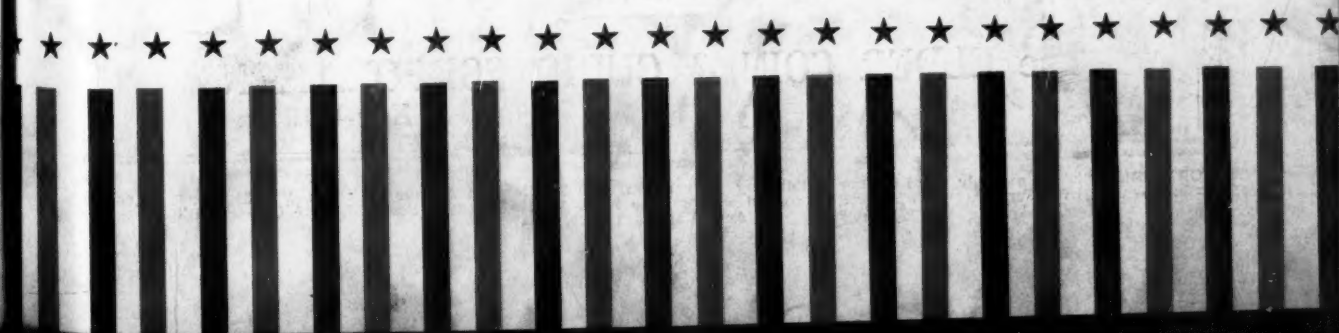
HOBBIES

THE MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS



19 JULY 34

fifteen
cents



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Gold Dollar, fine, each	\$ 2.10	Vicksburg Citizen on Wallpaper, 1863	.75
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C.S.A. \$2 Bill, 1864, uncirculated	.15	Alexander III, very fine silver coin	1.50
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APPRAISERS

Liebmann, George, Washington Grove, Md. Publisher of Manual; valuations of dead, unmarketable bonds, etc. o84

AUTOGRAPHS

Haberman, Alvin R., 92 S. Orange Avenue, Newark, N. J. Flyers', Presidents' Autographs; bought and sold. d34

BOOKS

Anderson, Robert, 535 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Books, Prints, Clippings, any subject. au43

Ed's Book Store, 3161 Woodward, Detroit. National Geographics, Old Sheet Music, Old Books. Specializing in mail order business. s12

CURIOSITIES

Percher, Hermann & Co., Rua Libere Badaro 6. seh. Sao Paulo, Brazil. Brazilian Butterfly Works, Coins, Curiosities. o84

DIME NOVELS

Bragin, Charles, 1525 West 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dime novels bought and exchanged. je35

ENTOMOLGY

R. C. Casselberry, 71 Price Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. Want lists solicited. Students collections. my53

EPITAPHS

Bethel, W., 166 W. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. Wants photos of queer grave stone epitaphs. Camera users write me. ap35

FIREARMS

Blank, Ernest, Van Wert, Ohio. Wants Colt Pistols marked Patterson, Guns, Accessories, Indian Relics. s34

Ellis, F. E., Webster Groves, Missouri. Antique Firearms. List 5c. Prehistoric Indian Relics, etc. Thirty years' experience. ja35

Klipp, Geo. A., Niverville, N. Y. Wants old Colts, Flintlock Pistols and Revolving Rifles. mh35

Porter, John A., Shirley Hills, Macon, Georgia. Wanted old Colt Pistols in fine condition. mh53

"Shift," North Woodstock, New Hampshire. For 50 years, the best for less. Relics. Moderns. mh35

Stagg, 762 Garland, Los Angeles. Wants engraved, old Colts, oddities, freaks, in multiple shot pistols. f53

White House, The, (Walter C. White, Jr.), Main St., Ashburnham, Mass. Antiques, glass, prints, guns, etc.

GEMS — MINERALS — ROCKS

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E. Karlsen & Co., Inc., 15 West 44th St., New York City. Importers Chinese Jades, including Gem quality. my53

Nathan, Max Co., Inc., 68 Nassau, New York City. Importers, Dealers. Pearls, Precious Stones, Rough Gems, Cameos. mh53

INDIAN RELICS

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Orcutt, Theo., Tecnor, Calif. Dealer in Indian Relics, Iridescent Obsidian Arrow Points. d34

Boudeman, Donald, 234 South Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Prehistoric. Selis, Exchanges, Extensive Variety. Send lists. mh35

Flske, Frank, Fort Yates, N. D. Produces valuable pictures and books. Subjects: Sioux Indians. n34

H. J. H., 231 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind. Wanted: Old Indian (metal) tomahawks with handle. f34

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Littlecote Stamp Shop, Incorporated, 249 Genesee St., Utica, New York. Catering to stamp and coin collectors. d34

MUSEUMS

Gargoyle Museum, Richlandtown, Pa. 5 Miles from Quakertown. State Highway 212. Antiques, General Line. my35

MUSIC

Wagner, Paul, 303 West Drew, Houston, Texas. Sheet Music Period 1842-1865; Books. d34

NUMISMATICS

Bolender, M. H., Orangeville, Illinois. Dealer. Holds large auction sales. my35

Cockey, Edward W., 3933 Cloverhill Road, Baltimore, Maryland. Commemorative Coins. Large Cents. Wanted Wholesale. ap12

Studley, George, 159 Albemarle St., Rochester, N. Y. War Medalist. Send list and price each. n34

Wismer, D. C., Numismatist, Hatfield, Pennsylvania. Paper Money. my35

PALEONTOLOGY

Tone, Mrs. R. M., 115 Avenue B, Billings, Mont. Dinosaur gizzard stones. Museum pieces. o43

PICTURES — PRINTS

Universal Art Bureau, 1945 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill. Pictures and Old Engravings for sale. ja35

SCOTTISH TERRIERS

Garbrae Kennels, Breeders-Importers, two miles west of Angola, Indiana, on Highway 20. n34

SHIP MODELS

Moore, Dennis, 370 Lexington Ave., New York. Ships, models and nautical things. my35

STAMPS

Battles, Frank H., 1404 Broadway, Ann Arbor, Mich. United States—Good Mixtures. Price List. mh35

Kerr, Wilbur F., Drawer C, Princeton, New Jersey. First Day Commemorative Covers. Want lists solicited au43

Lowe, John H., 30 Page Street, Toronto, Canada. Sets, Packets, Mixtures, Price List. d34

Simon, Harry, Cliffside Park, N. J. Covers. General Line Approvals Exchange. Wanted Used Airmails.

Wong, Arthur H., Kapaa, Kaula, Hawaii. United States and Asiatic Stamps. Price list free. ja34

TAXIDERMY

Koch, Charles P., Taxidermist, Von Ormy, Texas. Attractive trophies for sale. jly34

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VOL. 39

No. 5

Hobbies

The Magazine for Collectors



A Consolidation of

Sports and Hobbies
 Philatelic West
 Hobby News
 Collector's World
 Eastern Philatelist
 Curio Monthly
 "Novelette"
 King's Hobby
 Philatelic Bulletin
 Post Card World
 Redfield's Stamp Weekly
 Photo Bulletin
 New York Philatelist
 Hobby World
 Philatelic Phacts
 The Collector
 Stamp Collector's Magazine
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 The Shipmodeler

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JULY, 1934



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 Collecting at Large
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 Hobby Shows Here and There
 Cross Collecting
 Laces
 The Isaiah Thomas Printing Press
 Maybe You've Heard It
 The Glove Collector Unearths Some History
 Circusiana
 Autographs
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 Rocks and Minerals
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WARM days make us naturally turn our thoughts to the activities of the collectors of nature objects. There are many trails that the lover of the out-of-doors may pursue.

THERE are two boys in St. Paul, Minn., David Brink and John McCarthy, who have made a collection of skulls of various kinds. In their collection they have the skulls of a beaver, muskrat, porcupine, squirrel, rabbit, chicken, duck, ringneck pheasant, turkey, silver fox, domestic cat, and raccoons. One of the boy's father is a doctor so he uses his discarded surgical instruments in preparing specimens. One skull takes from four to seven hours to prepare it properly.

MRS HARRY LEWIS of Seattle, Wash., has adopted a method of displaying her cacti collection that has been used quite a bit by the collectors of old glass. She has arranged glass shelves in her windows (about five shelves to a window) on which she places her cacti and desert plants. The collection is artistically potted, some of them in ordinary flower pots, others in Mexican pottery, and unusual colored baking dishes. One nice thing about this hobby according to Mrs. Lewis is that it required so little care. Water about three times a week. In the winter she says cacti rest, so her collection is kept in a temperature of 50 degrees. Many of her specimens are from California and others she has secured from Africa. This is Mrs. Lewis' recipe for getting cacti started off right. "After you break off your plant, you leave it for two weeks until the sap is no longer running. Then plant it in the pot or bowl and give very little water until it is rooted. Too much water rots cacti and you must be sure that your flower pots have good drainage."

ANOTHER lover of cacti is Donald Cook of Hollywood. He spends most of his spare time on the desert looking for new kinds of cactus plants when he isn't with his friend Mary Brian.

MANY persons in the United States have deplored the passing of the country store and soap box whittler. In Poland, however, this art is recognized and encouraged and the variety of objects created will make it interesting for some collector of the future. In Zakopane, Poland, in the Carpathian Mountains, practically the entire young male population whittles and carves with an artistry that puts to shame the most ambitious creations of early American "ship-in-the-bottle artists." Now

a government school of wood work has been established for the mountaineers, and some remarkable pieces of art are being turned out. Before the whittling school was organized, the mountaineers used to carve all sorts of decorations on their wooden doors and beams, and when every conceivable object of daily use was beautified, they carved saints images.

REX BRASHER, who lives on a 150 acre bird sanctuary in Chicadee Valley near Kent, Conn., has spent forty-five years of his life painting bird pictures, most of which was done largely in the open mountains, on the shores of lonely lakes or in the middle of marshy swamps. Not satisfied with his first set of some 400 paintings the artist burned the lot and started afresh. He often went to museums for accurate count of tail feathers and such matters as birds' whiskers and eyebrows. One hundred 12-volume sets were reproduced from the original by photographing and hand painting in water colors by the artist. Each set subscribed five years before completion, sold for \$2,400.

ONE collector believes that the starfish is the strangest of all sea animals. They are edible, and have a red eye on the outer end of every leg. They are bi-sexual, and range in variety from one inch to two feet in diameter. Their mouth is in the center of the rays. If you cut a live one into several pieces and cast them into the sea each piece will grow into a perfect starfish. They crawl by means of suckers under their arms. They feed on shell fish by clutching an oyster or clam shell until the shell opens enough so that the starfish can suck the animal out. Miss Mary Hutchinson of Venice, Calif., is a collector of starfish. The ones she does not care to preserve for scientific interest she fashions into ash trays and ornaments. Some of her specimens measure twelve to fourteen inches in diameter.

A HOBBY that appeals usually to old and young is collecting tropical fish. We have even known collections that started in the bath tubs until a home could be improvised. Quite a variety can be had at the ten cent store. Many teachers have placed aquariums in their schools finding that the children soon become absorbed in the specimens, often con-

tributing to the care of the collection, and learning much about aquatic life through this medium.

METEOR observing, according to Dr. Paul W. Merrill, astronomer at the

Mount Wilson Observatory, is a fascinating hobby in which amateurs may take records of value to astronomical institutions. Incidentally, there are many engaged in the collection of meteorites (portions of fallen stars), and their findings aside from giving personal pleasure have been of invaluable interest and help to the scientists. Residents of Marshfield, Oregon, report seeing a meteor fall into the ocean on a recent early morning. Light from the meteor, lasting several seconds, was sufficient to illuminate the landscape and make all substantial objects visible.

THIS is the busy season for the butterfly collector and don't forget that there is romance aplenty in the life of that beautiful specimen which you are chasing. It is said that the males are sometimes quarrelsome about the affections of their lady loves. Often the males quarrel particularly when in the presence of females. Sweet smelling perfumes are said to play a part in the lovemaking of the male. When courting the male of certain species will fly around the female and spray her with fragrant scents.

THERE is always a new mystery story in the study of insect life. S. F. Aaron, an amateur naturalist and insect artist reports to the American Nature Association, Washington, D. C., that there has been discovered a mysterious instinct for solitude on the part of tiny lice or aphids which have become infested by grubs of certain kinds of wasps.

ORCHIDS were one of the hobbies of Mrs. Charles D. Armstrong. Mrs. Armstrong collected specimens of these and fern plants valued at \$35,000 and then presented the collection to the city of Pittsburgh.

"HORSE of the hearth, chick of the hearth, chick of the god of the hearth," are three names applied by the Chinese to crickets of which they have been especially fond of down through the ages. They have used various method of getting collections for their specially and ornately designed cricket jars. Usually, however, they are captured at evening. In the north of China a lighted candle is placed near the entrance of their hole, and a trap box is held in readiness. Some of these traps are works of art in carved ivory.

According to Berthold Laufer, curator of anthropology of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, many people in China rear hundreds of crickets in their homes, and have several rooms stacked with the jars which shelter the insects. The rich employ experts to look after theirs.

A READER wants to know what became of the large collection of North American butterflies, assembled by the late Dr. William Barnes of Decatur, Ill. The collection was purchased from the widow by the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture under an act of Congress. The price paid was \$50,000. The collection contained 500,000 specimens, 300,000 of which are named and carefully systematized. More than 10,000 species are represented, and it is one of the most complete collections of North American lepidoptera in existence, as

well as one of the finest insect collections of any character.

THE personal experiences of a snake collector are varied. Here is the story of one that appeared in *Hunter-Trader-Trapper*.

The garter snake is the most abundant of all the non-venomous North American snakes. On April 18, 1923, while collecting material for a scientific institution near Klamath Falls, Oregon, I captured 72 of this species (*Eutonia elegans*) in one hour, and within a mile or so of the city limits. At the time garter snakes at Klamath Falls were as thick as mosquitoes in an Arkansas swamp, but as they were absolutely harmless nothing was done towards their extermination. One day a native son, whose name I was unable to learn, decided to assume the role of a local St. Patrick. His decision came about in this way:

In some manner he had learned the address of a New York firm that

manufactured hat bands, pelts, neck ties, purses and other novelties from snake skins. He wrote this firm offering to furnish them skins by the hundreds and in response they agreed to buy all he could furnish.

The snake hunter at once started his serpent round up and, in a short time, had hundreds of the reptiles corralled in a wooden pen. He again wrote the Eastern firm and told of the many snakes he had ready to ship. The firm, in reply, wrote and explained that they did not want the live snakes or their bodies, but would purchase only the dried skins.

The snake collector's heart sank. He went out to his pens, took one long look at that writhing, squirming mass of ophidians, and at the mere contemplation of killing and skinning them, his stomach revolted, so he loaded the whole outfit into an enclosed wagon, carried them out of town and dumped them off on the bank of the river.

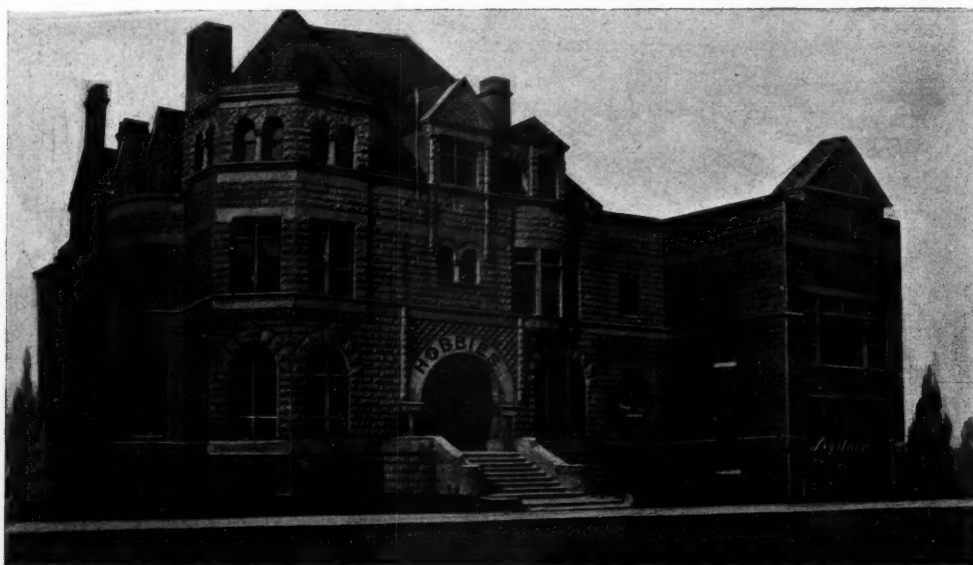
NEW MUSEUM OF HOBBIES

THIS is the new Museum of Hobbies which will be unlike anything in the world. It is an old stone mansion that was built forty years ago by James Brega, millionaire board of trade operator, and adjoins the present property of *HOBBIES* Magazine. There are twenty-two rooms in the mansion and one room will be given over to each of the important collection hobbies. A third floor will be added to the present building of the Lightner Publishing Corporation faced in stone to harmonize with the other building. Later on a 3-story

stone wing extending out to the street on the other side to match the present wing will be built, the top floors of which will be added to the museum and the lower floor to the printing and engraving plant of the publisher. The entire garage across the hundred and thirty feet of Michigan Avenue frontage will also be used for the printing plant. In this way the museum will not be a burden to the company but will on the other hand be a valuable advertisement for the magazine. Millions of people drive on Michigan Boulevard annual-

ly and many of them will be attracted by this unusual museum.

It is not our intention to duplicate the work of any other museum. Collections which are shown better in the Field Museum, Chicago Historical Society, Newberry Library, Museum of Science and Industry or any of the numerous institutions of the kind in Chicago will be given only limited space, sufficient for representation, in the Hobby Museum. There will be no hobby neglected but those that are not shown elsewhere will be featured to greater extent. It is our plan to



Here the publisher of *HOBBIES* plans to arrange in beautiful and unusual settings hobby collections of many kinds not found in the ordinary museum.

humanize the museum. We will avoid the cold display of specimens in cases and aim to display material in proper surroundings. We shall not lose sight of beauty. None will ever refer to this museum as a "junk shop." In many instances humor will predominate, keeping in mind the modern educational policy of fun while learning.

Work of rehabilitation is now under way. The old mansion was built to last a thousand years. It contains an old-style grand staircase. The first floor in the large corner room is being removed so that the room will be two stories high. It will be paneled in the famous carved mahogany that was lately removed from the old Farwell mansion, one of the finest in Chicago. A pipe organ will occupy the space on the second floor over the entrance way overlooking a chapel-like meeting room with its stained glass windows and rare Russian altar. Folding doors connecting the adjoining rooms on the first and second floor will be equipped with balcony railings for additional audience space when needed. The beautiful, arched ball room on the third floor to be known as the Butterfly Ballroom will be a show place unrivaled in the world. The entire walls and ceiling will be encased in glass enclosing the most colorful mounted butterflies in their actual state. Violet X-ray indirect lighting will bring out their shining fluorescence in every hue of the rainbow, creating a startling and unforgettable effect.

The Hall of Stamps will represent

every conceivable kind of stamp collecting. It will be a show in itself. No effort will be made to feature rare stamps but popular collecting as a hobby and unusual effects will be the aim of the exhibit. The Oriental room will contain a rich collection of cloisonne and other Eastern art. There will be a limited display of coins so as not to conflict with the numismatic exhibition that has lately been installed in the Chicago Historical Society. The mineral exhibit will feature principally the new method of bringing out the hidden fluorescence of rough minerals through the use of ultra-violet rays. In the glass and china room there will be cabinets containing a collection of each of the various types in this line such as Wedgwood, Staffordshire, Meissen, Majolica, Sevres, and the early American glass from Sandwich, New Jersey, Pittsburgh, etc. The brass and bronze room will be another feature, as well as the Hall of Wood Carvings.

The walls of the various rooms where they harmonize will be "papered" with collection material: one with cigar bands; another with autographs; another with antique playing cards; another with obsolete bank notes and paper money. All will be under glass. The ceiling of the stamp room will be "papered" with airmail stamps of all the countries of the world under magnifying glass so as to bring them within twelve inches of the visitor. Some of the walls will be finished with material

contributed by each reader of *HOBBIES*.

One of the basement halls will be walled with historic stones that we are going to ask our readers to send us from every state in the Union. Each stone will be charted so that visitors can locate the exact stone they donated for this purpose. A definite announcement along these lines will be made later.

Q.—When will your museum be open?

A.—Not before a year at the earliest. We expect to have the work of rehabilitation finished by Fall and then will start the work of arranging the exhibits. There is no hurry about it on our part. It will be done with the spare money and time of the publisher of *HOBBIES*. There is no mortgage on the property and as it is a habit with us to live within our means it will be finished according to the conditions under which we work.

Q.—Will you take things for sale?

A.—No. There will be nothing for sale in the museum at any time under any circumstances.

Q.—Will you charge admission?

A.—We plan to charge a nominal fee to help pay maintenance.

Q.—Will you give dances in your Butterfly Ballroom?

A.—No. It will be given at times to such charities as will bring a desirable group who will possibly become interested in hobby collecting and thus fulfill the object of the enterprise.

Collecting at Large

THE Horace Mann School for Boys, New York City, according to Charles C. Tillinghast, headmaster of the school, has attempted to work out a plan by which every boy will be encouraged and in a measure almost compelled to follow at least one avocational interest which the school attempts to foster and direct. Since starting this plan the headmaster states that there has been a noticeable increase in academic success throughout the entire school. Too, there has been a decided increase in the interest of the faculty in the broader philosophy of education, he says.

IF a book could be written about the way hobbies start it would make many interesting chapters. Take for instance the hobby of Mrs. Fred Everett of Seattle, Wash. It was all because she was afraid of a shopkeeper in a little shop in a city of Spain. Afraid that the shopkeeper would be angry because she hadn't purchased anything Mrs. Everett took an insignificant

looking bell as a last resort. But that bell took a grip on her affections. Now she has bells all over the house. They start on the front porch and end on the back porch, and they represent many countries of the world.

WILFRED HEMPHILL, of Haverhill, Mass., seems to be the champion cigar collector. He has more than three million of 9181 varieties representing thirty-five years effort on his part. He says that his hobby started when he started to smoke cigars. Many Haverhill smokers aware of his hobby remember when they smoke and gently tear the bands from their cigars and save them for the Hemphill collection. Withal this collector is still keenly watching for new brands to add to his collection.

ONE of our collectors of pictures of unique epitaphs tells this. It seems that near Worcester, Mass., there is an isolated grave, of an old man who requested that he be buried

in the field, "within sight of his own house," because, according to one of his neighbors, "he wanted to be in sight of his house for it seems that he had a frisky wife."

THOSE who saw the movie, "Kiss and Make Up," will recall the comedian, Edward Everett Horton. He has a most unusual hobby. He buys old trees and has converted his eighty-acre ranch near Van Nuys, Calif., into a sort of haven for old trees. Of course, most of his old trees are local, but he has a collection of approximately 450. The average cost of his specimens which includes planting and the tree surgeon's fees for repair is \$75 per.

A STORY of two San Francisco hobbyists is told by the Dowager in the *San Francisco Examiner*. The hobbyists Nion Tucker and Joe Tobin have a home for ducks in the Alameda marshes. There they study the lives and habits of different ducks and geese and water-loving birds

from all over the world. Their collection is rare. The birds are kept in enclosures that could fool any duck into thinking that he owned the world. They are arranged with all the natural surroundings that make each bird feel at home. In addition to having this interesting collection they study the habits of the wild birds and keep track of their migrations. This is done by a card system. Cripples are cured; then they are tagged and released. Other sportsmen in different parts of the country who are interested in bird life do the same thing, and their starting points are all traced by their labels. It is remarkable to find the mileage these birds make, all over the United States and parts of Canada.

OTHER diversions of San Francisco society folks as revealed by the Dowager include the hobbies of Roger Lapham who has not only one of the finest collections of early ship models, but a rare collection of early San Francisco etchings, theatre notices, building permits, bills of sales, and many other unusual documents pertaining to early days. In addition, together with Mrs. Lapham he has made a rare collection of French and Russian war posters.

FOR several years, wherever they traveled, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph King of Chicago went searching for stray pieces of miniature English silver. Now they boast a complete set, even to nut crackers. Recently they placed a table set from their collection on public display in Chicago. Their search is said to have started in Biarritz, when Mr. King picked up a tea set. The pieces were used by traveling silver salesmen as samples. Most of them were used in the 18th century.

IF you're planning a neighborhood party a collection of dolls is just the right thing to arouse interest according to Miss Leah Lewinson, New York Librarian. Miss Lewinson used her own collection for that purpose recently, thus she spoke from first hand experience. An exhibition of dolls she says never fails to stir up interest because enthusiasm spreads from children to parents and everybody comes.

ITEM from the *Detroit (Mich.) News*: "The dental world may be interested to hear that a 10-pound tooth has been removed from the mouth of San Francisco Bay, where a new bridge is being fitted."

THE hobby of collecting beer labels is followed by many. And, now that whiskey is back, we look for the label collectors to include them in their catalogue and seek them with increasing interest. It was the *Indianapolis (Ind.) Star* that said: "Some

of these liquor labels are comparable with those pretty purple and gold stock certificates."

DID you ever see a lion laughing? If not, visit the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Adkins Museum at Kansas City, Mo., where two superb carvings in stone of laughing lions are on exhibition—one is a "limestone lion from the Cave of Ten Thousand Buddhas near the Yellow River in China," said to have been carved in 681 A. D. in the T'ang dynasty; the other is "carved from golden marble by an unknown artist 400 years before Christ, and is believed to have stood on a victory monument in Athens."

THE recent death of Governor Rolph of California, recalls that he was somewhat of a collector of luck charms. He liked to tell how his luck charms had brought him good fortune in traveling about that state in airplanes. In one pocket he would carry a rabbit's foot, tied with a piece of red ribbon. In another pocket he carried a Muzuzah, a good luck charm blessed by a Jewish rabbi. In still another pocket he told of how he carried the charms of St. Anthony and St. Christopher.

MISS ANNE GOULD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, spent much of her early girlhood in the Hawaiian Islands. She became an expert surf rider and ultimately a student of conchology. She went to the bottom of the ocean herself to obtain certain rare shells and corals for her collection which is said to be the finest private collection of its kind in America.

H. M. POVENMIRE, of Ada, Ohio, recently called our attention to two old gravestones in his possession which were plowed up several years ago near Williamstown, Ohio. The stones are sandstone, about two feet high, one foot wide, and two inches thick. They bear an inscription cut with a knife, the one bearing "AFI", and the other "1744." Both stones have similar characteristics. The query is who is "AFI" and what significance does the inscription "1744" have? This territory was not settled until 1830 and there is no known record of its being visited prior to 1812. Possibly some reader of *HOBBIES* has come across an incident in a book of travel or an unpublished diary that will give the missing links in the history of these two stones.

JOHN H. BOWMAN of Lexington, Ky., who furnishes Kentuckiana data for these columns writes:

"Many Lincolniana lovers were present at the dedication on June 12 of the Lincoln Homestead Park, five miles north of Springfield, Ky. This park is a six-acre tract in the heart

of the original Lincoln country. The land was cleared by Lincoln's forbears in 1782. The park is fashioned into a frontier homestead and contains a replica of the cabin of Lincoln's grandfather. The grounds are the property of the Washington County Historical Society and plans are under way to expand it into an area of 300 acres, embracing the original homesteads of Lincoln's paternal and maternal ancestors. The cabin is fashioned of logs 150 years old, is furnished with fittings of the frontier days, and contains many items of the Lincoln family, including the original marriage bond between Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, parents of Lincoln. The pulpit made by Rev. Jesse Head, who married Lincoln's parents is in the cabin. Nearby the little log house on the banks of Lincoln Run Creek, is a stone memorial which marks the place where Lincoln's grandfather was slain by an Indian in 1788. Across the creek is the spring which furnished the Lincoln family a never failing supply of fresh water. The area is enclosed by a rough fence of hand hewn poles.

"Senator A. O. Stanley, who made the dedicatory address said among other laudatory comments:

"Up from the depths came Lincoln—from the dirt floor of a windowless cabin in the wilderness to the presidency of the United States!"

THE Lincoln Association of Ohio was formed recently and the following officers elected to serve the first year: President, A. L. Maresch; Vice-President, Albert A. Woldman, and Secretary, J. H. Cramer.

The first meeting was held in Weddell House, Cleveland, in the very room occupied by Abraham Lincoln on his way to Washington to be inaugurated president in 1861. Dr. Daniel E. Huebsch, well known author and lecturer gave an interesting talk, "The Mind of Lincoln."

The club has taken over this room in the Weddell House for permanent club headquarters and a Lincoln library, which will be made available to the public, is being established. In so far as possible the room will be left as it was when Lincoln occupied it.

In 1936 it will be seventy-five years since Lincoln visited Cleveland and the club is making plans to commemorate the anniversary, by re-enacting several scenes of 1861.

A. L. Maresch, president of the Lincoln Association of Ohio, has approximately 750 volumes, 1,500 magazine articles about Lincoln, and a few other Lincoln items. He has been collecting for about forty years.

Membership in the association already includes a roster of twenty-seven. Meetings are held monthly.

KATHARINE McNARY, wife of Colonel McNary, New York City, has spent many years in research of the historical background of shawls and of the symbolism of the designs entering into their patterns. These, she states, come under the head of primary or symbolic ornament and have been employed in religious worship in the Eastern countries throughout the ages, going back to the days of the Assyrian monarchy.

"Shawls are a study for the patient scholar," Mrs. McNary believes. "Since none of the Kashmir shawls have been made for the last 150 years the art is gradually becoming a lost one. There is little to be found in current reading material, and the information one gets has to be gleaned from conversations with Oriental rug dealers, perusal of unusual articles in foreign as well as American publications, and constant alertness in picking up more of the historic background as revealed in the patterns used.

"The real Kashmir shawls are true gems of the loom, unparalleled

Shawls



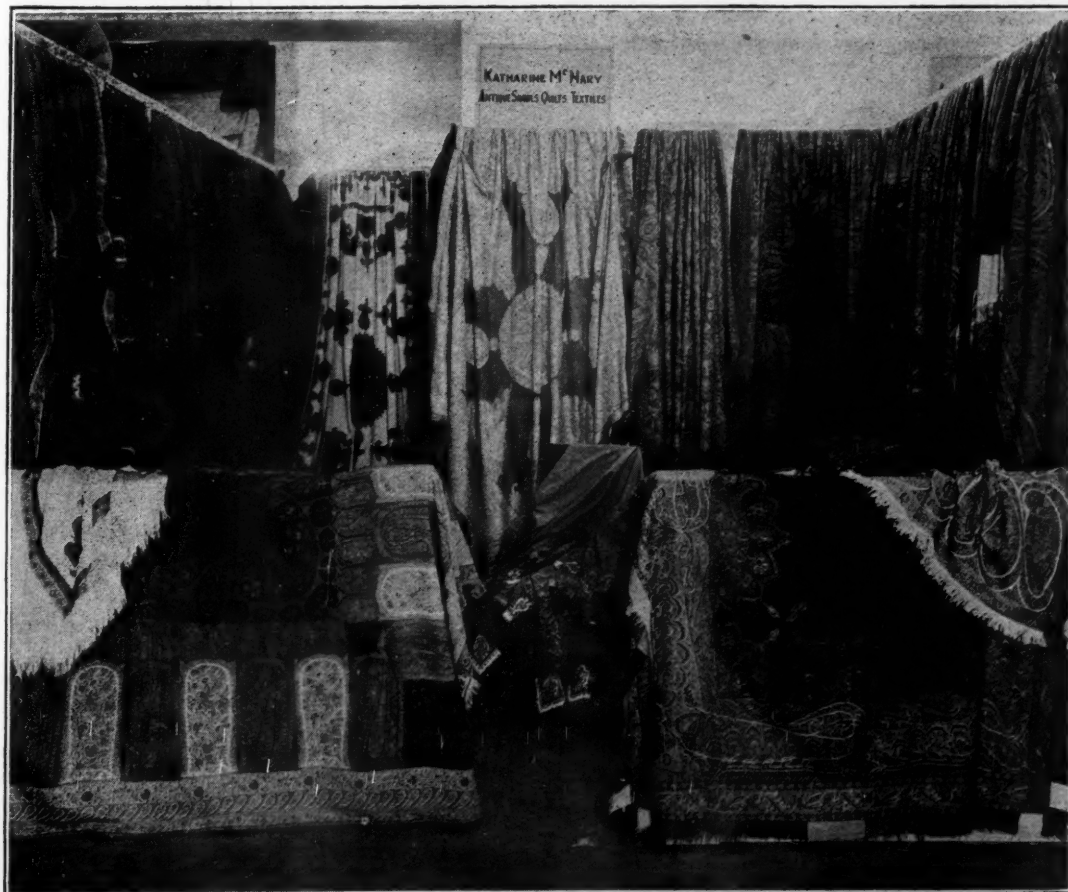
among antique textiles, and are rare and valuable. The finest of them are of gossamer-like texture capable of being drawn through a finger ring. These, however, are not to be confused with the cheaper, coarser grades of India shawl which masquerade under the name of Kashmir. There are many beautiful and interesting India shawls which are fine examples of the weaver's art and worthy of study and consideration. Many of these old pieces have been handed down as heirlooms to persons who know nothing of their background, and who are at a loss to know how to make use of them in modern decoration. There are many things about them to appeal to the student and to art lovers everywhere—the intricacy and individuality of pattern, the technique of the weav-

ing, and the peculiar brilliancy and permanency of the old vegetable dyes.

"Both the European shawl and its prototype the Oriental shawl, vary widely in type and texture. The Paisley shawl should be looked upon as an adaptation rather than an imitation of the India shawl. While there are many beautiful and pleasing pieces among the old Paisleys, even the best of them do not compare favorably with the cheapest of the Oriental shawls, which are all hand loomed and show a much wider range of design and coloring.

"Russian women used to be judged by the shawls they owned. They used them as wall hangings, dog blankets, couch covers and in every possible place in their homes. Katharine the Great was a famous collector of shawls. But, today many people who have collected them, have had to sell them—and the field has not broadened to include many new collectors, in spite of the beauty of the shawls and their unusual interest from the standpoint of hand work and design."

A group of fine shawls belonging to Mrs. Katharine McNary, of New York City. This is a view of Mrs. McNary's booth at the recent New York Hobby-Collectors' Show. The shawl with the light decorations in the rear belonged to Rudolph Valentino, and was worn by him in "The Sheik."



Mrs. McNary gained her start in this fascinating hobby when she was given an old French shawl in deep wine red, beautifully woven on a Jacquard loom, which was made about 1784 before the Paisley shawls had begun to be made. Her collection now includes the vivid turquoise and gold embroidered shawl worn in the movie, "The Sheik," by Rudolph Valentino. It is the shawl with the light decorations in the center of the back wall. One of her most prized possessions was secured in Harbin, Manchuria. It is an exquisite Kashmir in the "pattern of four gardens." It is about 200 years old and is made in four squares, all intricately embroidered in elaborate patterns and warm Oriental colors. One square has a mustard yellow background, one a dull aquamarine, one scarlet and one green. The cypress tree design around the border of the shawl shows the Persian influence on shawl designers of that period.

Mrs. McNary has exhibited her collection at many gatherings and given lectures on the history of the art of shawl making. She makes an appeal for the greater appreciation and for preservation of these old shawls, which are mute witnesses of an industry which has long since passed, and which is not likely to be revived.

There are numerous ways in which local interest can be stirred up to a greater appreciation of shawls. One of these is ably told by Hazel R. Allen in a copyrighted story in *The Country Gentlemen*. The writer told of how a group of women in a small town in Northern Vermont had sewed all winter getting ready for a bazaar in the summer, but folks were not turning out to the church suppers as they once did. And if folks don't turn out you can't sell your rugs, novelties, and other handiwork. One of the wo-

men suggested that they have a shawl exhibition. She had attended one once that was quite successful in bringing out a good crowd.

"There aren't enough shawls in town for an exhibit, and who would come to look at old shawls anyway," was the remark of another. The controversy ended, however, by the women abandoning the children to the mercies of grandmothers and big sisters while they set out to collect shawls from everyone in the neighborhood who had one.

No one dreamed there were so many shawls in that town. There were very old Paisleys and quite late ones. Ones with white centers, with black ones, with red ones; double ones, and single ones. Those who didn't have a shawl to contribute had interesting stories to tell about ones that had been in the family. One told of his mother's beautiful shawl which was buried with her. Some of them told of making old Paisleys into wrappers.

They found two shawls from the Vale of Kashmir, one with the maker's signature. One from Russia, made last year by the first Soviet college in order to revive the art was particularly beautiful.

Then came the day for the exhibit. The women stretched ropes around the large and well lighted exhibit hall and the shawls poured in, likewise the crowds. It was like a recital in which all the parents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and friends and their friends come to see their children on display. And incidentally it got the folks to thinking with more reverence about old shawls and about the part they have played in the drama of life and history.

Why not a few more shawl exhibits?

Hobby Shows Here and There

Never Too Young for a Hobby.—A junior hobby show held at the Sidney Pratt school in Minneapolis, Minn., recently demonstrated that it is never too young to begin a hobby. Some of the prize winners were mere babies.

New Hobbies Listed.—Kings County, Calif., recently held its Second Annual Hobby and Pet Show at Hanford. Among the exhibits entered were the following. Mrs. George Omata's Japanese doll collection, said to be the largest in California; Jacob Wien's collection of odd musical instruments; E. W. Cokeley's canes, curios, coins and firearms, many of them from the Dutch East Indies; Kenneth Manning's South American

collection; Mrs. Russel Troutner's collection of Sumatra curios; Richard Moate's collection of birds' eggs; Earl Ross' collection of artificial flies; a collection of wild animal heads exhibited by A. E. Horlock, O. T. Clow, Frank L. Buckner, Emory Wilton, W. D. Cackler and others; Eleanor Wright's 85 China dogs, and Dave Reinhart's 30 silk flags of different nations.

There were also many exhibits of Indian relics, nature lore, stamps and coins, souvenirs, photographs, practical arts, fine arts, science, etc., in addition to pets of all kinds. It was a very creditable show. Hanford, which is the county seat of Kings county, has an excellent municipal

museum, where thousands of interesting objects are displayed.

Hobby Suggestions.—The Grand Rapids, Mich., public school and the local museum staged their first annual hobby exhibit recently and offered many hobby ideas to students and their parents through a printed list of hobby suggestions. In 1930 the schools here as a group began to encourage nature hobbies. Interest grew until this year many departments of the schools joined with the public museum to urge parents and their children to start a hobby. One of the features of the recent exhibit was a nightly demonstration of some activity which had hobby possibilities.

Heirlooms and Hobbies were combined in a program given recently by the men of the P. E. Church of the Nativity in Brooklyn, N. Y., as a part of the club's annual "Ladies' Night."

Rotary Club Invites Boys.—The Rotary Club of Catasauqua, Pa., recently invited boys of that section to participate in a hobby show which the club sponsored.

Library Hobby Show.—Hobbyists brought their treasures to the Art Room of the public at Summit, N. J., recently and staged a show. The library has been very generous in promoting hobbies and carries a full line of magazines having to do with various kinds of hobby pursuits.

Getting Ready for Fall.—The Kiwanis Club of Malone, N. Y., is making plans to hold a hobby show this fall, and is busy rounding up hobbyists in that vicinity for that project.

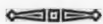
Columbia University Hobbies. Students of Columbia University held a show recently in which a variety of hobbies were displayed. One showed his first edition including John Dryden's "All for Love," printed in 1678. Of interest also was a first edition of George Colman's "The Jealous Wife," dated 1761. Another student proudly displayed a first edition of Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," "Following the Equator," and "Innocents Abroad." Another student showed more than 100 pictures of current European automobile body designs. There were any number of stamp exhibitions shown.

Hobbies and Pets.—Everything in the way of hobbies and pets were displayed by boys and girls from the ages of 9 to 18 at the Englewood Y. M. C. A., Chicago, recently. Prizes were offered by the Keymen Club, sponsors of the show.

Sponsors' Tea Held.—Several prominent women held a tea in New York recently for the purpose of planning

(Continued on page 27)

CROSS COLLECTING



"YOU can have your other hobbies, but give us cross collecting," summarizes comments from three letters received from cross collectors during the past month. It was just a coincidence, perhaps, that three letters should arrive almost concurrently on the same subject, in spite of the fact that there are possibly one hundred collectors of crosses scattered here and there.

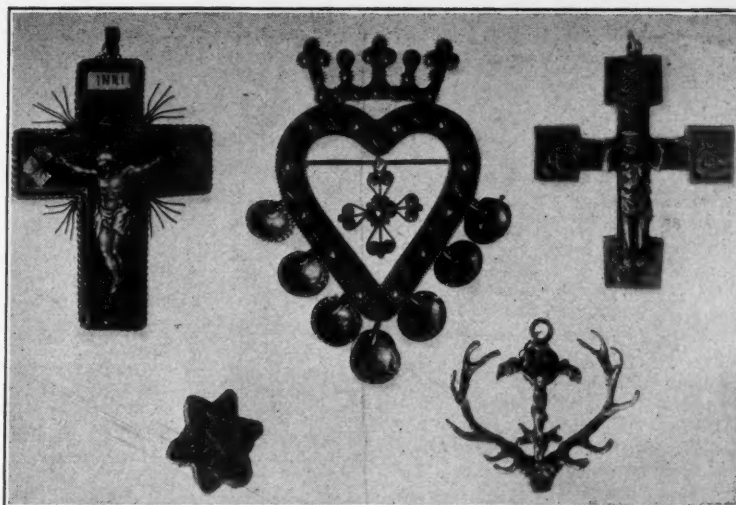
"But what would be so interesting in searching for crosses, I would rather collect mystery stories," the searcher after thrills might query.

There's mystery aplenty in the story of the cross. In fact, none of the collectors have been able to say definitely when the cross became a symbol. In fact, the archives of history are in doubt about the era in which the cross took on its meaning. A cross like device occupied a prominent position among medieval symbols. The Spanish conquerors were astonished to find it an object of religious veneration among the Indians of America.

In the great art of Christian architecture, and throughout the entire range of medieval decorative art, the cross sign has exercised a most powerful influence. Ground on which some of the fine churches, as well as many others of a humbler order were built, was made to assume a cruciform plan, so that the church from its foundation upwards might carry with it, the image of the sacred sign.

The manner in which Christ suffered has caused the cross, as the instrument for crucifixion, either to be associated directly or indirectly with His death, or to be regarded as having a reference to the fundamentals of Christian history. Thus with the triumph of Christianity, the cross became a universal symbol of dignity and honor.

So it is natural that crosses are to be found in an endless variety of form and adornment for cathedrals and churches, for ensigns upon royal diadems, for the decoration of the sceptres of princes and the armor of the great warriors. Nothing was or is too good it seems to enter into the formation of a cross. It is not surprising then that collectors find them studded with precious stones and adorned with the most costly art. Naturally the shapes are endless conforming to the ideas of different cults and countries.



CROSSES FROM THE COLLECTION OF FRANK A MILLER, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Center: A Norwegian bride's brooch of gilt filigree silver.

Left (Above): Fine enamel cross from Limoges.

Left (Below): A curious six-pointed star cross, dating about 1300. It comes from the Ordos region, 700 miles northwest of Peiping.

Right (Above): The figure on this crucifix from Lucerne is quite unusual in that it does not have the arms extended.

Right (Below): St. Hubert's cross from Munich is reminiscent of a very popular German saint of that name who was a mighty hunter.

From collections we learn that the mediaeval artists delighted in variety. They wrought leaves and flowers into cruciform figures, and adorned their crosses with foliage and flowers.

The use of the cross in religious decoration may be divided into several classes. These include the finial crosses which decorated gables on churches; churchyard crosses, usually consisting of a tall shaft raised on steps; wayside crosses, in their general character resembling those erected in churchyards, designed to commemorate some memorable incident on the spot where it took place; the monumental crosses used upon stone coffin lids or sepulchral slabs.

Thus it is not surprising that those engaged in the collecting of these symbols have become absorbed in the hobby. Let us peer into one of these collections with Mrs. Allis M. Hutchings, as she describes a few of the crosses in the collection of her father, Frank A. Miller, master of the famous Mission Inn, at Riverside, Calif. Several in her father's collection are decorated with emblems antedating Christianity. The ancient Egyptian key of life is shown in an enamel cross with a handle at the top.

An Indian cross on a fragment of terra-cotta olla is from a pit house in Arizona and dates from prehistoric times, the Pleistocene period, of 40,000 years ago. A gilt swastika is from the hand of a Buddhist goddess, Kwannon, in the Temple of Sanjusangen-do at Kyoto, Japan.

A silver double-armed pectoral cross has the swastika emblem also. This cross is made of silver coins, hammered together, the handiwork of a Navajo Indian silversmith. It is not Christian, but pagan, and is the rain cross to which the Indians of the Southwest have prayed for centuries, and which was worshipped in Mexico before the Spaniards came.

A curious six-pointed star cross, one and a quarter inches in diameter, of heavy bronze, dates from the Nestorian Christian era in China (1278-1368), and has come from the Ordos region, 700 miles northwest of Peiping, on the border of Shansi Province and Mongolia. It has the symbol of diety, the Hebrew triangle interlaced, and a Christian cross in the center. It was probably used as a seal and worn at the belt.

A Christian cross with two arms is called a Lorraine or Patriarch's cross. That of polished Mexican hardwoods, standing over 40 inches high, is especially noteworthy. The translation of the Spanish inscription at its base is, "Senor Dr. Don Alonso Nunex de Haro y Peralta, most worthy Archbishop of Mexico, of his Majesty's Council, has granted eight days of indulgence to all persons of both sexes for each time that with reverence and devotion, they recite a Credo before this holy cross at the same time beseeching God for the necessities of Holy Church. Done in Tacubaya, the 12th day of May, 1794." The cross contains over eighty small circular glass covered cavities,

which at one time held relics of the blessed saints.

Another Mexican cross is of crude Indian workmanship of two hundred years ago. It is a marriage cross, profusely carved with symbols of the Passion in high relief. From the cross arm project two spokes, from which were hung garlands of flowers at marriage celebrations, baptisms and other festivals of similar nature in the Roman Catholic faith.

A rare crucifix of silver is over one hundred and fifty years old, and from Mexico. It has contained holy oil used at the bedsides of the faithful, when the sacrament of extreme unction was performed by Catholic priests. The handle of the stopper is also a cross and a cord is attached to the cross arm so that it hangs easily around the neck. It has served the two uses of oil stock and crucifix.

From Spain there is a most unusual brass crucifix commemorating an interesting legend of Caravaca. The double armed cross is on a marble stand and is seemingly supported by two cherubs. On the front is the body of Christ, as is usual in crucifixes. The back is by far the more interesting. The legend relates that a Moorish king in the 15th century captured a priest near Caravaca and ordered him to say mass. All was ready except the cross, for lack of which the priest refused to proceed. The enraged Moor was about to slay him when by a miracle two angels appeared, bearing a cross, which they placed on the altar. Two pairs of these angels with their crosses are quaintly shown, as well as the Moorish king and his courtiers, and, in the center, the kneeling figure of the recalcitrant priest. This crucifix is 17th century work and an interesting example of the influence of such miracles on the style of sacramentals of the Catholic faith.

Another very lovely standing crucifix is of crystal, of the 16th century, and from Spain. The figures and terminals are of hammered gold. The two Marys stand on each side of the cross. It is an exquisite example of a sacramental, showing the jewelers' art of that period.

From France there is an interesting crucifix of fine enamel work from Limoges. The figure is in warm flesh tones and seems to stand out in relief from the dark background. The green trifoliate designs at the ends of the cross piece remind one very strongly of Irish shamrocks. The letters "INRI" are at the top of the cross as is usual in Catholic crucifixes. They stand for Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews), the inscription affixed to the cross of Christ by order of Pilate.

The St. Hubert's cross from Munich is reminiscent of a very popular German saint of that name. He was a mighty hunter and one day, when about to slay a milk white stag, a miraculous crucifix appeared between its horns, and Hubert was converted to Christianity on the spot. This St. Hubert's cross is of silver and a crudely formed crucifix stands upright between the stag horns.

The crucifix, with a quaint clothed and crowned figure, is of a most interesting saint. The figure represents St. Kummornis, also called St. Wilge Fortis, virgin martyr, a mythical saint mentioned in martyrologies of all European countries. She is especially venerated among the Catholics in the Austrian Tyrol and in Bamberg, Germany. She was one of seven twin daughters of the King of Portugal, who wished her to marry the King of Sicily. She had taken a vow of perpetual virginity, and opposed her father's wishes. In her extremity she prayed for help, whereupon a moustache and whiskers grew upon her maidenly face, and she lost so much of her feminine charm that men turned from her. Her father in a rage had her crucified. She hangs on the cross in a rich royal blue robe and with a gilt crown on her head. Her beard is very luxuriant and, except for the feminine outlines of her figure, she looks very brigandish. Her shoes are of silver, one of which at one time she gave to a poor fiddler. He was unjustly accused of stealing it, so to save him, she kicked off the other, going barefooted for a short time in consequence.

Another very feminine cross is the Norwegian brides' brooch of gilt filigree silver. The cross hangs within a heart which is surmounted by a crown. From the sides of the heart hang seven pendant disks, a favorite embellishment of Norwegian jewelry. This was once owned by the Trondhjem Cathedral, and for a certain tithe the brides married in the Cathedral were allowed to adorn themselves with it for the marriage ceremony and festival. This quaint custom is now no longer in use. One wonders if the design of the crowned heart completely encompassing the cross may not have a subtle meaning of love being stronger than faith. Seven is always a magic number in any land. The disks might suggest to the bridegroom the wisdom of cultivating his love every day of the week.

The figure on the crucifix from Lucerne, Switzerland, is quite un-

usual in that it does not have the arms extended, but held in a perpendicular position, close to the head. The crucifix is of silver gilt and of fine workmanship. On the four terminals which are nearly square, are etched the symbols of the four evangelists: the eagle of St. John is at the top, the angel of St. Matthew, and the lion of St. Mark are on the cross terminals, while the ox of St. Luke is at the foot.

The crosses of the Greek Orthodox Church are quite different from the Roman Catholic. The Russian pear wood Icon cross is most unusual. It is of Byzantine chip carving of about 1660. The panels contain Biblical scenes and inscriptions in Russian characters. Many of the figures bear a strong resemblance to the North American Indian. Such crosses were used in the ancient custom of the "Blessing of the Neva."

Another cross of the Greek Catholic Church, of exquisite enamel work, is very different in outline. In addition to the conventional cross arm, there is a square cross at the upper terminal, and a diagonal arm at the feet of the Christ figure. The whole is about fifteen inches in height, done in black and white enamel and gold. At the top God, the Father, looks down on two kneeling angel figures, holding napkins. On each side of Christ's figure are a spear and sponge, and at the extreme ends of the cross arm a sun and moon are quaintly shown. The domes and turrets of Jerusalem occupy the diagonal foot arm. Many of them are on a slant and quite out of plumb to signify the earthquake at the time of the crucifixion. The base of the cross, below Jerusalem, is devoted to Purgatory, where there is a vast conglomeration of lost souls, symbolized by nude figures of indistinct outlines. This interesting crucifix is about two hundred years old, from Latvia.

Two wooden crosses have special interest for horticulturists. One is of orange wood from the original Washington Navel Orange Tree replanted in the Mission Inn Court in 1903, by President Roosevelt. From this tree and one other slip sent to Riverside in 1874 from Brazil, by way of Washington, have sprung, through bud propagation, all the Washington Navel Trees of the United States and many other countries. The other cross is a natural rose thorn, over three inches long, with two smaller thorns making the cross arm. It is from the rose tree planted by Fray Junipero Serra at the Franciscan Convent of Santa Cruz at Queretaro, Mexico. Fray Serra, the founder of the Californian Mission, brought a Castilian rose bush from Spain and planted it at this convent, where he was before

(Continued on page 27)





The love for old laces developed into a real business for Marian Powys, who sixteen years ago founded the Devonshire Lace Shop in New York City. She displayed treasures from her collection at the Hobby-Collectors' Show held recently in New York City.

IN these days of fast living with demands on women's time from neighborhood clubs, and finger waves, it is hard to think of the time when women patiently made and designed lace for dress, table spreads, towels, decorations, shawls, and even royal and ecclesiastical use. There are a few lace collections, however, throughout the country that bear witness to the patience and originality of civilizations that had no complexities of modern life.

Aside from the collections, the old laces are fast disappearing. In a few countries women still employ this art, but in the United States lace making, while practiced a little by certain groups trained in the ways of the fine lace makers of Europe and the East, has never attained much of a following.

Thus it is lace collectors and lace lovers who are perpetuating a beautiful art which but for them might through the coming decades become entirely lost. Probably the best known collection of lace in the United States is that of Marian Powys, owner of the Devonshire Lace Shop in New York City.

Laces



In lace collecting, she believes that the first thing to be considered is the intrinsic beauty of the piece as a work of art, the grace and character of the lines of the pattern, sometimes in bold curving, sculptured scrolls, and sometimes with the peculiar charm of quaint originality. Next she believes that the collector should seek for fineness and beauty in the execution of the work. The designs for lace are sometimes made by real artists, more often, unfortunately in some countries by the mistress of the lace school or the one who received the order for the lace, so that the lace maker with a creative mind can only express herself in the fine detail of the work. The third thing to be considered, she says, is the historic and romantic associations of the lace, its sentimental value.

Lace collectors have various ways in which their collections are displayed. One man may put his specimens in a cabinet in the manner of a collector of jade. Another may use the card system, fastening the pieces by thread, and writing the description below or on the opposite side of the card. Others who collect the smaller pieces have found a loose-leaf book satisfactory, with one sheet for the lace and the opposite for the description.

This obtains only when small specimens are collected. Some of the pieces which Marian Powys owns have to be displayed in glass cases, or from glass shelves, or on forms, for they are complete garments.

At the New York Hobby-Collectors' Show she showed complete garments and larger pieces of exquisite design. The central shawl which is shown in the accompanying picture is the very fine Needle Point with a design of lilies and roses, the period being 1845. It was made to be worn with crinoline, over which was arranged a flounce to match the shawl, one of which is displayed to the right in the picture. The two old lace gowns, one

of Brussels Applique and one fine Chantilly were brought to the United States from Paris in 1869. The pointed cape collar or Fichu in the center, under a Louis XIV fan, is Point Plat de Venise of the 17th century. It was worn at court in Russia and in Poland. To the left is a beautiful Brussels Rose Point veil with a design composed of "True Loves Knots." Opposite to the right is a grand ecclesiastical altar piece with the Lamb of God, the Tree of Life, and the head of St. John the Baptist.

Smaller items displayed show the historical significance in lace collecting. There was a Brussels Rose Point Handkerchief which was the property of Princess Louise of Belgium. It bears her monogram and the royal crown. A Honiton lace handkerchief with many crowns and the name of Princess Charlotte of England. An embroidered handkerchief given by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton. A Mechlin lace handkerchief which belonged to the famous actress Genevieve Ward. A Maltese handkerchief that belonged to Sarah Bernhardt. There was a sampler also with the tragic story of the worker written into it with the needle.

The lace lover is usually familiar with the various types of bobbins that were used in the creation of old laces. Some are carved of ivory and so delicately hollowed out that they are like Gothic Church windows. Heavier bobbins were used on the heavier laces and it is not unusual to find these inlaid with turquoise or some other stone of the lacemaker's choosing. The lace collector who acquires a few of these has worthy accessories for his or her collection.

A complete collection of lace, believes Miss Powys, should be divided into three parts—the Points, the Pillow laces and the Decorated Nets. The needle point laces must include the Reticello, Punto in Aria, Point de Venise, Point de France, Point d'Alençon, Argentan Brussels, Rose Point and many others. To the pillow laces belong the Genoese, Milanese, Old Flemish, Point d'Angleterre, Mechlin, Valenciennes, Binche, Chantilly, Blonde, Honiton, and old English thread. Filet, Buratto, Limerick and Needle-run Spanish Blonde are decorated nets, also Breton Needle-run, Sicilian needle-run and the American needle-run laces of the early nineteenth century.

The Devonshire Lace Shop, which Miss Powys founded about sixteen years ago, is known far and wide by museums and collectors of fine laces. She states that since the Hobby Show she has sold a magnificent old Flemish lace flounce which belonged to Charles VI of the Holy Roman Empire. It bears the Charles VI monogram and his crown as Emperor, and other insignia. Half this flounce

is to go to the Kansas City Museum and half to the Toledo Museum of Art.

Not only is Miss Powys a collector and business woman but also she is a designer and craftsman. There are few laces that she cannot make or mend. When she started her shop

it was more with the idea of designing and making the laces of her own country, but the place rapidly developed into an international lace exchange. Now many historic laces come in to be expertized or to be sold, and passed on again to museums and private collections.

A Hobby Better Known in England

TO ACQUAINT others with what a little Ohio girl finds most fascinating as a hobby we reproduce here a few horse brasses from the Bazaar, an English publication. There are not many collections of horse brasses in this country. In fact, the little girl in Ohio who collects them is the only one to come to our recent attention. Perhaps as the horseless age recedes more and more into history, horse brasses will entirely vanish, with the exception of those that have been brought together into collections. On the other hand farmers point to the high prices that horses bring in the market, indicating that a new era in horsemanship may be at hand.

Frank Collie, an English collector, writes extensively of this hobby in a contemporary publication. It is his opinion that the only brasses worth collecting are those produced by casting. The old cast brass ones weigh from four to six ounces; the stamped ones seldom more than two. Owing to the advent of the easily produced stamped variety, brass foundries in England, he says are destroying the moulds from which the real ones used to be cast, and as each year passes

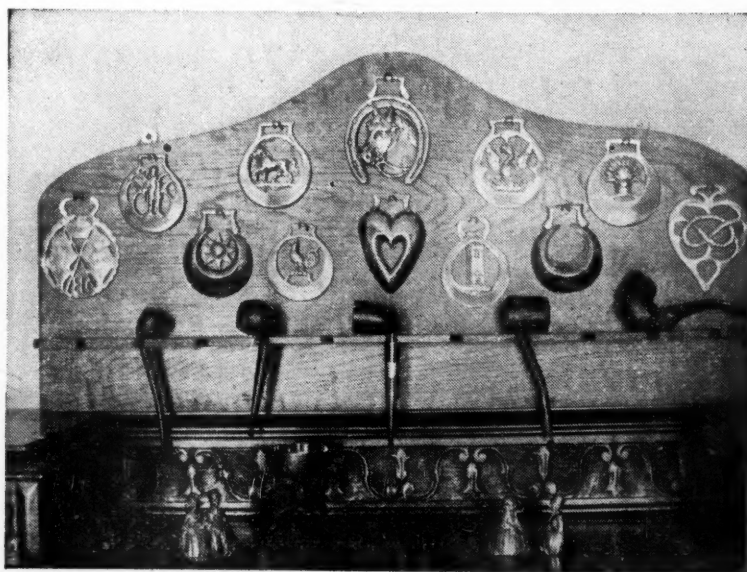
they are naturally becoming more scarce.

Years ago when this collector began his hobby he says he could pick up specimens in saddlers' shops, in smithies, at farm steadings, from the carters themselves for a small amount, but today the price has more than tripled.

To some this might seem an unimportant hobby, but consider the history of horse brasses. Their origin lies buried in a remote past. Ancient Egypt, Chaldea, Rome, all had a share in the development of their designs. Perhaps, some of those to be had today served as a means of decorating the harness of an Arab steed in olden times.

Many are the styles and shapes of these little devices that once decorated the forehead harness. There are crescents, suns, moon, stars, hearts, flowers, and various forms of heraldic design. Bells used to be used in olden times, not only to terrify the devil, but to give warning of approach, and cheer the owner as he rode along behind his steed.

Who else besides the little girl in Ohio and our English cousins collect these little horse brasses?



Courtesy of Bazaar, London

A group of typical old horse brasses.

The Isaiah Thomas Printing Press

By PAUL W. SAVAGE

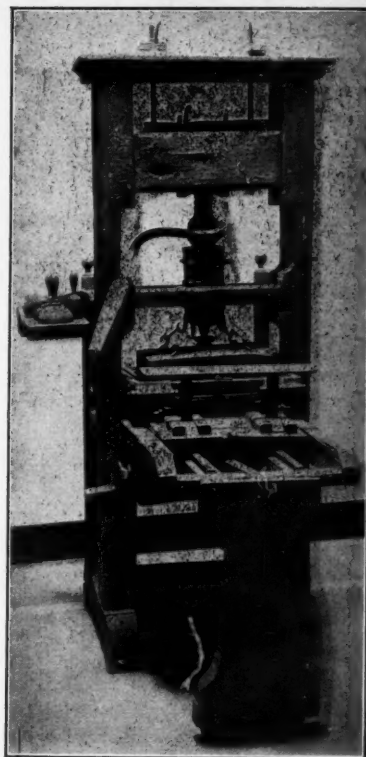
"THE freedom of the press," and the press of freedom. Here is a press that made, as well as printed history. And who knows, perhaps those cherished newspapers held by the collector of old newspapers emanated from a device such as this. At the head of the stairs, to the right, on the second floor of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., sits peacefully this old time press of Isaiah Thomas, early Colonial printer and publisher of the Massachusetts Spy.

At the age of seven, young Thomas was apprenticed to a printer in Boston, and his early days were spent in a print shop where he learned to set type at a bench while standing on a platform high enough to bring him to the level necessary to reach the type. During a hectic career in this line of work he went to Halifax, where he helped publish the Halifax Gazette. His notions of liberty shown in his writings got him into difficulties with the Crown authorities and he left for Portsmouth, N. H. After some months of work there he returned to Boston. Always on the lookout for a place to set himself up in business. He left for North Carolina, where he was told a printer was wanted. He worked several years in the south; returning to Boston in the spring of 1770, he went into partnership with a Mr. Fowle, and in July, 1770 published the first copy of the *Massachusetts Spy*. A few months later he bought out his partner and went into business for himself. With this press, illustrated here, and with his paper, *The Spy*, Thomas really entered upon his own career of life. He was printer, publisher and editor.

With a leaning toward liberty, *The Spy* soon became a power in Massachusetts Bay. The Government did all in its power to alarm and suppress him. With the quartering of British troops in Boston it became a powder keg awaiting the fuse, which during the period of 1771 to 1775 was slowing burning towards the shot that was heard 'Round the World. Early in April John Hancock advised him to remove from Boston for safety, and on the 16th of April he packed his presses and type, and to use his own words, "stole them out of town in the dead of the night." He was aided by General Warren and Colonel Bigelow. They were ferried across to Charlestown and then started to Worcester by ox-team. Two nights later Isaiah Thomas was helping Paul Revere awaken the natives to the fact that the British were crossing the Charles River. After the Battle of Lexington and Concord, Mr. Thomas started on foot for Worcester. After several miles of walking he was fortunate in securing the loan of a horse, and late at night arrived in Worcester weary and travel worn.

Settled in his new home, he continued the publication of the "*Spy*", and with other job printing took over much of the printing for the newly formed provisional congress. In the fall of 1775, Continental Congress established a post office department under Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas was appointed first postmaster at Worcester.

In the years that followed, Isaiah Thomas built up a large printing and publishing business which formed the base of his fortune that he acquired in later life.



The Isaiah Thomas Printing Press. This relic of the past now reposes on the second floor of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

In 1802 Mr. Thomas turned his business over to his son, and followed his hobby, the collection of a library and the writing of a history of printing in America. He formulated the idea of a society to gather and preserve the materials of our history and in 1812, with his library as a basis, founded the American Antiquarian Society.

Maybe You've Heard It

RUDOLF LOOS of Geraberg, Thuringia, Germany, wants to get in touch with the lead soldier collectors in Europe. Collectors of this type in Germany rival stamp collectors and all over Europe miniature collecting is quite the rage.

Frank Morgan has the largest collection of silk opera hats in Hollywood. He had seventeen at the last count.

A professor says America was once overrun with dinosaurs. We don't call them that now. They are honkhonks.—Miami (Fla) Herald.

Believe it or not when a collection of seventy varieties of mice was shown in London recently most of the audience consisted of women. Some of the rarer specimens were said to be worth \$500. There were importations in the collection.

Henry Priebe of Kent, Ohio, is a collector of old gospel song books. He now has 97 different specimens.

A special collection of photographs of Missouri beauty scenes are being gathered and arranged in panels for exhibition in the resources museum at Jefferson City.

Dr. Margaret Murray of University College, London, has made a study of modern Egyptian nursery and children's rhymes, in which she traces some of them back as far as the twelfth dynasty of ancient Egypt, about 2000 B. C.

A report from Warsaw, Poland states that Ladislav Shoczylas passed away recently at the age of fifty-one. He gained international fame with his wood carvings of mountaineers.

Joe W. Taggart who advertises the "World's Greatest Miniature Circus," makes miniature circus equipment. The small circus wagons and other circus equipment of E. E. Sullivan, of St. Louis, Mo., pictured in *HOBBIES* last month is representative of Mr. Taggart's extensive work in this field.

Circusiana

By

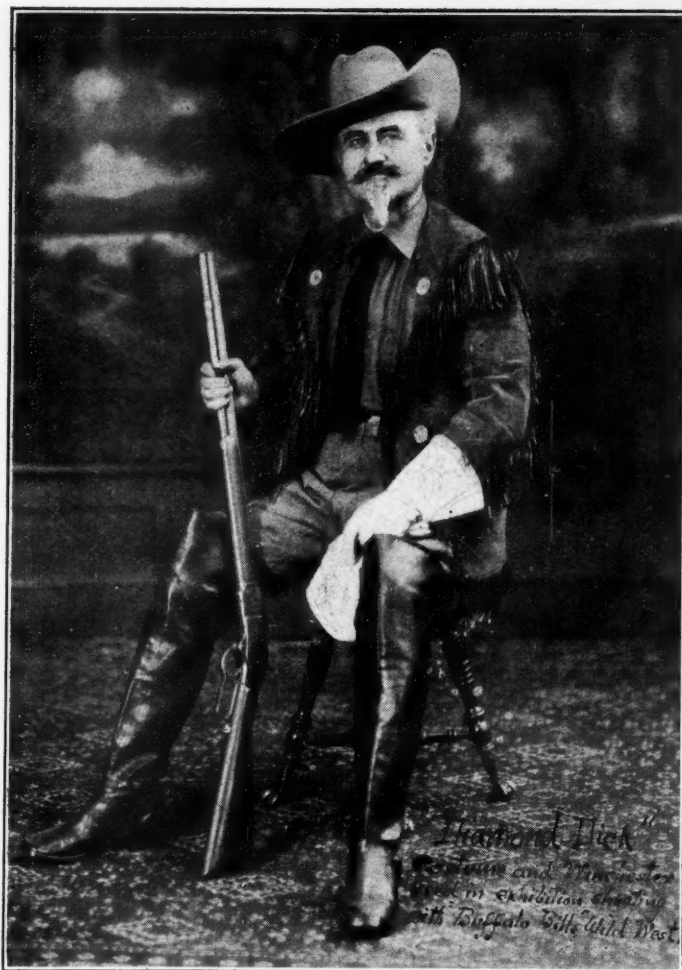
CHARLES BERNARD

"DIME NOVELS, bought, sold, and exchanged." Readers of HOBBIES and the collectors who advertise in it, will recognize this quotation as a familiar one. But, you say, what has dime novels to do with Circusiana? We will try to explain the connection. Some decades ago dime novels of the Western Hero type were very popular with the boys of school age. In fact, they were also read by the grown-up men and by some of the fair sex.

"Buffalo Bill," "Wild Bill," "Diamond Dick," "Deadwood Dick" were all titles on the flashy covers of those dime novels that made them ready sellers. Now that there is a demand for the original copies in libraries, museums, by collectors and dealers, there is a new interest which is far reaching. Therefore, a brief story of how one of those popular dime novel titles is intertwined with circus history seems appropriate at this time.

"Diamond Dick" and "Nick Carter" novels, comprised a series written by George C. Jenks, of Owasco, New York, who died in September, 1929. When the series was in its stage of great popularity and the author was turning out successive numbers with "Diamond Dick" as an imaginary character, he did not know that a man was then gaining a reputation as a sharp-shooter and showman who was known by his friends and associates as "Diamond Dick." It was not until during the advertising early in 1929 for the Diamond Jubilee celebration in Omaha, Nebraska, that Mr. Jenks learned the truth about his popular novel coinciding with the life of a man who was still alive, and living a quiet and successful business life.

As author of the dime novels, Mr. Jenks wrote under the nom-de-plume of W. B. Lawson. "Diamond Dick," in reality, was Doctor Richard Tanner, who gave exhibitions of expert marksmanship, which included special engagements before the President of Mexico during the great bull-fights when Spanish Matadors were featured. Also he was a featured performer with rifle and pistol entourage with Colonel Wm. F. Cody's Wild West Show. He gained distinction in a wonderful long distance horseback ride in the summer of 1893, riding without changing horses, in 240 consecutive days, a distance of 5,500 miles. He rode from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Chicago where the



Diamond Dick in full dress.

World's Fair was in progress then to New York City where he reported to the publishers of the New York World in front of their building. Then he returned to Lincoln, Neb., and from there up to Deadwood to visit his close personal friend "Deadwood Dick" who was another of the famous men who was familiar to the readers of the dime novel series. After those long years of exciting experiences, Richard Tanner decided to settle down in Norfolk, Neb., where he has since been a practicing physician.

When the Omaha Diamond Jubilee was being so extensively advertised, "Diamond Dick" took an active interest in its promotion. And as he had enjoyed a full knowledge of how the dime novel author had in earlier years given so much publicity to the title, and knowing the famous author's real name and address, he decided to invite him to visit the Diamond Jubilee as his guest. In a letter dated August 9, 1929, George C. Jenks acknowledged that invitation in a lengthy and deeply interesting letter in which he described the sur-

prise and great pleasure experienced in the realization that his imaginary "Diamond Dick" was a real live, notable citizen of Norfolk, Nebraska, and that much of the story matter used in his novels was based on actualities. That he was given an opportunity to be the guest of a real "Diamond Dick" was a thrill that few attain.

Death intervened to prevent that meeting of author and hero. A little more than a month prior to the Diamond Jubilee, George C. Jenks passed to the great beyond.

"Deadwood Dick," another title familiar to every reader of the dime novels of forty to sixty years ago, and who was generally supposed to be an imaginary frontiersman, was a real representative of the old West. Like Dr. Tanner, he was of that hardy group of Westerners which included the famous General Custer, Colonel Wm. F. Cody, Wild Bill Hickok, Major Gordon Lillie, Dr. W. F. Carver, Captain Lute North and other associates who were experts with the rifle and pistol, and

who had their share of killing the wild buffalo on the plains, chasing the Indians in the Black Hills country, protecting the stage coaches and emigrant trains, herding the cattle and otherwise leading the wild life that was a reality so excitingly depicted by the authors of the novels which readers credited as flights of imagination. "Deadwood Dick" was in reality Richard W. Clark, a native of Hansborough, England. He came to the United States when a boy of 16, drifted West and eventually joined General Custer. He, and some half-breed Indians, were detailed to

watch stock and thus missed being in the Custer massacre.

From 1876 until his death, May 5, 1930, he clung to the Black Hills region. He had reached the age of 85 and was the last of the old scouts who had helped to protect and make Deadwood famous. He was not among the number of those scouts, sharpshooters and plainsmen who drifted into the show business with Dr. Carver, "Buffalo Bill," Wild Bill Hickok, Major Gordon Lillie, Captain North, Major Burke and the others who have given us that branch of the circus known as the "Wild West

Show." But, they were his friends and associates, and he was with them constantly in spirit if not in person. A short time before his death he paid a visit to "Diamond Dick" at Norfolk, Neb., and one of his last acts was the writing of a letter to Dr. Tanner. That letter is now one of the highly prized autographed letters that constitute a wonderful collection of similar letters written by nationally known circus, wild west and other branches of the show profession, now filed in a schapbook owned by the writer of this *Circusiana* story.

The Glove Collector Unearths Some History *By*

R. J. WALKER

ED. WYNN collects hats and is particularly fond of one old pair of shoes that has cost well upward of \$2,000 to keep in repairs, but it remains for the glove collector to give us some historical phases of his hobby. Speaking with a collector and student of gloves recently I have uncovered some interesting things pertaining to this subject.

The word glove according to Edward is of Celtic origin. In Gaelic "ceil" is to cover, the "c" being hard, and "lamh" is the hand. These two words in pronunciation would become "keillav," meaning a hand covering. Webster derives the word from the old Anglo-Saxon "glof." There also may be some foundation for the belief that glove is derived from "cloven" that is to split the hoof as in the case of the devil or an ox. The glove has the fingers separated or cloven and thereby differs from a mitt or mitten. The mediaeval Latin word for glove was "guantas" or "wantus" and was of Teutonic origin, "want" being an old High German word. From this origin we have our word "gauntlet."

It is possible that gloves were known to the prehistoric cave dwellers of Europe. It has been imagined that gloves are noted in the 108th Psalm where the royal prophet declares, he will cast his "shoe" over Edom; and still further back, supposing them to be used in the times of the Judges, Ruth IV—7, where the custom is noticed of a man taking off his "shoe" and giving it to his neighbor, as a pledge for redeeming or exchanging anything. The word in these two texts usually translated "shoe" by the Chaldee paraphrast, in the latter is rendered "glove." Casaubon believed that gloves were worn by the Chaldeans, from the word here mentioned being explained in the Talmud lexicon, the clothing of the hand.

Xenophon gives a clear and dis-

tinct account of gloves. Speaking of the manners of the Persians, as a proof of their effeminacy, he observes that not satisfied with covering their heads and their feet, they also guarded their hands against cold with thick gloves. Homer, describing Laertes at work in his garden, represents him with gloves on his hands, to secure them from the thorns. Herodotus tells us how Leotychides filled a glove with money received as a bribe. Brewer tells a similar story in relation to Sir Thomas More in later times. Varro is an evidence in favor of the antiquity of gloves among the Romans. In chapter 55 of the second book of his "de Re Rustica," he says that olives gathered by the naked hand are preferable to those gathered with gloves. Athenaeus tells us of a celebrated glutton who always came to the table with gloves on his hands, that he might be able to handle and eat the meat while hot, and devour more than the rest of the company.

These authorities, most of whom were gathered by Isaac D'Israeli, show that the ancients were not strangers to the use of gloves, though their use was not common. In a hot climate to wear gloves implies a considerable degree of effeminacy. We can more clearly trace the early use of gloves in northern than in southern nations. When the ancient severity of manners declined, the use of gloves prevailed among the Romans, but not without some opposition from the philosophers. Musonius, a philosopher, who lived at the close of the first century of Christianity, among other invectives against the corruption of the age, says: "It is shameful that persons in perfect health should clothe their hands and feet with soft and hairy coverings." Their convenience, however, soon made the use general. Pliny the Younger informs us, in his account of his uncle's journey to

Vesuvius, that his secretary sat him ready to write down whatever occurred remarkable; and that he had gloves on his hands, that the coldness of the weather might not impede his business.

Felix, in his Anglo-Saxon life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Crowland, circa A.D. 749, mentions in chapter XI, the use of gloves as a covering for the hand. At the beginning of the ninth century, the use of gloves had become so universal, that even the church thought a regulation in that part of dress was necessary. In the reign of Louis le Debonnaire, the council of Aix ordered that the monks should wear gloves of sheepskin only. Johannes de Garlandia in his "Dictionary" (thirteenth century), speaks of the gloves of Paris as cheating the scholars by selling them gloves of inferior material. He describes them as of lambskin, fox-fur, and rabbit's skin; he also refers to leathern mittens.

Gloves, besides their original design for a covering of the hand, have been employed on several great and solemn occasions: as in the ceremony of investitures; in bestowing lands; or in conferring dignities. Giving possession by the delivery of a glove prevailed in several parts of Christendom in later ages. In the year 1002, the bishops of Paderborn and Moncerco were put into possession of their sees by receiving a glove. The glove was thought so essential a part of the episcopal habit, that some abbots in France presuming to wear gloves, the council of Poitiers interposed in the affair, and forbade them the use, on the same principle as the ring and sandals; these being peculiar to bishops, who frequently wore them richly adorned on their backs with jewels. In the *Antiquary* for 1898, there is a very interesting paper by Henry John Feasey on bishop gloves and an engraving of a mediaeval

pontifical glove. Pontifical gloves are of silk and of the liturgical color of the day, the edge of the opening is ornamented with a narrow band of embroidery and the middle of the back being ornamented with a cross.

Favin observes, that the custom of blessing gloves at the coronation of the kings of France was a perpetuation of the eastern practice of investiture by a glove. A remarkable instance of this ceremony is recorded. The unfortunate Conradin was deprived of his crown and his life by the usurper Mainfroy. When he had ascended the scaffold, the injured prince lamenting his hard fate, asserted his right to the crown and as a token of investiture, threw his glove among the crowd; entreating that some one should carry it to some of his relations, who would revenge his death. The glove was taken up by a knight, and brought to Peter, King of Aragon, who in virtue of this glove was afterwards crowned at Palermo.

That time has made alterations in the form of the glove, as in all other apparel, appears from old pictures and ornaments. In the age of chivalry it was usual for the knight who had gained the favor of a lady to wear her glove in his helmet. This practice continued in England as late as the reign of Elizabeth and more than one of the great captains of that reign set out to gain glory with the glove of the Virgin Queen affixed to his hat.

As the delivery of gloves was once a part of the ceremony used in giving possession, so the depriving a person of them was a mark of divesting him of his office, and of degradation. The Earl of Carlisle, in the reign of Edward II, impeached of holding a correspondence with the Scots, was condemned to die as a traitor. Walsingham, relating other circumstances of the earl's degradation, says: "His spurs were cut off with a hatchet; and his gloves and shoes were taken off, etc.

Glove making was a Scotch trade at an early date. Catherine Glover, "the fair maid of Perth," is the daughter of Simon the glover, in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Fair Maid of Perth" which has its scenes laid in the reign of Henry IV of England. In this story Scott cites an old custom which is also mentioned by Brande. In this custom there is some pleasantry and it is not an exceeding and exclusively vulgar custom as Brande alleges, that if a woman surprises a man asleep, and can steal a kiss without waking him, she has the right to demand a pair of gloves. Thus Guy in his Sixth Pastoral sings:

"Cie'ly, brish maid, steps forth before
the rout
And kiss'd with smaking lip the snoring
lout.
For custom says, who'er this venture
proves
For such a kiss demands a pair of
gloves."

The glove industry in the United States dates from 1760 when Sir William Johnson introduced a colony of Scottish glovers from Perth. These people founded Stump City in Fulton County, New York, later known as Gloversville.

Another use of gloves was in the duel; he who threw one down was by this act understood to give defiance, and he who took it up, to accept the challenge. Can the custom of dropping or sending the glove, as the signal of a challenge, have been derived from the circumstance of it being the cover of the hand, and therefore put for the hand itself? The giving of the hand is well known to intimate that the person who does so will not deceive, but stand to his agreement. The glove or "shoe" in this manner served to bind a bargain in Biblical times as we have noted above. To "shake hands upon it" would not, it should seem, be very delicate in an agreement to fight a duel, although prize fighters, not being enemies, shake hands before exchanging blows, and to symbolize the hand the glove seems to have been deputized as the substitute. This practice prevailed as early as the year 1245.

The use of single combat, at first designed only for a trial of innocence, like the ordeal of fire and water, was in succeeding ages practiced for deciding rights and property. Challenging by the glove was continued down to the reign of Elizabeth, as appears by an account given by Spelman of a duel appointed to be fought in Tottenham Fields, in the year 1571. The dispute was concerning some lands in the county of Kent. The plaintiffs appeared in court and demanded single combat. One of them threw down his glove, which the other immediately taking up, carried it off on the point of his sword. The day of the fighting was appointed but this

affair was adjusted by the queen's judicious interference.

The ceremony of challenging by a glove at the coronation of the kings of England, by his majesty's champion entering Westminster Hall completely armed and mounted was actually followed at the coronation of George IV. Challenging by the glove in regard to the duel is still in use in some parts of the world.

Selden tells us of a Belgic custom at marriages. The priest asked the bridegroom for the ring, and, if they could be had, a pair of red gloves, with three pieces of silver money in them. The priest put the gloves into the bridegroom's right hand, and joining it with that of the bride, the gloves were left, on losing their right hands, in that of the bride.

"At Wrexham in Flintshire," says Dr. Lort, in his copy of Bourne and Brande, 1777, "on occasion of the marriage of the surgeon and apothecary of the place, August, 1785, I saw at the doors of his own and neighbours' houses throughout the street where he lived, large boughs and posts of trees, that had been cut down and fixed there, filled with white paper, cut in the shape of women's gloves and of white ribbons."

Gloves were no less common at funerals than at weddings. In some cases, where the family was rich, or at least in good circumstances, as many as one hundred pairs were given away. In our times the undertaker provides gloves for the pall bearers. At the funeral of John Wilson, a Sussex gentleman, in 1640, there were 150 pairs of gloves.

The last use of gloves, according to D'Israeli, was for carrying the hawk, which was in his time considered very ancient. Since his time, however, the boxing glove and the baseball glove have come into use. In former times, princes and other great men took so much pleasure in carrying the hawk on their hand, that some of them have chosen to be represented in that attitude. There is a monument of Philip I of France, still remaining; on which he is represented at length, on his tomb, holding a glove in his hand.

Chambers tells us that formerly judges were forbidden the use of gloves while on the bench. No reason is assigned for this prohibition. The judges of England receive gloves from sheriffs, whenever the session or assize concludes without anyone receiving sentence of death. This is called a maiden assize and the custom is of great antiquity. It would seem from the dedication of Clavell's "Recantation of an ill-led life," 1628, to some of the judges, that anciently this present was made by such prisoners as received pardon after condemnation. Fuller also mentions this custom and says the gloves were

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A Collection of Rare Birds

white. In the "Year Book of Edward I," 1302, it is laid down that, in cases of acquittal of a charge of manslaughter, the prisoner was obliged to pay a fee to the justice's clerk in the form of a pair of gloves besides the fees to the marshal.

Chambers also informs us that it was not safe to enter the stables of princes without pulling off one's gloves. He does not tell us of what the danger consisted but that it was an ancient established custom in Germany, that whoever entered the stable of a prince or great man, with his gloves on his hands, was obliged to forfeit them or redeem them by a fee to the servants. The same custom was observed in some places at the death of the stag; in which case if the gloves were not taken off, they were redeemed by money given to the huntsmen and keepers. The kings of France never failed at pulling off one of their gloves on these occasions. The reason for this ceremony seems to be lost.

It was customary in Tusser's day to give the reapers gloves when the wheat was "thistly," and Hilman, the author of "Tusser Redivivus," 1710, observes that the largess, which seems to have been usual in the old writer's time, was still a matter of course, of which the reapers did not require to be reminded.

We meet with the term "glove money" in old English records; by which is meant money given to servants to buy gloves. This is probably the origin of the phrase "giving a pair of gloves," to signify making a present for some favor or service.

Gough in his "Sepulchral Monuments" informs us that gloves formed no part of female dress till after the Reformation. However, it is related that the consort of Domenico Selvo, Doge of Venice (1071-84), always wore gloves. Another authority tells us that in the thirteenth century ladies in England began to wear gloves; they were of linen and sometimes reached the elbow. It was, however, not till the sixteenth century that Queen Elizabeth set the fashion of wearing them richly embroidered and jewelled.

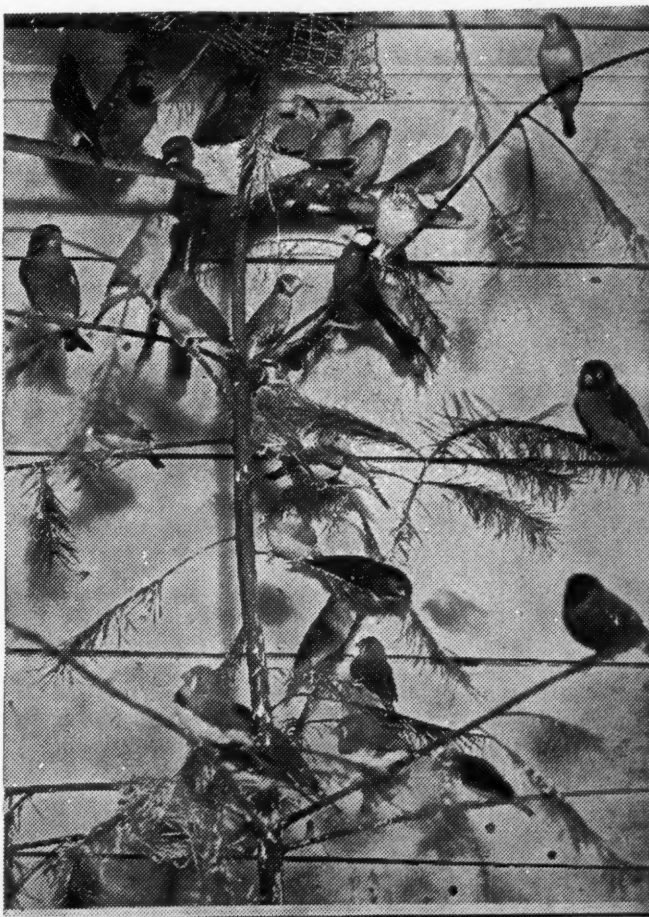
Gloves have been collected for many years. At a sale of Earl of Arran's goods, April 6, 1759, the gloves given by Henry VIII, to Sir Anthony Denny were sold for thirty-eight pounds and seventeen shillings; those given by James I, to Sir Edward Denny brought twenty-two pounds and four shillings; the mittens given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward's lady sold for twenty-five pounds and four shillings. All of these items were purchased by Sir Thomas Denny of Ireland, who was descended in a direct line from the great Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of the will of Henry VIII.

MR. AND MRS. ADOLPH KEITZ

of Washington State satisfy their love for the out of doors, birds and collecting, by bringing together rare birds and animals. Here members of the rare bird family live together contentedly under one domicile. In the winter the birds are housed carefully inside whereas in summer they are given the same good care in an outside apiary. There is in the collection a big crested turacoo, under whose wings it's said that almost a dozen of the tiny tropical birds might seek protection. He dines on grapes and mocking bird food. When he gets wet he loses the colors of his brightly colored plumage but brightens again when the sun shines.

It is to Mickey, the Bebe parrot from Mexico, that the other birds are indebted for this kind home. He was the first, and so attached himself in the affections of the Dietz' that other birds were added. Their are peacocks in the collection, some of which were hatched by a Buff Orpington hen. But 'tis said that the foster mother was never able to reconcile herself to the fancy dress of her adopted children.

Thursday is the birds' bath day, and this requires some tubs considering that there are more than a hundred feathered members of the family awaiting baths with eagerness.



Courtesy Seattle Sunday Times

Birds not of a Feather Flock Together in the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Keitz of near Seattle, Washington.

GEMS and MINERALS

Quartz to Diamonds

Louis Farro and Steve Maffin, leasers of the Dondaro mine, at Olinghouse, Nev., are reported to have received \$1,800 for several pounds of quartz. They secured it with pan and mortar recently.

F. S. Young, Portland, Oregon, has opened up a new shop in the heart of the business district of his city.

What is said to be the smallest valuable mineral collection in the world was given to the Montana School of Mines by William Andrew Clark 3rd, a descendant of an early day Butte mining baron. There are in the collection: amethysts from Brazil, Switzerland and Tuscany; New Zealand jade; crystals from the Belgian Congo; Mexican opals; aqua-

marine from Brazil; garnets from Alaska; vanadium from Morocco; copper from Sardinia, and stibnite from Japan.

Orlin Baker, local artist of Great Bend, Kansas, found veritable acres of diamonds for his collection in the bed of the Arkansas River. A notice states that he has a group of eighty-two sapphires, agates, jaspers and other stones gathered from the river's bed.

Peacock Throne

The marble and gold palace of Delhi, in India, mecca of many tourist parties, lost its wonderful "peacock throne" many years ago, but the legend of its grandeur survives and is accepted as indicative of the splendor of the rajahs, much of which survives to dazzle the visitor from foreign lands.

The peacock throne was so called from its having the figures of two peacocks of solid gold standing behind it, their tails expanded and the whole so inlaid with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones of appropriate colors as to represent life.

The throne itself was six feet long and four feet wide; it stood on six massive feet which with the body were of solid gold inlaid with rubies, emeralds and diamonds. It was surmounted by a canopy of gold supported by twelve pillars all richly emblazoned with costly gems, and a fringe of pearls ornamented the borders. Between the two peacocks stood the figure of a parrot, said to have been carved out of a single emerald.

The throne was taken away by Nadir Shah to Persia as loot and was last heard of in Teheran, where presumably most of it was melted down. Its estimated value was 6,500,000 pounds sterling, that is \$24,050,000.

Straw Colored Pearls

Straw-colored pearls are found in Australia only in Shark Bay, according to J. B. Marco, pearl buyer. These pearls are of an unusually bright luster, but are of small size, he says.

In Shark Bay, on the northwest coast of this State, divers are unnecessary because of the shallow water. The pearl "fishers" wade and collect the shells by hand. The annual production is valued at from £2000 to £10,000.

Celebrated Camei and Interesting Intagli

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

CAMEO is the name applied to engraved work executed in relief on hard or precious stones. It is the converse of the intaglio. The intaglio was designed for sealing while the cameo was engraved for decoration.

Scaurus, the son in law of Sulla, is credited with being the first Roman to have collected gems. Julius Caesar was also a discriminating collector of gems and he deposited his six separate collections in the temple of Venus Genetrix.

The collecting of engraved stones in modern times was started by the Medici of Florence and the Gallery of that city has over four thousand stones. The Crusaders brought many gems of antiquity from the East, and Peiresc, the collector of inscriptions, manuscripts, and medals, included camei and intagli, antique and contemporary, in his collections. The British Museum has many valuable camei and intagli, antique and modern including the famous Blacas collection.

The interested reader is advised to read King's "Antique Gems" and Westropp's "Precious Stones and Antique Gems." The former work displays the author's extensive and critical knowledge of engraved stones, while the latter work affords much information on the mineralogy of antique gems.

In this article we will attempt to give brief notices of some of the more ancient engraved stones which have acquired renown from the perfection of the workmanship of their engravers, or from the beauty or size of the material. The most important of these are large camei in sardonyx. The square forms of the specimens described suggests that they were intended for panels and formed the sides of sacred coffers.

The Sainte-Chapelle Cameo

The most celebrated cameo is in the Bibliotheque at Paris. This gem was brought from the East by Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, and given to the



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Sainte-Chapelle by Charles V., King of France. This sardonyx is composed of two white and two brown layers, nearly oval in shape, being thirteen by nine inches in size. Three scenes are represented, the upper portion presents the apotheosis of Augustus. In the center is Tiberius under the figure of Jupiter, and Livia, the mother of Tiberius, under the figure of Ceres. They receive Germanicus on his return to Rome in triumph. Agrippina, his wife, and his son Caligula, and Drusus, the son of Tiberius, are also pictured. In the lower portion are figures dressed in the costumes of eastern and western nations personifying vanquished nations.

The Gemma Augustea of Vienna

The Gemma Augustea better known as the Cameo of Vienna, is not as large as the Sainte-Chapelle specimen but it is superior to it as a work of art and it is much better preserved. It presents two scenes, one of which depicts the reception of Drusus, the father of Germanicus, after his conquest of the Rhaeti and Vindelici. Augustus in the role of Jove and Livia representing Rome welcome Drusus and his brother Tiberius. Neptune and Cybele are in the background to symbolize the power of Drusus over his enemies by sea and land. This gem is elliptical in shape, nine by eight inches, Rudolph II. purchased this cameo from the Abbey of Poissy for twelve hundred ducats.

The Yazza Farnese of Naples

The Yazza Farnese at Naples is composed of a single sardonyx, eight inches in diameter. The engraver here has presented Father Nile with his daughters of the Delta. In the foreground is the land of Egypt reclining on her Sphinx. The Etesian winds soar overhead. It is supposed that this gem was discovered in the Villa Adriana at Rome. The cameo of Athenion is also in the Naples collection, this gem represents Jupiter hurling his thunderbolts against the Titans.

Other Camei in Europe

The imperial Russian collection had what is known as the Ptolemy and Berenice Cameo, or the Gonzaga cameo. This gem was composed of several pieces. The collars and ornaments given to each head cleverly concealed the joints. Modern archaeologists are inclined to believe that these heads represent Nero and Agrippina because of the beard of the male figure, never worn by Ptolemy, and from the aegis agreeing with that on the portraits of the Roman emperors. Another cameo in the Russian collection was an agate onyx of Perseus and Andromeda.

There is a cameo at Vienna which is supposed to portray Ptolemy

Philadelphus and Arsinoe. The helmet of Ptolemy is adorned with the Agathodaemon serpent. If this work is contemporary with Ptolemy it is probably the earliest example of a real cameo in existence.

Another famous gem is the Carpegna cameo in the Vatican. It represents Centaurs drawing Bacchus and Ceres in a triumphal car. This cameo enjoys the distinction of being the largest slab of sardonyx yet discovered and measures sixteen by twelve inches.

The Museum at Vienna possesses several rare camei the chief of which depicts the head of Jupiter Aegiochus. This gem was discovered at Ephesus.

Interesting Intagli

Among the most celebrated of the gems known as intagli are those of Dioscorides. The Io in the Florentine collection is of sardonyx. Visconti considered it to be one of the finest engravings in existence. It is a three-quarter face and cannot be reproduced exactly in the plaster cast because of the under cutting of the nose. Dioscorides also engraved the Demosthenes on splendid amethyst, but it does not come up to the standard set by the Io.

The Medusa of Solon is engraved in chalcedony. It was discovered in a vineyard on the Monte Celio near Saints Giovanni e Paolo. For a time it was in the Strozzi collection. In time it passed to the cabinet of the Duc de Blacas and is now in the British Museum. The Medusa has beautiful features and eleven serpents are entwined in her hair. Another item of the Blacas collection now in the British Museum is the young Hercules of Gnaeus engraved on beryl. This specimen gives us a fine example of the Greek type of head.

The Pallas of Aspasius is of red jasper and is now in the Vienna collection. It is supposed to represent the head of Pallas as originally drawn by Phidias. The ornamented helmet is surmounted by a lofty crest and by a sphinx. In the lateral parts are two griffins. Eight horses are presented in front and are at a full gallop.

The Julia of Evodus was engraved on beryl or pale sapphire. It was in the Imperial Library at Paris and represented the daughter of Titus. Julia wore a diadem, necklace, and earrings with her hair curled. This intaglio was remarkable for its size and beauty.

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Prints

The Early English Engravers

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

UNTIL the middle of the seventeenth century England was indebted to foreign artists for the embellishment bestowed upon the typographical works which she produced, as well as for such engraving, either of historical subjects, portraits, or landscapes, as the taste of the nation required. Among the artists who visited England and made it their temporary or permanent residence were the Passes, Vaillant, Hondius, Vosterman, Hollar, Blooteling, Dorigny, and several others. Walker, Payne, and Faithorne were the earliest English engravers deserving mention.

Robert Walker, chief painter to Cromwell, was an engraver but due to the fact that his subjects were ill from his own portraits of personages of the Commonwealth they were not popular after the restoration of the monarchy. One of his portraits of Cromwell was sold to the grand duke of Tuscany for 500 pounds, according to an anecdote mentioned by Horace Walpole. He died some time before the Restoration at Arundel House.

One of the best naval prints of the seventeenth century was produced by Payne. "The True Portraiture of His Maties Royall Ship the "Sovereigne of the Seas," engraved by John Payne, shows the greatest ship of her time. The "Sovereigne" was built at Woolwich in 1637. Payne was born in 1620 and died in his twenty-eighth year.

William Faithorne, the Elder, was born in London in 1616. He became a soldier during the civil wars and was captured at Basing House. He was banished for refusing to swear allegiance to Cromwell. He studied

abroad under Champagne. He had been a painter before, but upon his return home applied himself chiefly in engraving, in which he also excelled. He was an eminent line engraver and his models were Claude Mellan and later Nanteuil. His best works were his portraits. These are executed with the graver almost entirely, and are admirable. He formed no school and had few successors of lasting influence. His plates are numerous, and some which are scarce are valuable. He published "The Art of Engraving and Etching", London, 1662. He died in 1691.

William Faithorne, the Younger, was eminent as one of the earliest mezzotinto engravers; a species of engraving of English invention, if the editor of Wren's "Pacentalia" can be relied on, and was discovered, according to him, by his eminent relation, Sir Christopher Wren. This invention which is usually attributed to Prince Rupert, is claimed by Heineken for Lieutenant Colonel Siegen, who was a Hessian officer, from whom Heineken says Prince Rupert learned the secret, which he brought to England on his return with Charles II.

After the two Whites, father and son, appeared Vertue. Robert White was a pupil of Loggan. His likenesses were strikingly correct and expressive, and his attention to business so intense, that it is said that he engraved more portraits and other works than any other artist. He died in 1704.

George Vertue was born in London in 1684. He was bound apprentice to an engraver of arms. He afterwards studied painting and engraving, and by degrees emerged into reputation and consequence by the patronage of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and was much patronized by the nobility on account of his power of preserving the distinguished air of lords and ladies whose pictures he reproduced. His works are numerous and he has preserved for us many venerable antiquities as well as a large number of portraits. He made a collection of materials for an history of painting and painters, which was bought from his widow and digested and published from his manuscript by Horace Walpole under the title of "A History of Painting and Painters in England," London, 1762, four volumes, quarto. Vertue died in 1757.

The works of Pond and Knapton can only be mentioned as continuing the history, though occasionally they possess some spirit. George Knapton was also a portrait painter in crayons. He was the pupil of Richardson, and the keeper of the king's pictures. He died at Kensington in 1778, aged 80.

Francis Vivares, was an engraver of great eminence, born at St. John de Bruel, a village of Rouerque, in 1712. Some say he was born at Montpelier, but in any case, he was a Frenchman by birth. However, he belonged to the English school, and was indeed the founder of it in landscape engraving. He came to London in 1727 with the intention of following the business of his uncle, a master tailor, but his partiality to engraving prevailed, and by the instructions of Amiconi, the Italian painter, he acquired an extensive reputation. His landscapes and trees were admired. His engravings from the pictures of Claude Lorraine are examples of his talents. He was the first of the landscape engravers upon whose works English artists not only improved but for a long time seemed to hold the secret of that subject. Vivares was married three times, by his first wife he had sixteen children and by the last two fifteen. He died in 1780.

Woollett carried execution to a far greater extent than Vivares, uniting with that engraver's spirit all the elegance, clearness, and delicacy of the French school; and to these Woollett superadded every beauty that mechanical skill could effect. William Woollett was born at Maidstone in Kent in 1735. His works embrace a wide range of subjects and besides his landscapes he is noted as an historical engraver for his "Death of Wolfe" and "The Battle of La Hogue." He was the first to unite in his plates the three styles of engraving, thereby giving a just effect of light and shadow, and producing most admirable optic illusions Aquafortis, the burin, and the dry point all contributed to make up the charming effects of his prints. Woollett died in 1785.

John Browne was a contemporary worthy of Woollett. His works after Salvator and others are well executed. Sir Robert Strange, born in one of the Orkney Islands, in 1721, died in 1792. This distinguished engraver after a preparatory course of instruction in Edinburgh became the pupil of Le Bas in Paris. He learned the use of the dry point and employed it skillfully. When he returned to London, in 1751, the art of historical engraving had been little cultivated. He soon made himself known, and when, in 1761, he visited Italy for the purpose of designing from celebrated pictures, he was honored with much attention. He was elected a member

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of the academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Paris. He was never made a member of the Royal Academy, but the King knighted him in 1787. His plates are not very numerous, the highest estimate ever made being but eighty, and most of them are in three states; the first state, which was but a trial, is very rare; the second state is also rare, because he only printed as many as were subscribed for. His principal engravings are from the Italian painters, especially Titian, Guido, and Corregio, and reflect great honor on the English school.

After the time of Strange the names of many artists of talent might be noted, but we shall merely mention those of Basire, Bartolozzi, Rooker, Heath, Byrne, Bromley, Lowry, Earlom, Raphael Smith, etc. In the enumeration of these early engravers it will be seen that the name of Hogarth does not find a place. The reason for slighting this great artist is due to the fact that his engravings partake more of the nature of pictures transferred at once to copper without proceeding through the intermediate stage.

Whistler

WE will begin this column repeating a joke of the *Associated Press*. It seems that when Miltenberger Smull, registrar at the Maryland Institute, art school in Baltimore, answered the telephone, a feminine voice inquired:

"Will you please give some information about your class of whistlers?"

"Whistlers?" exclaimed Smull.

"Why, yes," said the gentle voice.

"I read of your exhibition of Whistler's work and I think I should like to join your class."

This reference to Whistler recalls that he was not only a painter but somewhat of a philosopher as well. Recently when an art institute displayed some of his paintings the curator picked out some of his famous sayings and placarded them along with the exhibit.

Here are some of his thoughts:

"Why this lifting of the brow in depreciation of the present—this pathos in reference to the past? If Art be rare today, it was seldom heretofore."

"Art," again wrote Whistler, "is, withal, selfishly occupied with her own perfection only—having no desire to teach—seeking and finding the beautiful in all conditions and in all times, as did her high priest Rembrandt, when he saw picturesque grandeur and noble dignity in the Jews' quarter of Amsterdam and lamented not that its inhabitants were not Greeks."

Violently opposed to the current interest in subject matter, often for its literary content alone, he wrote in a letter to the "World," May 22, 1878: "As music is the poetry of sound, so is painting the poetry of sight, and the subject-matter has nothing to do with harmony of sounds or of color."

Whistler was not responsible for the title of perhaps his most famous work, "Portrait of the Artist's Mother." He wrote, "Take this picture of my mother, exhibited at the Royal Academy as an 'Arrangement in Grey and Black'. Now that is what it is. To me it is interesting as a picture of my mother; but what can or ought the public to care about the identity of the portrait?"

He thought that great art should never suggest any labor on the part of the artist. Said he: "Industry in Art is a necessity not a virtue—and any evidence of the same, in the production, is a blemish, not a quality; a proof, not of achievement, but of absolutely insufficient work, for work alone will efface the footsteps of work."

He believed that the most commonplace things held infinite artistic possibilities, and that it was up to the artist to find them. Thus he said, "Nature contains the elements, in color and form, of all pictures, as the keyboard contains the notes of all music . . . To say to the painter, that Nature is to be taken as she is, is to say to the player, that he may sit on the piano."

And at another time said he: culture, and breeding, are in no way arguments for artistic results, it is also no reproach to 'he most finished scholar or greatest gentleman in the land that he be absolutely without eye for painting or ear for music—that in his heart he prefer the popular print to the scratch of Rembrandt's needle, or the songs of the hall to Beethoven's 'C Minor Symphony'. Let him have but the wit to say so, and not feel the admission a proof of inferiority."

Public Responds

The public came to the rescue of New York artists recently and bought \$10,000 worth of their pictures during the New York Municipal Art Show. Wide publicity was given to the affair and the newspapers broadcast a sort of roll of honor of buyers which went a long way toward stimulating public interest. Mayor LaGuardia bought twenty which were given to New York City as part of the city's permanent art treasures. Art critics throughout the country praised this procedure highly as a means of encouraging artists and stimulating art.

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Joan Blondell collects marine etchings. Her other hobbies are sea books.

Will James attended an art school in San Francisco for four days—and then was expelled for drawing pictures of horses, instead of the shapeless models engaged to pose for the class.

.. Curios ..

Special Room for His Curios

J. H. Setter, pioneer of Hiawatha, Kansas, has set aside a room in his home for curios collected over a long period. Among the articles are:

A jar of cherries canned by his late wife in 1877.

A cake of soap made by his grandmother more than 100 years ago.

A silk handkerchief bearing the pictures of Presidents Washington and Grant, purchased by his mother at the Philadelphia centennial exposition in 1876.

A pair of sleeve buttons, bearing a liberty bell stamp and made in 1776.

Ringing Rocks

Have you ringing rocks in your vicinity? C. H. Thomas of Pennsylvania writes that there are no less than seven different sections in Pennsylvania near Philadelphia that have ringing rocks and he cites, Ringing Rocks, about two miles northeast of Pottstown. Also Blue Rocks near Pottstown. The Devils Potato Patch near Sumneytown. Spring Mt. three miles from Schwenksville. Ringing Rocks, about six miles from Riegelsville. The Springfield Township Ringing Rocks, about two and a quarter miles east of Coopersburg Station. Stony Garden on the northern slope of Haycock Mountains in Bucks County.

What makes the rocks ring? Samuel G. Gorden, Assistant Curator of the Department of Mineralogy and Geology at the Academy of Natural Science, said the rocks were formed in the Triassic Period of geological history, which is at the beginning of the Mesozoic age, or the age of rep-

tiles when giant dinosaurs roamed about what is now Philadelphia. Footprints of these gigantic reptiles were found by members of the Academy along Perkiomen creek in mud that has turned to stone. At that time there were two mountain ranges in the eastern U. S. The present Appalachian Mountains then ten times as high as now, formed the western edge of a valley and a second rim of mountains extended from New England down through Philadelphia and on further south. The valley between the two was a dry desert. It was the playground of the giant dinosaurs, who, because of scarcity of food, had to travel long distances between meals. During this period there was volcanic activity. Rocks have been found west of Reading that were actually blown up by volcanoes. But all the molten rock that was sent up from subterranean places did not reach the surface of the earth. Most of it was shoved in between strata below the surface.

These diabase rocks, or ringing rocks, never reached the surface in a molten condition. The diabase has crystallized below the surface of the earth to a very compact mass of three minerals, plagioclase feldspar, augite pyroxene, and olivine, three silicates. The rocks have been gradually exposed by erosion. The ringing is due apparently to fine grains of compact structure which readily transmits sound vibrations. Diabase is a very common rock, but the ringing is limited to a very few fields. It is commonly known as trap rock.

The rocks near Pottstown range in size from a few pounds to thirty or forty tons. They are piled up in a gigantic heap. Some Pottstown musicians have with much effort, picked out rocks, after properly grading them, and played simple little tunes on them. Two of the rocks near Pottstown have taken on peculiar forms. One of these known as the Haystack is about nineteen feet high and three feet at the base. Another with its covering of green moss is known as the Bull Frog. These peculiar rock formations have attracted much attention and with the spring and summer months the motorist who is looking for interesting curios can obtain some first hand information by visiting these places mentioned.

Fred Waring, band leader, has the largest collection of phonograph records in the country.

Don't Fear Meteorites

For those collecting meteorites a recent statement by H. H. Nininger of the Colorado Museum of Natural History may be of interest. Mr. Nininger states in a late book that only two men in history have been injured by falling meteorites. One was struck down and injured at Mhow, India, in 1827, the other was stunned by a meteorite at Nedogolia, also in India.

Chances of a meteorite striking a home or causing any considerable damage are also rare, he said.

The home of Francisco Megia of Seville, Spain, recently reported to have been struck and set afire by a meteorite, was only the eighth or ninth such instance on record.

Perhaps the most destructive meteorite to strike the earth, according to Nininger, was the one that landed in a forest in Siberia on June 30, 1908. It felled trees in windows and scorched them.

Nininger has made the study of meteorites his life work. He is said to be the only man in the world who makes his living entirely by obtaining samples of meteorites for sale to museums.

Mistaken Identity

The ancient wooden Indian formerly gracing the front of Clady's cigar store on Garrison Avenue, but for the last twenty-two years in storage upstairs, was set into the alley at the rear of the store Saturday night, pending certain building repairs. "Toad" Botts, carrying a borrowed shot gun, "took up" the alley at midnight on a short cut for home. He saw the wooden Indian but dimly making it out to be a man in the act of burglarizing the Clady place. "Through up your hands," snapped Mr. Botts, "or I'll fire." There was no response, of course, but at that moment a tomcat jumped off a shed near the Indian. "Toad" thought that "man" was coming. So he did fire, and the wooden Indian is just about ruined.—*Pleasant Hill (Mo.) Times.*

Here is a chance for patriotic persons to come to the rescue of their homeland laurels. It is reported that Rutherford County, North Carolina, claims to have the largest variety of minerals of any county in the United States.

"You're very interested in that stuffed bird," said the ornithologist. "Yes," said the aviation expert. "I think its steering gear infringes one of my patents."—*Clipped.*

Mexican Jumping Beans

The Most Original Curiosity
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They attract universal attention.

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Courtesy Manchester (N. H.) Union

Uncle Ed. Willcox, seventy-year young collector of Chester, N. H., can credit his enthusiasm for life to his hobbies, no doubt. He has collected everything from gourds to skulls of furbearing animals. In the picture are perfect specimens of spined oyster shells and other curios which he treasures.

Seventy and Still Collecting Curios

E. E. WILLCOX, of Chester, N. H., is another who will never tire or get bored with life. He has too many hobby interests to keep him stimulated. After collecting paintings, a varied assortment of gourds, and taxidermy specimens, he spent a winter in Florida which created another hobby, that of shell collecting. So absorbed was he in this new hobby of his that before daylight he could be found along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico searching for the elusive mollusk. One morning he relates that he was stopped on the shores by a policeman. It was hard to convince the cop that anyone would get up at three o'clock to gather shells, and finally the policeman let him go with shake of his head.

Mr. Willcox now has a collection of shells in his museum, on his farm, "Pineview," that comprises most all of the better known types and some of the rarer ones. One of his prizes is a crown shell, known as the warrior of the sea. By pushing its own shell up against the breathing part of a small shell, it will stifle it to death and then eat it. Sometimes as many as five of these shells will sur-

round a horseshoe shell, and after killing it, eat it. They will surround an oyster, and as it opens its shell to breathe, they will insert tentacles, farther and farther into the "eye" or muscle, then with a little saw with which the tentacle is equipped, the eye is sawed in half and the oyster is exposed to the hungry shell.

Mr. Willcox is now seventy and his latest hobby interest is the collecting of skulls of furbearing animals. But he does not devote all of his time to this hobby. He is anxious that others may find interest in hobbies and consequently gives much time to the instruction of others, particularly youth, in leisure time pursuits.

The Entire Lord's Prayer



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Shell
\$1.00
Postpaid

YE OLDE CURIOSITY SHOP
COLMAN DOCK
SEATTLE - WASHINGTON
Send for New FREE Catalog t/c

SPECIMENS WANTED

1. Will buy **METEORITES** of any size or character. Would appreciate information or references as to falls or owners of specimens.

2. Native (natural) **IRON**—not iron ore, but the actual metal itself. Interested in any piece or mass of metallic iron, found on surface or plowed up, if believed to be of natural origin.

S. H. PERRY

Adrian

Michigan

CURIO MART

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 times; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

CURIOS, ALL KIND—Relics, weapons, anything you collect. Bargain prices. Illustrated catalogue free.—Museum Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmy63

- Autographs -

Autograph Collecting As A Fine Art

By HENRY A. WIHNYK

RACKETEERS:

Ephraim Cheever, of New York, cites the evils of having autograph collecting become "big business." He states that the once "childish" hobby has arisen to new and definite financial dignity. Men who at one time stole watches and paintings are now "shop-lifting" autographs from one dealer and selling them to another. Others put much time and skill into the production of a forged document, with a desirable autograph. In very many cases so called experts buy and sell these fake autographs in ignorance of their true source. It has become as profitable to place a Lincoln signature on a letter or document as it was to place Morgan's on a check and it is a whole lot safer. There isn't any way of preventing these forgeries from being produced. A French collector, a famous one, bought "original letters of Cleopatra, Julius Caesar and Jesus Christ, even though all of these were written in modern French. If you are in the market for autographs don't attempt to get too big a bargain. Beware of the man who has a lot to offer and asks too little. The one real way to make certain, so says a New York dealer, that the autographs of a contemporary celebrity is genuine is to see him or her write it. Or go to a well known and honest dealer; he will never fool you and if he should make an error he will correct it.

Many of our present day celebrities are not granting autographs to "collectors". Too many of these "collectors" get the autograph only for the purpose of selling it. These men have greatly hurt the true collector. After reviewing these facts we must all admit that "a new variety of racketeer is with us."

MUSSOLINI:

I would consider "His Excellency the Chief of the Italian Government,"

FOR SALE

RARE AUTOGRAPH NOTE signed, 1796, by President W. H. Harrison, one of scarcest President signatures, for D.S. or A.L.S. or L.S. of J. Adams (2nd president), or James Polk, or Zachary Taylor, or W. Harding, or document or letters signed by any Declaration of Independence signer, or sell for \$15 cash. Have recently acquired several of these rare letters.—Paul T. Hoag, Box 9, Pratt Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. au3002

as both the Italian and U. S. Embassies and Consul Generals refer to Benito Mussolini, the hardest "catch" for the collector of present day celebrities. In 1931 a collector received the following letter from the "Consolato Generale d' Italia." At the time the collector was starting his collection of signed sketches.

"New York 25th March 1931

"Dear Sir:

"The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested me to convey to you the thanks of His Excellency the Chief of the Italian Government for the pencil sketch sent to him, and to express to you his regrets that following a resolution recently adopted by him, he has discontinued the granting of autographs.

"Yours truly,

"Consul General of Italy"

Each year since the above answer was received the collector has sent a request every third month. The last letter he sent was addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a position held by Mussolini, and once again a letter was received from the Consul General saying the same as the above one. Letters sent to the U. Embassy in Washington received like answers. The collector has found a wall and he cannot get through or over it. He has requested me to try to find out how it would be possible for him to get the autograph. Perhaps some person who is the lucky receiver of "the" autograph would be kind enough to let me know how they did get it—it would be more than appreciated, for he does need the autograph in order to complete his almost finished collection.

METHODS:

I believe that the oddest way of gaining an autograph was used by a boy stationed in a New Jersey Civilian Conservation Camp. Recently he "thumbed" a roadster and was given a hitch. He noticed that all the police saluted the driver of the car and the following conversation took place—

"Gosh you know everyone here," said the boy.

"I ought to, I'm the Governor of

this State," was the reply of the driver.

"So?" the boy exclaimed, "Sign this envelope will you?"

The Governor did as requested. The boy remarking, "What I won't tell those guys in camp will be plenty."

Here possibly is the making of another collector. This lad has had a good start.

PRICES:

At last the public has had its eyes opened to the fact that for a long period of time autographs were placed on sale, at auction, by dealers who wished to establish a price on their items. These certain dealers found it very profitable to bid and buy their own property at a ridiculous sum. For a small fee paid to the auctioneer the dealers received publicity and a false price on an object which they had for sale. However, the trend of prices has greatly helped to end this practice. The public, forced through lack of money, has not been able to buy at high prices. I am certain that the present "low price" is the true price and it is here to stay. A few years ago a dealer and collector purchased an autograph of a signer of The Declaration of Independence for the small sum of \$50,000. Recently a similar autograph was "knocked down" for \$10,100. This, if nothing else, will prove my point that the collector of today does not care what price the autograph, which he wants, brought some time before. He knows what he wants and he also knows what to pay for it. His sense of judgment has been tested and he has proven his ability.

HUNTRESS:

A young woman, in New York, has quite a unique collection of autographs.

She insists that even though autographs are at bargain prices she will never purchase one. She wants the personal touch of getting the autograph herself. She considers the "autograph hunt" a "big thrill." She has over 300 items in her collection and they were all obtained through her ability to write a pointed but pleasant letter. Lou Henry Hoover, Helen Wills Moody, Rudyard Kipling, Helen Kellar, R. E. Byrd, Queen Marie, Hall Cain, Marconi, Maud Adams and Benito Mussolini (will this collector please read my request in "Mussolini"?). All, who are lucky enough to have seen this collection, owned by Miss Edythe Helen Browne, the collector, have considered it to be the collection of collections. Miss Browne offers one hint to all future collectors—"always enclose a self-addressed envelope with all requests!"

REFUSALS:

The modern day collector while attempting to form his collection will have many interesting and odd replies in return for his request and more often than not they come from a "private secretary." George Bernard Shaw sends a pink card, when not granting the much wanted autograph, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", on which is printed - -

"It may interest collectors of autographs to know that Mr. Bernard Shaw does not regard unsportsmanlike requests by strangers to forge his own signature for their benefit as legitimate collecting. He signs enough genuine documents every day to give collectors ample material for the proper exercise of their peculiar industry. His secretary has instructions to return all albums and refuse all applications which ignore this distinction. 4 Whitehall Court (130) London S. W. 1." A dealer in the city of New York retails these cards for five dollars each and collectors are more than willing to pay that sum for one—as a note of interest I want to say that the same dealer sells the signature of "G. Bernard Shaw" for three dollars—Such is life!

AN UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE:

Lional Aucoin of Spencer, Mass., tells an amusing incident of how he obtained Booth Tarkington's signature:

"After writing three letters in the hope of obtaining the autograph of Booth Tarkington last week I received a letter from his secretary. It states that due to an eye operation one year ago, he has made it a rule not to give any more autographs. However, last week when the postman pushed through the door with a bunch of letters, Mr. and Mrs. Tarkington's two lovely little golden cocker spaniel dogs got at the mail before anyone else and tore it into tiny little fragments. The letter goes on 'The dogs seemed very happy about it, but the rest of us were not so pleased.' Some of the letters were never to be reconstructed again but mine they made out enough of it to guess an autograph would please me. Mr. Tarkington seeing this, autographed the only intact corner of my letter."

INTERVIEWING PARRISH:

E. Whittemore, N. Y., reports the following interview with Maxfield Parrish.

1. Approximately, how many requests for your signature do you receive in a day?

Ans.—8,100,233: Sundays excepted.

2. Do you receive many not enclosing return postage?

Ans.—Do I ! ! ! !

3. Which, of the many fine pictures

that you have painted, do you consider your finest?

Ans.—They are not graded that way. It is a question of which is the worst. I had rather not tell you.

4. Whom is your favorite, among the painters of the last century, and what do you consider his greatest work?

Ans.—I have no patience with this kind of catalogue. You like one man for one thing, another for another.

5. Truthfully, now,—Do you consider us autograph collectors, as pests, and the hobby a foolish one?

Ans.—Do I ! ! ! !

NOTICE:

This is the first of my series in HOBBIES on autographs, and I will appreciate news or tips from fellow collectors.



(Continued from page 10)

a hobby show for women and girls in that city. Among those sponsoring the show is Miss Ruth Nichols, famous aviatrix and chairman of the Camp Fire Girls committee.

American Legion Hobby Exhibit.—The American Legion of Rushville, Ind., has scheduled a hobby show and 392 entries are registered at this writing. In the beginning the show was scheduled to attract the children, but many adults entered exhibits of their hobbies also.

Other shows are reported from Newark, N. J., *Junior League*; Newburyport, Mass.; and the *Boy Scouts of Los Angeles*.



(Continued from page 12)

coming to California, in 1769, to bring Christianity to the native Indians.

The Symbol of the Cross

C. De Vos, Coopersville, Mich., was asked by his friend, Robert Hard, to comment on the symbol of the cross in HOBBIES. Mr. De Vos has obliged his young friend and we extract these thoughts from his treatise, which we think will be of general interest.

The word "cross" is derived from the Latin term "crux," which, you will observe, ends with the Algebraical X — the Unknown Quantity which defies analysis. Respecting the origin of its Greek representative there is some diversity of opinion. According to Eustathius and Hesychius the Greek stauros or cross, is so-called from its standing erect, or from man standing with his arms horizontal. Latin etymologists also derive the word from the Greek term "his'-tay-mee," to place. Instead of stauros the Greek word "skolops," pale or stake, is sometimes found as equivalent to the Latin "crux."

In Webster's unabridged dictionary twenty different forms are illustrated:

Latin, Calvary, Patriarchal, Papal, Lorraine, Greek, Celtic, Maltese, St. Andrews, Tau Cross, Pommee, Botonee, Fleury, Aveliane, Moline, Pattee, Fouchee, Crosslet, Quadrate, and Potent.

There are forty-two definitions of the word "cross," which indicates the diversity of opinion. Its primary meaning, if I err not, is "to crucify," and the Tau cross, shaped like a capital letter "T," is the oldest cross in existence, and its crucifixion means "to increase its power a thousandfold." Thus contrary to the general accepted belief that the cross is an instrument of punishment, I affirm and maintain that it is an instrument of redemption or salvation. But, as Kipling would say, "That's another story."

All symbols of a cross with a human being impaled thereon were unknown in the early history of the Christian era. Plato, the Greek philosopher, B.C. 427-347, tells us that "the son of a man is written all over his visible body in the form of an X." What does this mean? It means if the feet be stretched forth on each side to the right and left, and the arms lifted and hands extended in corresponding manner, the tips of the extremities of the ten fingers and ten toes will form a square of equal sides, whose center is at the navel in the girdling of the body.

Justin Martyr (Apol. 1:72), says: "The sign of the cross is impressed upon the whole of nature. There is hardly a handicraftsman but uses the figure of it among the implements of his industry. It forms a part of man himself, as may be seen when he raises his hands in supplication." Thus is the original cross found both in the arrangements of the God of Nature, and among all civilized and uncivilized nations.



Briefs

Mr. Jack Nourse, spoke on the "Mayan Civilization of Yucatan 3,000 Years Ago," at a joint luncheon recently of the Co-operative Club and the Oil Men's Club at the Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City.

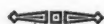
Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Clark, collectors of Washington, D. C., made their annual stopover at HOBBIES office last month from a western trip. Mr. Clark has been a collector of various things for almost sixty years, and is responsible for introducing stamp collecting and stamp clubs in several of the schools of the Capitol city.

Mrs. John Garner, wife of the Vice-President, and Mrs. Clarence C. Dill, wife of the Washington Senator, were noted at a Washington cooking school recently collecting recipes.

Street Signs and Personal Names in Japan

By

RAYMOND J. WALKER



COLLECTIONS of signs and symbols of advertising are not uncommon. There are collectors of pictures of tavern signs and the signs are also collected when possible. The cigar store Indian of America is now classed an antique and who knows but that in time a pair of swinging doors, a striped barber pole, or the three gilded balls that hang over a pawnshop door may not be equally sought after. Along these lines the street signs of Japanese merchants are of interest and afford an interesting field for the collector. Although not as gorgeous in ornamentation as those of the Chinese tradesmen, each trade in Japan is represented by its distinctive and peculiar symbol.

As swinging doors in former times designated the American bar-room, a cluster of cypress, trimmed into spherical shape, and varying from one to two feet in diameter, furnished the ancient sake shop sign in Japan. It was also customary to place the young twigs of this tree in the bung-holes of kegs or in the mouths of bottles, the spines being downwards. The prickly spines are said to ward off insects and to keep the sake sweet. Ama, or sweet-sake dealers exhibit a painting of Fujiyama.

The hatters suspend a long string of hats from their shops and hosiers employ a sign which represents one side of a stocking, which is so made as to allow the great toe being separate from the others, much like our mitten for the hand. The Beni Ya, the sellers of crimson cosmetic for painting women's lips, exhibit a small crimson flag resembling our symbol of an auction sale. The macaroni dealers affix to their shop-fronts a large paper lantern which gives the name of the house, the edibles it will supply, and price per bowl. The Sushi Ya, the purveyor of small rolls of rice and fish, furnishing each about two mouths-full, in fact the Japanese sandwich, use a flag with their house name, and a list of the articles they prepare; matz (pine); misago, so called from a fishing-bird; kenuki (boned fowl); and inari are a few of these names.

Wrestlers write their name on a board. Theatres represent the most telling scenes in the piece being played in an outside exhibit much like our own method of advertising plays and moving pictures. Herbalists and druggists display monstrous

bags, resembling in shape the small ones used in infusing medicines. Makers of rosaries suspend a large rosary from their shops. Gold-beater's signs, unlike the enormous gilt arm, which indicates the craftsman in European countries, are pairs of large square spectacles, the spaces for the glasses being filled up with sheets of gold leaf.

A sign may be composed of two tai (Serranus M) the fish being colored red and represented as if tied together by the gills with straw. This sign is usually exhibited by dealers in dried and salt fish, eggs, etc., and is employed to denote that the shop can supply the usual presents to betrothed persons. Sellers of cut flowers plant a willow tree at one corner of their houses. Retail tea dealers exhibit a small jar, and lacquer men a chip box, used to contain lacquered ware. Tobacconists display their names and trade-marks on a reddish-brown strip of cloth hung in front of their shops. Workers in hair show a small octagon box with a fringe of hair hanging from it. Kite-makers use as a sign a cuttlefish, both kite and fish being known as "tako."

Many other signs, as may be imagined, are employed by the Japanese shopkeepers to illustrate the nature of their occupations. To explain a large number of these would require the use of Japanese or Chinese characters and a literal full-length interpretation, and this would demand much time and much space. The following notes on personal and surnames of Japan may interest and help the amateur collector who may wish to know the meanings of Japanese names found in advertising and on signs.

The Japanese tradesman, unlike the Chinaman, is not accustomed to adopt high sounding titles to denote his place of business and, until recently, tradesmen were designated by the names of their respective stores to which their own surnames were added. Their business signs or trade-marks, as we should style them, reproduce in many cases the names of the provinces from which the family originally came, to which their former trade was added. Thus presuming Kane-Ko (metal child) to be carrying on a business in Mito Ya (Mito's shop), his trade designation would be Mito Ya Kane-ko. Of late all classes are permitted to use a surname, a privilege confined in for-

mer days to the official class. These surnames evidently derive their origin from the names of the landed property of those who bear them. We find among them the names of woods, forests, underwood, quick-river, hill-town, cliff-bridge, cliff-cape, front field, small stream, virtuous river, river-mouth or other words usually compounded of two characters, names of one or three characters forming the exceptions. It is permitted to families to bestow their surnames on persons not related to them, and in this manner the nobility was accustomed to honor its retainers, and the samurai, the servants and tradesmen who lived under their protection.

Besides the surname, or family designation, the Japanese employ the common name, which corresponds with our baptismal title, and a preference is shown by some families for names possessing certain peculiarities, as, for example, Yoshitaro, Yoshigiro, Yoshisaburo, Kitchi — (or Yoshi) noske. The eldest son's bestowed name frequently ends in "taro"; the second son's in "gi" and the third in "saburo." Grandson's who use the same name as their fathers and grandfathers embody the character "mago" grandson, and great-grandson's the character "hiko." The son, on reaching manhood, has a name chosen for him which usually expresses some hoped for quality or good fortune. This is the name used by officials.

Women have no surnames. They are known by a name (yobi na) which is selected by the parents about a week after the birth of the infant. The names of fruits, trees, flowers, colors, birds, certain animals or some other fancy name selected arbitrarily, usually furnishes this designation which, except when the person is addressed by a parent or superior, is generally used with the prefix O. The names of singing and dancing girls are frequently elaborated by the addition of qualifying words, as, for instance Ko yoshi (the little fortune), while those of the public women are still more fancifully adorned, thus: Fujinami (the waves of the wisteria blossom). The daughters of the upper classes usually receive a name on their betrothal which consists of one character. It is chosen by their friends, but is very rarely used. The Kai mio is the only other name given to women. This is posthumous as in the case of males.

STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS

Jottings of the Month

SOMETIMES a postage stamp does more than carry mail and serve collectors. For example, the great number of letters going to the studio of Carl Laemmle, president of Universal Pictures Corporation, has given the movie magnate inspiration for a new movie. He recently announced that a motion picture based on the inspiration for Whistler's painting, "My, Mother," will soon be made. According to Laemmle, the new scenario will offer exceptional histrionic opportunities to a score of leading screen mothers and a few unknown as well. The proposed movie, will if plans materialize, pay tribute to mothers of several nations and be offered to the public as living tribute to maternal devotion and Mother's Day.

A New York Department store has made available to all persons having a charge account an approval stamp service.

Plans are still going forward for a great international stamp exhibit in Washington, D. C., in October or November according to announcements.

Will Bauchle of Beloit, Wis., was engaged recently to give a series of six fifteen-minute talks on stamps on station WROK, Rockford, Ill. The talks immediately proved so popular that Mr. Bauchle was induced to sign up for twelve additional appearances. His feature is scheduled to go on at 5:15 P. M. each Friday. Besides having a collection of 15,000 varieties of stamps, Mr. Bauchle collects archaeological specimens and is interested in the study of prehistoric man on the Western Continent.

Some miscreant stole the stamp collection of Miss Grace D. Collins, instructor in mathematics at the Westport Junior High School, Kansas City, Mo., a few weeks ago. The al-

bum and stamps were taken from her desk in the school building. Miss Collins has been collecting some twelve years, and has sponsored a stamp club at the school the past eight years. Her collection included virtually all the country's commemorative stamps, revenue stamps and regular postage stamps.

Richard Mc P Cabeen, editor of "The Stamp Collector" in the *Chicago Tribune*, reminds us that baseball was depicted for the first time on stamps by the Philippine Islands when that country issued a series of stamps to commemorate the Far Eastern Athletic Games at Manila in May, 1934.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Philatelic Club is doing some real missionary work. The secretary of the club conducts a column in the Sunday edition of the Bridgeport Post. Recently the club sponsored a Junior contest through the column with excellent response from the young folks of the city. The club also sent packets of stamps to the local sanitarium where they were distributed to the patients. The summer work of the club includes plans for a Junior Exhibit in the Fall. These are good ways to spread the pleasures of stamp collecting.

During May thieves entered the office of Arthur E. Tuttle, a Philadelphia philatelist, looked over his collection and selected about \$25,000 worth of the more valuable stamps. Two safes had been drilled. The thieves evidently knew their stamps for the low-value issues were untouched.

A. H. Whitney, writing to the *Washington, D. C., Post*, makes the suggestion that a supply of the Mother's Day stamps be held for future years. No date appears on the

stamp and they can be appropriately used any year for Mother's Day.

M. Joe Murphy has disposed of the Arizona Book, Stamp and Coin Company, Phoenix, Ariz., and we understand that the purchaser will remove the stock from that city. Mr. Murphy will reopen another place of business but will dispense only stamps and coins.

Eddie Cantor says: "I stopped fooling with politics because I found out that of the President of today is merely the three-cent stamp of tomorrow."

The Fairway, Washington, D. C., under the management of Elmer Nelson, has rented an office at 918 F St., N. W., in the business part of the city, where he will have larger and more adequate facilities for the dispensing of merchandise. Mr. Nelson has been specializing in cover service since 1923.

The American Philatelic Exchange has taken over the exchange department of Monda Ligo because of the illness of Harry G. Ream of Akron, Ohio, who is unable to continue as manager of the department.

Folks have asked about the value of Pony Express stamps. Here is first hand information from one Parker Lyon, Pasadena, Calif., who collects them, and whose Pony Express Museum is known throughout the country. One of the Russell Majors and Waddell hand stamped covers in ordinary black ink sells from \$40 to \$200 according to the varieties of U. S. stamps attached. One that Mr. Parker has, however, he values at \$1,000 because the postmark is in vermilion red instead of the customary black. Covers used by Wells Fargo Express Co., who operated the Transcontinental Pony Express from early 1861 until November of that

UNITED STATES

Choice mounted small collections, containing no envelopes, revenues or other undesirables. Carefully mounted in booklets. An outstanding bargain at our low prices made possible through an advantageous purchase. You are sure to be pleased with the values offered.

260 variety collection.. \$5.25

320 variety collection.. 7.50

Sent postpaid and insured upon receipt of price.

COSMIC STAMP CO.

Box 25

Chicago, Ill.

year sell for about the same price as the 1860 varieties of other companies. The commonest variety is the 25 cent blue Pony Express stamp attached to a regular printed frank. Collecting Pony Express Covers is not so easy because most of the early stamp collectors always took all stamps off the covers, and very few now are found attached to the original covers.

Plans are now underfoot by the government, according to a report, to erect at Laurel, Miss., a \$150,000 mucilage plant to extract the glue properties from sweet potatoes. Laurel is in the heart of a rich sweet potato district.

The new postmaster of Seattle, Wash., George E. Starr, has been an active stamp collector for twenty-five years and is a member of the Seattle Stamp Society. Recently the members of the club tendered him a banquet. One hundred stamp collectors and their friends attended. The program was printed on a double postcard, stamped and postmarked and delivered to each guest by Al Benson, a mail carrier of thirty years service in the Seattle postal service. Mr. Benson with three others organized in 1893 the first stamp society in Seattle. He is also secretary of the Washington Historical Society. Through the courtesy of the John Paul Jones Crew of which Mr. Starr is a member, a cachet was applied to each cover, with a reproduction of the old wheeler, "George E. Starr," which plied the waters of Puget Sound from 1879 to 1909. Philatelic societies from many parts of the state sent delegates to present their greetings to the new postmaster.

Washington, D. C., philatelists are also in luck. P. J. Stone, of the Public Library, is a philatelist, and naturally can give stamp collectors who visit the library the best of service.

A group of philatelists have been invited to New York City to discuss plans to commemorate philatelically the nine epic events in the history of the United States which are being immortalized on Mount Rushmore. It will be recalled that Congress has cre-

ated the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and made available \$250,000 towards completing the memorial under the direction of the famous artist, Gatzum Borglum, also authorizing the carving on Mount Rushmore a summary of the nine events in the history of the founding and rise of the United States from Colonial status to leadership in the family of nations. Henry Woodhouse, of the Historic Art Galleries, Barbi-zon-Plaza Hotel, New York City, called the meeting.

A recent announcement states Forney B. Ray, of Birmingham, Ala., has suggested to Postmaster General Farley the advisability of a TVA commemorative stamp honoring Muscle Shoals. He intends to ask the support of the stamp clubs of the Tennessee Valley and all Alabama collectors to help bring such an issue about.

It is understood that the first day sales of the series of National Parks stamps will be confined to the post offices located in the national parks involved, though plans are somewhat tentative at this writing. There are no post offices in the Mount Rainier, the Acadia and Great Smoky Mountain National Parks, but there are offices within easy access that can be used by those desiring first day covers.

There has been a change in the set-up for the national parks series. Crater Lake National Park in Oregon has been substituted for the Sequoia National Park, in the State of California. California is already provided for in the series in the one-cent denomination depicting the Yosemite National Park. The Crater Lake National Park will be represented on the 8-cent denomination, instead of the Sequoia National Park.

According to plans at this writing the first national parks stamps will probably be released from July 10 to 15.

The Wisconsin tercentenary stamp will first be placed on sale at Green Bay, Wis., on Saturday, July 7, and at other post offices about July 9.

The Philatelic Agency in Washington is now in its new home.

Ben Feldstein of the Book Department of the Boston Store, Chicago, is the official authorized agent for the Byrd Antarctic expedition in Chicago. Converse Tyler, publicity director for the expedition is making his headquarters in the General Exhibits pavilion No. 1 during the World's Fair, and offers to assist collectors in sending in their orders for the Antarctic cachet.

Anyone visiting a recent exhibition of the Lancaster (Pa.) Stamp Club had the privilege of seeing a group from the nationally famous collection of Arthur Hinds. These were the highlights, among other interesting material in the show, and they belong to Dr. Arthur R. Gerhart.

No name of a living person appeared upon a United States postage stamp until the 1927 Lindbergh air-mail stamp was issued.

Club Notes

IOWA

Despite hot weather, stamp activities continue unabated with the Des Moines Philatelic Society. At the June meeting thirty-three members and visitors were present. Mr. Franquemont of the State Sales Tax office gave a talk on the application of the sales tax to the Society's sales activities. Mr. Konkright of the Des Moines post office told how supplies of stamps were handled in the Post-office Department. C. I. Altman displayed a miniature sheet of the rotary press 1½ cent imperforates, showing the wide gutter separating the panes.

KANSAS

The Topeka Stamp Collectors' Club held a party recently for the junior stamp collectors of the city. The juniors were asked to bring a page of the best stamps in their collections for display.

NEW YORK

The Clayton Stamp Club closed their meetings for the summer with a talk on Swiss stamps, an appropriate country to discuss on a hot summer evening. The club will not meet again until October.

The Webster Stamp Club of Rochester, N. Y., held its annual banquet and exhibit recently. Following the dinner, Robert O. Lewis, art collector and lecturer spoke on "My Most Thrilling Experience in Africa."

Among the larger clubs staging exhibits for June were: the Long Island collectors, and the classic which the Tri-State collectors stage in Jamestown, N. Y. each year. The exhibit at Jamestown included also, coins, Indian relics, curios, antiques, and other hobbies.

One hundred or so delegates from a score of neighboring towns attended the annual convention of the Adirondack Stamp Club which was held at Saranac Lake recently. Mayor Seaver welcomed the delegates and their friends.

ABYSSINIA

By

P. H. JOHNSON

IN THE opinion of several critics who read my last installment on this country, it was expressed that I had dismissed abruptly the Post Dues, as not calling for discussion; therefore, I shall say a few word on the Post Dues. They first made their appearance in 1896, and consisted of a series of seven values, all of the Menelik type, overprinted with the Amharic inscription Askafil, which being interpreted means "Pay it"; the inscription being in a scroll shaped design, in black or red. The three higher denominations are quite common without the surcharge, and often present some difficulty to the beginner. This should not be since the same values in the regular postage series are of a different design. They should of course be classified under postage due, yet there may be some excuse for confusion for during a temporary shortage some postage due stamps were admitted for use as regular postage stamps, but unless these are discovered on entire envelopes I am afraid one must not place too much confidence in that statement. The use of even the regular postage stamps in those times was so very limited that it is doubtful if any of the dues used as regular postage exist.

To dismiss the postage dues, let us say that the two varieties of the T stand for tax, while the 1909 surcharge reads somewhat curt when one understands the writing, it says, "Tax! Pay It."

To return to the regular issues. In 1909 an issue of seven stamps was made which is of considerable interest. First is that of King Solomon's throne. It is not the coat of arms of Abyssinia, for such a thing does not exist, but a description of this type which appeared in M. Maury's "Collectionneur" when these stamps were issued. It is particularly read-

able, when it is remembered that the reigning monarch claims descent from Solomon:

"The device represents the throne of Solomon, of whom the Negus Menelik is a direct descendant on the female side. Throughout the East this throne is most celebrated, Abyssinians and Mussulmans telling a thousand stories concerning it. In front of the throne is a lion, and above it a small tablet in which I think the inscription in Hebrew characters, reads: 'SCHLM' (Solomon or Jehovah?) The throne of Solomon was preserved in a monastery on one of the islands in Lake Zonai, together with the crown of the old kings. Both these things disappeared during the Civil Wars.

"We also see two angels, one of whom is helmeted and holds a sword in one hand and the Scales of Justice in the other; the head of the second angel is bare, and he is holding a sceptre and an olive branch. No explanation is necessary here as to the symbolic meaning, seeing that the arms of several European sovereigns are quartered with the Scales of Justice and the Sceptre. Nevertheless, there is a certain legend current in Abyssinia in which it is told that two angels carried down from the heavens a crown, which they placed on the head of the Negus Mara-Takla-Haimanot, the head of the holy dynasty of the Zagues, who in 977, drove out the Jewish dynasty of the Falakas. This subject is portrayed in many pictures hung in the chief churches of the country."

A curious story is told respecting this design. It is said to have been the work of Queen Taitou, who desired by means of the central design, showing the vacant throne, to prepare her subjects for the death of the Emperor Menelik.

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d12c

The profile portrait of the first issue and the last design of the 1909 issue (Scott's A5) show Menelik wearing the royal crown, a tiara surrounded with rows of precious stones and surmounted by a cross, a massive golden emblem weighing nearly twenty pounds.

When these big stamps of Menelik, etc., appeared in 1909, facetious writers termed them "many licks."

Then came the overprints for the coronation of Empress Zauditu which should present no difficulty in classifying, followed by the picture gallery of 1919 to date with the innumerable surcharges and overprints placed on the stamps of the several issues, on the least provocation or on no provocation whatever. Of course one can see the French influence through-

out these issues, both from the format of the stamps and the designs. They bear a strong family resemblance to many French Colonial stamps. If they were not printed for collectors it looks suspiciously like it, for the number of people in the country that can write, outside the foreign element is extremely small. The surcharges of 1989 to 1927 might have been necessary (?) but the innumerable overprints of recent years are inexcusable.

We notice that Scott does not differentiate between a surcharge and an overprint. Strictly speaking a surcharge is a charge or value placed on a stamp over and in contradistinction to its original value; while an overprint speaks for itself, it is something printed on the stamps, but not altering the value.

Unusual Stamp Collections By

THOMAS ELVIN

THE average stamp collector, at some period during his collecting activities, has felt the urge to specialize; either on one or more countries, certain issues of any one country, or through some novel and unusual type of collection. Owing to a noticeably increased number of collectors who have pursued this last method of collecting, I will try to offer a few helpful ideas and suggestions to those who are contemplating the formation of a stamp collection that is different from the average run of these.

The majority of these collections can be built to suit your own interest in subjects, other than philately. If you are interested in either Engineering or Architecture, you would probably prefer to build up a collection of bridges, buildings, and other structural objects as portrayed on the postage stamps of the world. A nature-lover might likewise be interested in making a collection of stamps portraying birds, animals, trees, or other nature objects. In fact, there are few trades, hobbies, or interests that cannot, in some way, be represented by a small, or large, stamp collection. For those of us who have no particular interest except philately, a careful examination of some of the collections mentioned below will undoubtedly help, in selecting this branch of our hobby.

These collections are not necessarily meant to replace the collecting of General, U. S., or other stamps, but merely as a source of new interest for those who like to specialize without a large outlay of money. Practically all of the collections can be completed with a small investment, and will offer unlimited new fields for philatelic research.

Map Stamps. The collecting of stamps picturing Maps has enticed many collectors during the last three or four years. Many dealers offer "Map Stamp Approvals," and this branch of our hobby has reached rather large proportions. There are approximately 700 major varieties of Map Stamps. Of this number, Panama issued the greatest amount: 134. Over fifty-two countries have at one time, or another, issued Map Stamps. This is certainly an excellent way to learn the geographic boundaries of the countries of the world.

Ship Stamps. This section includes stamps picturing canoes, boats, steamships, and all other forms of water travel. Those of us who are interested in ships, will find that this type of collection is especially interesting. Many kinds of boats and ships have been pictured on the stamps of the world, either as a central design, or in company with other pictorial designs. Egypt furnishes us with one of the oldest types of water transportation on the Navigation Congress Issue. Probably the most popular set of stamps among collectors is the Columbus Commemorative Issue of 1930; truly a remarkable set for a Ship Stamp Collection.

Stamps and Religion. Another field for collecting the unusual, is the formation of a collection relative to churches, and religion. All stamps depicting churches, and ecclesiastical structures would be included, as well as stamps having definite relations to the churches and their work. Italy and the Italian Colonies will furnish excellent material for the basis of this type of collecting.

Stamps and Buildings. All stamps showing buildings would be included

under this title. This might be expanded to take in all the various countries. Almost all of the European countries have issued this type of stamps, as well as the countries of North and South America.

Stamps and Bridges. Only stamps showing bridging, and other truss-work would be included here. The bridge might not and does not in many cases, form the main design of the stamp, but would be used in harmony with other objects, as a train passing over a bridge, etc.

Animals on Stamps. This would include stamps showing animals thereon, and could be expanded to take in both Birds and Beasts, if necessary. The collector will find that practically all of the African colonies, and countries have issued stamps depicting animals, as well as a number of others such as North Borneo, Labuan, Newfoundland and others. Liberia is an excellent exponent of Animal Stamps.

Aeroplane Stamps. This type of collecting should not be confused with Airmail stamp collecting. This includes only stamps actually depicting aeroplanes. A large portion of these would naturally be Airmail Stamps. A careful examination of the Airpost Catalogue will yield a great number of stamps picturing Aeroplanes.

Triangle Stamps. Under this heading come the stamps of a triangular shape. A very great majority of these issues are both interesting and beautiful, and it is unfortunate that these issues are not collected in larger proportions. This type of stamp is exploited by the dealers to their junior clientele, but does not hold the interest of the older collectors. With effort and research a most interesting collection can be acquired. The Nyassa Pictorials are considered the most popular triangle stamps, with the Spanish Columbians coming in for a close second.

Safety Devices Used by Printers on Stamps. A collection of this kind would show, if possible, all the various methods used by the printers and engravers of stamps in assuring stamps that would be uncleanable, or preventing against counterfeiting. This would include grilles, various watermarks, burelages, control-marks, check-letters, and other methods used by printers.

Heraldry on Stamps. This type of collection has come into favor in recent years, and proves more than interesting. Although this type of collecting usually acquires stamps that have no pictorial designs, it is nevertheless interesting; especially to the student of genealogy.

Rulers of the World. This title can be modified to include whatever the collector prefers. It might in-

clude the rulers of one hemisphere, continent, or country. There is an exceptional abundance of stamp picturing rulers, so that there would be very little trouble in collecting this branch of philately.

There are countless other methods and types of collections, too numerous to mention here, but the foregoing information will undoubtedly be of interest to the average collector. Among other forms of Unusual Collections are those of collecting all stamps of the same general color, such as black, blue, etc., with their closer relative-colors, as jet black, grey black and the many shades of blue, etc.

I have listed and explained these general subjects all in one article, so that they might be compared by the reader to determine which would suit his own taste. I trust that they may be of such general use, as to further the progress of philately.

Cost of Recent Issues

In a letter addressed to the editor of Our Stamp Chatter, publication of the Flatbush Juniors Stamp Club of New York, C. B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, states the cost of printing certain of the United States commemoratives (figures being quoted per million).

The bicolours, avoided by the department because of their excessive cost, were quoted as follows: George Rogers Clark, \$1,020; Norse American, \$830; Yorktown, \$985. The Mother's Day stamp ran to \$172 per million, the Pilgrim Tercentenary to \$135 for the same quantity and the NRA to \$60.

The production of collectors' items are quite expensive to the Government, as can be seen in the Century of Progress issues. The perforated stamps came to only \$60 per million, while the imperforates came to \$315 for the same quantity.

New Issue

An announcement from Ben Smith, HOBBIES New York representative, tells of the arrival on May 30 of George Marlowe Smith, his first son and heir. Mrs. Smith went through the ordeal with flying colors, but Mr. Smith lost pounds and appeared generally pale and nervous, much after the manner of fathers greeting their first.

It was necessary to print an additional 50,000,000 of the U. S. Mother's day stamps. The original printing was 200,000,00.

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TEN YEARS AGO IN PHILATELY



*Reprinted from the Boy's Own Stamp Collector, New York City
February and March Issues of 1924*

"**S**PEAKING of the new U. S., it seems a pity that the Bureau of Engraving is so stingy with their paper. The new 20 cent, with a view of the Golden Gate is a pretty stamp, but try to get some well centered. The dies are set so close that there is not room to perforate them decently.

* * *

(10 Years Ago in Philately)

Counterfeit German Surcharge

* * *

"It is reported from several sources that this German surcharge 800 on the Violet, small numeral type, is spurious. Quite a few of them have been sold at rather high prices, but a check list just received from Germany by one of New York's biggest dealers states that this stamp was never issued.

"The whole German surcharge business seems to have simply been a method of the German Government to get foreign money into its treasury. We have been told that certain dealers in Germany got the stamps by the millions, but the populace could not always get them; often they were rationed out, so much to each person. In some places long lines of people awaited the daily new issue. The population figured that as their paper marks would buy nothing, they were better turned into stamps, which later could be sold at

fancy prices, and bring in a lot of English, French and American money. It is amusing, here in New York, where it seems that each and every newly landed German emigrant strikes out for the stamp dealers on Nassau Street. Such modest demands as a dollar each for the Cologne Cathedrals or Wartburgs, which, we are told are 'Groesste raritat,' are common. The poor fellows are visibly shocked when the dealer offers them the pair for 15 cents.

"On questioning some of these people, it seems that some German dealers are strong after the emigrant trade. They tell these poor people, most of whom know little of the stamp game, that by investing their money in stamps, they can make their fortune very quickly in America, the dollar land, and load them up with hundreds of sets of German, Munich Exposition, Austria, Hungarian surcharges, etc. One cannot but help pity these people who come to our shores in the hope of making a new start in life, and find that they have been stung, and that the stamps they paid out their savings for are nearly valueless."

* * *

"FIJI—Mr. Haslem reports a cover, postmarked Labasa, franked with a current 4d. stamp bisected diagonally. The envelope is endorsed 'No Stamps available at p.o.'

* * *

"If ever a stamp was popular, it is the 2 cent Harding, especially the precancelled ones. But it looks very much like the latter part of the game was being overdone, and if kept up at the present rate, will only result in harm to the hobby, and disgust in general at the methods of some dealers."

* * *

The 1 and 2 Cent Bolivia

"We recently wrote Mr. Wells, whose answer follows, for information about the 1 and 2c Bolivia, Scott's Nos. 118 and 119. These stamps catalogue very low, but are extremely hard to get at any price. We pity the 'Half Cat. bird that goes hunting for these.'"

"South Bend, Ind., Dec. 31, 1923.

"The question you ask one which has given me considerable anxiety for it is my claim that none of the catalogues correctly give the date of issue of this stamp. I have urged both Scott and Stanley Gibbons to

make proper correction, but they seem to feel that the country is of small importance. I was one of the very first purchasers of these two stamps in La Paz. This was during the month of May, 1921. The actual facts concerning the delay in issue of these two stamps are difficult to obtain. Undoubtedly they were printed by American Bank Note Co. at the same time as the remainder of the series. From some official sources I learned that the packages containing the 1 and 2c stamps were lost in the mail or stolen enroute. To my mind it is quite probable that some official obtained these stamps and disposed of them to outside collecting companies, for I had several letters from friends in the States requesting me to obtain some of these stamps which had been seen on sale here. I can vouch that there was no agency in Bolivia who secured control of these stamps, for I was quite well known and made every effort to obtain some for my own use. Nos. 112 and 113 were sold at the post-office of Bolivia as late as December, 1921, to my absolute knowledge. Nos. 118 and 119 were ready for release much sooner than the actual date of release, but due to the fact that the original issue was lost, a large supply of Nos. 112 and 113 was supplied for use, and until this supply was exhausted, the P. G. M. refused to release Nos. 118 and 119. It is my contention that these two stamps cannot be considered as issued prior to May, of 1921.

10 Years Ago in Philately.



Friend of Cachet Collectors Passes



The Long Beach, Calif., Stamp Collectors Club sends news of the passing on May 21 of the club secretary, Hugh Trout. Mr. Trout will be best remembered through his efficient and friendly handling of many cachets. He came into the limelight when the quake struck California. The U. S. S. Constitution was tied up in the harbor at that time. Trout worked day and night to forward ten thousand covers, while at the same time he administered freely to the injured and homeless. He was a tireless worker for the cause of philately, his comrades in the Long Beach Stamp Club say.



Chicago, Ill.—I would like to say that I have enjoyed HOBBIES tremendously, particularly the section devoted to stamps, since I am very much interested in the stories that hook up the stamps with historical events.—J. Howard Pile, *The Check-Chart Corporation*.

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ja-35

Great Stamp Finds

ONE of the greatest finds in philatelic history was the so-called Mayfair find. It is not at all extraordinary that this find should have occurred in the Home of Philately, London, England, though one might think that all the nooks and crannies of that metropolis had been searched long before 1925, the year of the discovery.

The history of this find begins away back in 1863 and 64 when a young collector in London hit upon the idea of purchasing his stamps direct from the various British Colonial Postmasters, importing them direct. This was a trick little practiced in those days, though, of course, quite common now.

These orders from abroad came duly to hand, but for some reason or other the hobby had been laid aside, probably because the collector had joined the British Army and proceeded abroad. The stamps were packed away in an envelope and stowed away.

In 1925 somewhat sixty years later Mr. Harmer, the great London auctioneer was called to a house in Mayfair to look over these very stamps, which had come to light, and see if they were of any great value. A titled lady had turned them up while searching among a pile of old documents. Upon his report they were turned over to him to sell by auction, and realized in the neighborhood of \$50,000, their initial cost being \$150 or thereabouts. Quite a good investment?

Some of the items of this find illustrate the immense increase in value of a stamp that can occur in one's lifetime. A remittance of ten shillings sent to Ceylon (2.50) brought two sheets of the halfpenny lilac of 1858 on white glazed paper now valued at \$17.50 each. A remittance of \$2.50 to Vancouver brought two sheets of the two pence halfpenny reddish rose of 1861 now a \$15.00 stamp, and many others of a similar nature from Queensland, Grenada, West Australia, the Ionian Isles, etc.

Then there was the Uruguay find by Chas Nisson of London, England in a little provincial town. This find contained a very valuable lot of the 5, 10 and 15c Montevideo of 1866, together with a number of plates of the original engravings.

Other finds include an American Alexandria found in 1907 tied up among an old lady's long treasured

love letters. It is now priced at \$12,000.

A rag picker once found a Brattleboro (Vermont) on original cover. Off cover it would be worth \$1,000; on cover it is unique.

The great Philadelphia find is still green in the memory of collectors. A paper company bought about \$50.00 worth of scrap paper from a bank for pulping purposes. Picking it over they found a lot of old stamps estimated to be worth philatelically \$100,000.

A canny Scot in the Orkneys bought a half sheet of the 1d blacks of 1840, cut one off and used it then stowed the others away so carefully that he never found them again. Sixty years later a relative found them among some old papers.

Many instances could be quoted of the discovery of old stamps found stowed away in secret drawers of cabinets or desks, that have reposed there for many years, to be discovered accidentally and sold at an enormous increase to the original value.

Perhaps the greatest reason why stamp collecting has become the leading hobby of the world is that good stamps seldom depreciate in comparison with other commodities and are readily marketable anywhere. They don't take up much room, and are safely transmitted to almost any part of the world by that most wonderful of organizations, The Post.—P. H. J.

A Warning

Large quantities of counterfeit French Colonies are appearing on the market. They are of the Peace and Commerce type, quite easy to detect to those who know how. In the originals the hand at the top of the pole shows distinct separations between the fingers, those of the counterfeiters show just one separation sometimes but often none at all. Examine your French Colonials closely before accepting them.—Rosemount Stamp Exchange.

Do You Know That?

That there is an unusual variety of the first postage stamp of Corrientes printed on paper which is uniformly oiled, and the ink used so light, that the impression has the appearance of being blue ink.

That Finland, with an area somewhat larger than Minnesota and Wisconsin combined, has 40,000 lakes.

SPECIAL MINT COIL SALE

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Our Tiny Dependency

By HARRY A. LEE

MIDWAY between Hawaii and the Philippines in the Pacific Ocean lies the little fairy island of Guam. Guam is the largest of the Marianas or Ladrone group. Its area is 200 square miles, the capitol Agana. The island is fertile and to a great extent covered with valuable timber lands. Guam was discovered by Magellan in 1521.

At the beginning of the Spanish American War the Ladrone group belonged to Spain, and on June 20, 1898, The United States Cruiser "Charleston" on its way to Manila, opened fire on Agana. The Spanish garrison, not knowing that war existed and thinking the attack was a salute, sent an Officer to the "Charleston" apologizing for not returning the salute, owing to lack of necessary ammunition. When they learned the state of affairs, the place was surrendered in less than 30 minutes. Caorain Leary, of The United States Navy, was appointed the first American Governor and under his directions important reforms were instituted. Slavery was abolished and in 1901 a breakwater and fortifications were under construction at the harbor of San Louis d'Apra, preparatory to establishing a coaling station there. Had Uncle Sam been intent on conquest he would taken the rest of the group from Spain following the War with Spain. He only wanted a midway coaling station in the Pacific Ocean and so he allowed Spain to sell the other islands to Germany. The population of this island is around 10,000.

In 1899 the regular issue of stamps of the United States up to the dollar value including the Special Delivery Stamp was surcharged "GUAM" for postal service in this island. After 1900 the regular stamps of the United States, not surcharged were used in the place of the surcharged ones. The surcharged stamps of Guam are considered nice items to have in one's collection. The natives of Guam were described by all early explorers as treacherous and could not be trusted. When one learns of the treatment by the white men to these natives one cannot help know why the natives lost confidence in foreigners. The life of a white man on these islands until American Occupation was usually a hard one. Yet, today they are finely developed, wholesome, honest, trustworthy, and industrious for a tropical people.

One will find native families on the little island of Guam whose line of descent is traced from progenitors who lived long before the discovery

of the island by Magellan. They are the "Nobles," a distinct class, the members of which would as soon think of marrying under their class as any member of Royal Blood in Europe. A parallel to this pride of casts was the belief of the natives that Guam was the important country in the world. In accounting for the origin of man they believe that everything in the world was derived from a certain rising rock in the sea on the southern part of the island, which first became human and was then transformed into a rock that gave birth to all men.

There are perhaps few countries in the world where greater attention is paid to the establishing of a young couple in life as is on this island. The care of the parents in providing for their children is exceptional. Likewise the parents are tenderly cared for in their old age by the children. Everyone has enough to eat, for nature is very bountiful, every family has a house to live in. The main industry is farming. The Natives are good fishermen. One of the most curious methods of fishing practiced nowhere else in the world, is to make the fish drunk. The toxic fruit of the tonga is pounded into a paste and allowed to ferment. At low tide bags of tonga are taken out on the reef and sunk in certain deep holes known by the natives to be the lurking places of their prey. The fish soon appear at the surface feebly swimming—badly intoxicated; the natives immediately scoop them up in nets, spear them or jump overboard and catch them in their hands. There are also many kind of fish that the natives are afraid of—the poisonous ones. The Islanders have many other methods of fishing and are almost as much at home in the water as the fish themselves.

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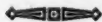
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Airmail



Apex

The big event of recent weeks in airmail collecting was the Apex exhibition in London under the sponsorship of the Aero Philatelic Club of London. The exhibition was the culmination of sixteen months of effort on the part of the club under the direction of Fred J. Melville, internationally known philatelist. Those who reported the exhibit said that it was a magnificent manifestation of the history and development of airmail. A side show of pigeons, a representative of Nature's very own aerial postmen was a unique and attractive exhibit. Mr. Melville brought from Germany a scientific investigator who has been experimenting with rocket motors which can project mail containers at almost incredible speed for great distances. Entertainment of the visiting philatelists was not overlooked. Probably the biggest social event after the opening ceremony was the official banquet at the palatial Dorchester Hotel on Park Lane. The Postmaster General, Lady Kingsley Wood, and Monsieur Louis Bleriot, were among the distinguished guests. John Aspinwall of Newburgh, N. Y., was the winner of the Grand trophy. Other U. S. exhibitors were:—G. W. Angers, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Philip G. Cole and Mrs. Prentice Cromwell, New York City; P. H. B. Freylinghuysen, Jr., Morristown, N. J.; L. B. Gatchell, Bronxville, N. Y.; Oscar Hengstler, West New York; Erik Hildenheim, J. A. Kleemann, J. J. Kleemann, Jr., New York City; Harry A. Lee, Chester, Pa.; Hans Lagerloef, Nicklin Co., New York City, and Dr. H. E. Radasch, Philadelphia.

Among the interesting items exhibited that indirectly link up with aerophilately were:

Message dropped by balloon over England in 1784 by Dr. John Jeffries, loaned by Amherst College, Mass.

Postman's badge issued to Gustav Hamel when he carried the first (Coronation) mail from London to Windsor in 1911.

Printed message dropped from Balloon during the search for Sir George Franklin 1853.

Long messages sent by pigeon post, etc.

The official catalogue numbers 108 pages. It is well worth the price (25c in silver) asked. The Secretary is Mrs. H. P. Terry, 95 Fairfield Crescent, Edgeware, England.

No Extra Charge

The first regular air mail service from train to plane was recently installed in Great Britain. The postmaster General placed a contract with Highlands Airways, Ltd., of Inverness, for the carrying of mail on its service to Kirkwall and the Orkneys, the mail being collected from and delivered to trains running between Inverness and Edinburgh and the South.

The service is being treated as a part of the ordinary delivery, and no extra charge is made. The Postoffice feels that it is under obligation to deliver the mail as quickly as is practicable. Undoubtedly many of the air mail enthusiasts had covers on this first flight.

Postoffice Announcement

An announcement on June 13 from the Airmail Division of the Postoffice in Washington states that special cachets are being prepared for the offices at Billings, Mont., Cheyenne, Wyo., Manchester, N. H., Barre, Vt., White River Junction, Vt., Waterville, Me., Portland, Me., Bangor, Me., Augusta Ga. Columbia, S. C., Boston, Mass.

At the time the announcement as made the Postoffice department stated there was nothing definite about the date of inauguration of the service on the routes on which the cities are located, but that it would be very soon and those interested should forward to the postmasters concerned, under cover, such envelopes on which it is desired that the cachets be impressed. This information is somewhat indefinite and if no mention of the appearance is noted at the time of the publication of this issue, collectors might well take a chance.

Cachet That Missed Graf

Rome.—An air mail cachet with a curious history is applied to 124 letters sent from Mogadiscio, in Italian Somaliland, to Milan last October. The letters were intended for the last 1933 trip of the Graf Zeppelin, but reached Milan on Oct. 19, four days after the dirigible had left.

They were then forwarded to Seville by special pouch, with a request that they be placed aboard the Zeppelin there. The Spanish post office returned the letters to Milan, stating that it had no air mail service with the Zeppelin.

The Milan post office then placed a special triangular cachet on the let-

ters, in pink, with the following inscription: "Mail carried by special pouch to Seville to be placed aboard the dirigible Graf Zeppelin October 31, 1933. Returned to sender because Spain has no air mail service."

Each envelope likewise bears two stickers, one reading: "Air Mail—Mogadiscio—Rome," and the other: "By Zeppelin—Via Milan—Friedrichshafen."

A. A. M. S. Convention

The American Air Mail Society will convene in Chicago at the Congress Hotel from August 30 to September 1, inclusive. The customary and popular airmail auction will again be conducted by Donald E. Dickason, of Wooster, Ohio on the last day of the conclave. A bourse will be in session during the entire period of the exhibition.

Inaugural Flight

Colonel George Hutchinson, president of the New York-London-Moscow Airlines, Inc., is planning to solicit subscriptions for first flight cards to be carried by him on his proposed flight from Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y. to Moscow by the way of Grace Harbor, Newfoundland, and another stop in Europe either Ireland or England. Plans seems to be somewhat tentative at this time, the date not having been set.

Our thanks again to P. Drossos of Athens, Greece, for a first flight cover. This new one represents the first flight from Athens to Drama.

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Early Haitian Airmail Flights

By
"T. E. G."

A NEW and increased interest in Pan-American Air Mail Flight Covers seems apparent, not only from the greatly increased prices of the majority of these covers, but also from the number of new collectors of Aerophilately who are seeking a field for specialization. A few notes on one of these countries will, I hope, be beneficial to the collector of these covers. I will endeavor to present future articles on the more interesting and important countries of the Pan-American group.

Most collectors are familiar with the history of Haiti. Haiti occupies the western third of the Island of Haiti, or Santo Domingo, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, lying between Cuba on the west, and Porto Rico on the east. Haiti is about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut together. The greater majority of the population are negroes; the remainder being mulattoes. There are about 3,000 white foreigners. Haiti, discovered by Columbus in 1492, and a French colony from 1677, attained its independence in 1804. Revolutions and much bloodshed have characterized its early social and political history. From 1910 to 1915 there were seven presidents; the last, Gen. Sam assumed office on March 4, 1915, took refuge in the French Legation on July 26, 1915, after 167 political prisoners had been massacred; and at the funeral of one of these victims was dragged out and killed.

Immediately, within two hours after this incident, the U. S. Marines landed and took complete charge of the government, and restoration of peace and order. U. S. postal rates were immediately put into effect and mail handled by the Marine Brigade post offices at Port au Prince and at Cape Haitien. The rioting and disorder was not easily quelled, however. For several years it was necessary for the officials at the two brigade offices to keep in constant contact with each other, and with the various forces which were then occupied in attempting to put an end to the guerilla warfare then in progress with the "cacos" in the interior mountainous regions.

The only efficient method for contact with these troops was by means of Air Mail. The U. S. Marines therefore, began operating their own planes in carrying this mail. These planes carried Marine Mail, as well as Official (all in penalty envelopes) and regular mail franked with 2c

stamps. There was no charge to the user, for this service, and, unfortunately, covers were not cacheted or marked in any way denoting that they were carried over the aerial route.

On May 1, 1925, the U. S. Marine planes carried the first Haitian commercial air mail between Port au Prince and Cape Haitien, and return. This service cost the government of Haiti nothing, since there was a certain amount of actual flying to be done in carrying the Official and Marine Mail between these two points. Fifty covers were carried from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien, but only one cover made the return flight. All letters carried on this flight bear the 50c de gourde Borno type stamp, with official cachets and cancellations.

On June 3, 1926, the air mail service between Port au Prince and Gonaives was inaugurated. Gonaives is about 75 miles north of Port au Prince. The plane made a stop at this point once a week, on its regular flight to Cape Haitien, and return. Some 430 covers were carried from Port au Prince, and about 200 carried on the return trip.

At the time of Commander de Pinedos visit to Haiti, a mail-sack of about 375 covers was prepared for him to carry to his next port of call. Unfortunately these covers were not carried on this trip because of lack of storage space, and the extra weight. Approximately 300 of these covers were collectors' covers. All mail was returned to the senders, but all covers had been cancelled and cacheted, so therefore, warrant listing here, although they actually are not flown Air Mail covers.

On April 18, 1927, the American Good-Will Flyers carried about one hundred covers from Port au Prince to Washington, D. C. These were all collectors' covers, according to post office records; the rate of postage was 60c de gourde (12c U. S.)

Port de Paix was embraced in the Haitian Air Mail system on April 19, 1927, at which time a scheduled plane carried mail to that city from Port au Prince, and returned. Port de Paix is on the northern coast of Haiti about 30 miles from Cape Haitien. About 544 covers were carried on the flight from Port au Prince to this city; and 360 were carried on the return flight to Port au Prince.

A flight on July 12, 1927, added Jeremie to the Air Mail system, with trips between that city and Port au Prince, a distance of about 120 miles;

475 covers were carried from Port au Prince to this city, and only 75 were carried on the return trip.

On July 18, 1927, in returning from a test flight made to Port au Prince, 90 covers were carried to Barahona, Dominican Republic, and 473 covers were carried to Santo Domingo City. The postage rate on this special trial flight was 50c de gourde (10c U. S.).

The first regular flight between Port au Prince and Santo Domingo City was established on December 13, 1927, by the West Indian Aerial Express. About 2,500 letters were dispatched east to San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo City. The postage rate on this and subsequent flights over this route was 60c de gourde (12c U. S.).

On February 6 and 7, 1928, a special cachet was applied to all mail that passed through the Port au Prince post office, at the time of Lindbergh's visit to that city. This included all letters, both regular and air mail. Upon Lindbergh's departure from Port au Prince on February 8, he carried 2531 covers in his plane to Havana, Cuba. These latter covers bore special cachets, most of them being collectors' covers.

The West Indian Aerial Express extended their route from Port au Prince to Santiago, Cuba on February 28, and a special cachet was applied to all mail carried on this trip. This flight had been planned for February 21, and therefore a great many of the covers bear both date cancellations. Nearly 300 letters were carried on this flight. What a comparison this imposing figure is to that of the number of letters carried on the return flight of May 1, 1925.

I will not attempt a listing of the Haitian Airmail covers from this date on, in this article. For the most part a listing would cover in detail, the various routings, and combinations of F. A. M. Route No. 6 between Miami and San Juan, Porto Rico, with the later additions and extensions. Also included here would be the inaugural flights of the NYRBA (the New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires Line); as well as the historical first flights of famous aviators. In the near future I will endeavor to supply information regarding these later flights. The reader should bear in mind that there has been much research work done on this subject, but there is also much to be accomplished, especially in the matter of identifying early flights before 1925.

CYPRUS

By P. H. JOHNSON

THE Island of Cyprus became a front page news item in our newspapers several months ago because of the rioting of a certain Greek section of its people, who wanted to turn over to Greece, though apparently Greece did not want them. Since the island has issued one of the most spectacular postage stamp sets in our album.

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, only Sicily and Sardinia being larger. Its area is some 3,600 square miles with a population of about 340,000 inhabitants, of whom 80% are of Greek extraction belonging to the Greek Orthodox Greek church; 18% are Mahometan Turks, the remaining 2% being of various nationalities.

The Orthodox church of Cyprus is Autocephalous, that is independent, electing its own head, the Archbishop of Cyprus. Christianity was introduced into Cyprus in A.D. 45 when St. Paul and St. Barnabas, the patron saint of the island, landed at Salamis, where Famagasta now stands. St. Barnabas was a native of Cyprus, even suffered martyrdom there.

In the fourth century A.D. there arose a dispute between the Bishop of Cyprus and the Patriarch of Antioch who wanted to have the island under his ecclesiastical authority. But about A.D. 478 Bishop Arthemias discovered near Salamis the body of St. Barnabas, with a copy of, St. Matthew's Gospel in Barnabas, own handwriting, on his breast. These sacred relics were brought to Constantinople and presented to Emperor Zeno, who then granted independence to the church of Cyprus, by conferring on the Archbishop the right of signing his name in red ink, of wearing the cape of imperial purple, and of carrying a sceptre instead of a pastoral staff. These privileges are jealously retained to this day.

The capital of the island is Nicosia an inland town of 20,000 souls while Larnaca (ancient Kitium), Limassol (Aamthus), Paphos the birthplace of Aphrodite, are ports of some small commercial interest.

In ancient time the island after being occupied, either partly or wholly, by the Phoenicians, Assyrians, Persians, Romans, but never losing its Hellenic character, after forming part of several empires of the past, was conquered in A.D. 1191, by Richard Coeur de Lion, who on his way to Palestine during the third Crusade, took this step in order to punish Isaac, governor of the island, who did not show hospitality to Richard's betrothed wife, Berengaria of Na-

varre, who was driven towards Cyprus, and had found anchorage off Limasol. Richard and Berengaria were married in May, 1191, at Limasol, where even now, in a Gothic fortress, well preserved, and which serves now as a prison, a mediaeval chapel is shown to visitors, where the ceremony is said to have taken place.

Richard after he became master of the island sold it to the Templars for 100,000 besants, but the Templars being unable to rule the populace, it was handed over to a French Baron Guy de Lusignan, who with his heirs ruled the island for about 300 years; it was then given to Venice in 1489. Eighty-two years later the island was taken by the Turks under Sultan Selim II, who sent there an expedition under the command of Sala Mustafa. The Venetians defended the island energetically so much so that the siege of Famagasta will stand forever as a masterpiece of heroism on the part of the Venetians and of barbarity on the part of the Turks, who flayed alive Marcantonio Bragadino, the heroic defender of Famagasta. In 1571 Cyprus became a province of the Ottoman Empire till 1878 under the convention of the 4th June between Great Britain and the Turkish Empire, the latter consented that the island of Cyprus should be governed by the British while it would be nominally an Ottoman territory. The entry of Turkey into the great war in 1914 annulled this convention and an order in council was issued by the King of Great Britain formally annexing the island. Finally in May, 1925, Cyprus attained the full status of a British Colony, under a governor instead of a high commissioner.

In June, 1928, was celebrated the 50th year of British occupation, when a set of postage stamps was issued that placed Cyprus upon the philatelic map conspicuously. The ten denominations of the Cyprus Jubilee issue represent persons, objects and incidents of interest in a history proverbially rich in traditional associations. The currency of the island consists of a pound sterling divided into a hundred and eighty copper piastres, so that nine piastres equalled a shilling. Let us examine the stamps. The three quarter piastre, mauve, shows an "archaic coin" in high relief. This is a silver piece of Amanthus, one of the nine Greek kingdoms of the island in the fifth century before Christ. Zeno whose portrait is on the one piastre, black in green, was the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy in Athens. He was born in Kitium towards the close of the

fourth century B.C. Kitium that was, is now the modern Larnaca, and the portrait was taken from a contemporary marble statue that is now in the public gardens there. A map of Cyprus is on the 1½ piastres, red. Mediaeval in style, the map shows the six principal cities and Mount Olympus (6,400 ft. high). In the left hand lower corner is a miniature presentment of Aphrodite rising from the sea before Paphos. Aphrodite is the Grecian name of Venus the goddess of beauty, it being derived from a Greek word meaning froth; for Venus surnamed Cyprus, was supposed to have been born from the foam of the sea. Heraldic arms are in the top left-hand corner, while to the right there is a representation of a sailing galley.

The Abby cloisters depicted on the four piastres, sepia, are those of the thirteenth century Premonstratentia Abbey of Bellapaise, close to Kyrenia, on the north coast of the island. Otherwise this is known as Delapaise, and it is today a magnificent ruin, described as being the most magnificent Gothic monument in the Levant.

King Edward the VII. approved the device that furnishes the modern "Badge of the Colony" shown on the six piastres, blue, which strikingly consists of the two golden lions that Richard Coeur de Lion bore on his banners on the taking of Cyprus.

On the nine piastres, Maroon is illustrated the most sacred Moslem shrine, the "Tekke" (Hospice) or "Umm Haram." The latter being the lady who was the nurse of the Prophet Mohammed. She followed her husband, Ubaida, when in the seventh century, that gentleman invaded Cyprus, and had the misfortune to fall from her mule and die, close to the Larnaca Salt Lake. She was buried there under an appropriate monument, and this stamp design is of interest from the fact of its having been made from a pen and ink sketch of the Cloisters.

Outside the House of Lords in London is a bronze equestrian statue of Richard Coeur de Lion, and this is shown on the eighteen piastres, black in brown, Richard was the first English King of Cyprus, a possession that, in the course of its history, has many times changed masters.

The other three stamps of the set are: 2½d blue with a reproduction of the early eighteenth century fresco in the Orthodox Cathedral of Nicosia, showing the finding at Salamis in the fifth century of the body of St. Barnabas, the Patron Saint of the island. The 45p stamp, purple in blue, gives the facade of the thirteenth century French Gothic Cathedral of St. Nicholas in Famagasta, and the highest value a pound or 180p., brown and shaped background, bearing a portrait of King George V.

News From Abroad

AS this issue goes to the printer a new series of Austrian stamps from 1 groschen to 2 schillings, is scheduled to appear. The designs are to be pictorial, showing scenery, industrial and national costumes. The annual Austrian charity set, scheduled for next September is to show portraits of celebrated architects.

Women again scored on the new Netherlands stamps. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her daughter, who is heir to the throne, the Crown Princess Juliana, have been placed on two new rather large stamps of that country. On the stamp which pictures the queen she is shown wearing a crown and her royal robes.

A new issue is to be released from Canada soon says a Canadian newspaper. It is planned to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the coming of the Loyalists to upper Canada. It will be of the 10-cent denomination and the color will be olive-green.

Catalogues representing the fourth portion of the Arthur Hind collection comprising the British possessions in Africa and including Mauritius were received in this country prior to the sale June 11 to June 14 from H. R. Harmer, philatelic auctioneer of London.

At the three day session held during the latter part of May approximately \$31,150 was realized bringing the total for the whole auction to about \$140,000. The highest price obtained in this session was \$3,250

for a mint block of twelve four Anna, blue and red, Indian stamps of 1854. This price is quite a comparison to the price of \$70 which the stamps brought at auction in London thirty-five years ago.

The brochure of the Congress Filatelico Internazionale is one of the most attractive to ever come to our desk. The cover bears a beautiful engraving, worthy of framing. The Congresso Filatelico Internazionale was scheduled for Lugano from June 22 to 25.

The national weaving exposition of Rumania has been made the occasion for the issuance by that country of a special set of three stamps, each of which has a surtax of 1 lei.

In keeping with the purpose of the issue, the stamps are pictorial of the weaving industry. One of them, the 2 lei blue, shows a girl industriously engaged at a loom.

An item from London on May 29, stated that Sir Kingsley Wood, postmaster general, had announced that new two and three cent stamps would shortly be issued by Great Britain. He explained that criticism was frequently made that British stamps remained substantially unaltered. Minor changes in design are being made. There will be a more solid background displaying the king's head in relief and colors richer in character.

The new stamps are to be printed by the photogravure process. Previously the stamps were printed from dyes made at the royal mint. The

new process ends the relationship between the mint and the postoffice. No change is to be made in the size of the stamps, since this would involve an alteration of the stamp machine, of which there are 9,000 in London alone.

Mexico has a new special delivery issue that is interesting. The central design shows what appears to be an Indian running across a plain. He bears a small round package in his hand. The value is ten cents. The frame of the stamp is red and the central portion in blue.

Costa Rica, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay, have all reported new stamps recently. The one from Brazil is being issued in connection with that country's first national congress on aeronautics. It is printed in blue on medium weight paper, having a value of 200 reis for use on regular mail. This stamp was issued in connection with Brazil's first national congress on aeronautics.

The Uruguay stamps are eight in number for regular postage and are commemorative in connection with the establishment of the "third republic." They are not pictorial, most of the space being taken up with numbers giving the values which are 3, 7, 12, 20, 36 and 50 centesimos and 1 peso. They bear the dates 1933, 1934 and March 31 with the phrase "third republic" in an arc across the center above three stars.

The Paraguayan issue is for airmail service, and is valued at 33.75 pesos. The stamp has a view of the postoffice Asuncion, capitol of the country.

The Costa Rica issue provides that country with its first complete set of airmail postage, most of the previous issues having been surcharges on regular postage. Starting at 5 centimos, the stamps scale up in denomination to 10 colons.

Two designs are used, that on the nine stamps from 5 to 75 centimos depicting an airplane in flight over the fertile valleys of Costa Rica. Numerals are in the lower right hand corner. From 1 to 10 colons, the four values have an allegorical figure representative of aviation. On these the numerals are near the upper left hand corner.

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Young Woman, Go to the Marshall Islands

By HARRY A. LEE
Chester (Pa.) Stamp Club

ON a map the Marshall Islands look like a series of tiny dots, but it is not the size of this group of small islands that is the most interesting. There interest lies in the fact that they spread over a vast amount of Pacific Ocean. They lie to the north of the equator and are equally divided into two lots—the Sunrise group and the Sunset group. These groups are composed of small, hundreds of tiny low coral reefs, strung together in a chain or horseshoe shape, making up a series of exquisite blue island bound lagoons. Although the islands are named on the map, the names really apply to the lagoons.

There exact location is in the West Pacific, bisected by latitude 10° North, having the Caroline group to the West. The total area of the Marshall Islands would not measure more than 110 square miles. The entire population is not more than 18,000, and some of the islands are uninhabited.

In the Marshall Islands, woman is the sovereign, that is, she is recognized as superior to man. While in the other Pacific Islands man has the easy time and lords it over the women. In the Marshall Islands woman gets all the attention, and her name passes on to the family. The woman asks the man in marriage, but the man does the courting. Inheritance is on the side only of the woman; man is in short a mere servant and necessity for the pleasure and comfort of the woman. In the home the man cooks, washes, feeds the baby, dresses the children. Not only does he make the clothes for the children, but for the entire family, his wife included. He works and earns the food supplies, attends to the garden and carries the bundles. A man may have a cheap shirt to his back, but his wife and daughters must be dressed in silk and expensive laces. The woman does nothing and is expected to do nothing. She sits about lazily, chatting and gossiping but the man must always be up and doing, eternally on the lookout for the welfare of his wife and daughters. Yet in the whole Marshall group there is not one unhappy married

man, and domestic quarrels are quite unknown. The husband remains the lover during the whole of his married career.

He cares little for his own appearance but is most anxious that his wife should be immaculate and he will spend hours combing and arranging her hair. He will adjust her dress, fix a bow or display a ribbon to the best advantage. If she has to pass over a water course he will tie up her shirts and carry her on his shoulders. At home she must have the best mats to sit on and at meal times he waits on her as a servant would. The traditions of the race insist that from boyhood to grandfatherhood there shall be unceasing respect for woman. A birth of a daughter is always regarded as the high order of things. The Marshall Islands women are perfect models of prudery. Not one would ever think of exposing her ankles to the vulgar gaze. The very lifting of a shirt by half an inch in the presence of a strange man would at once brand her without character. At once she would become an outcast and society would refuse to receive her. Short shirts will never become fashionable in the Marshall Islands.

The Marshall Islands is a place where royalty thrives and is secure in these days of disappearing kingdoms. Every lagoon has its king and queen, its chieftain and chief woman, known as the ruling caste. The caste is powerful because the people are willing, they proclaim themselves not subjects — but slaves. The dusky potentates live in grand style, having European bungalows, well furnished and up-to-date. Some maintain whole retinues of servants, including private secretaries and valets for the kings and chiefs and their wives. The dress fashions of civilization obtain, but no king or queen will offer to dress without the services of a retinue of servants. In fact, the rulers are supposed not to know where their clothes are kept and what the royal wardrobes contain. Every Marshall woman has luxuriant raven black hair and is proud of its length and thickness and

the number of Japanese styles in which she can arrange it.

Royalty travels often in Marshall Islands but never without a large retinue of attendants, baggage, food, piles of mats and endless variety of boxes. Dress is the vanity and weakness of this ruling caste and at least twice a day all must complete changes of clothing from hats to shoes. The tailors, dressmakers, and ironers of the royal household must all accompany their sovereigns on these travels and are kept eternally busy at their tasks.

In the olden days the Marshall Islanders were aggressive and war like, but the influence of the Missions has ended practically all tribal strife and every lagoon is now on friendly terms with all others. The people are much intermarried and in these days the queens and chief-women do not hesitate to visit far-away lagoons to offer marriage to eligible bachelor kings or chiefs. There is nothing the Marshall Islanders pride themselves on more than their hospitality, especially to distant relatives. The Marshall Islanders belong to the Micronesian Division and are an ugly but good natured and hospitable race, fond of song and dance, and skillful weavers of the best mats.

As for the stamps and philatelic interest. These islands were annexed to Germany in 1885. The stamps of Germany were surcharged Marschall-Inseln and put on sale on these islands in 1897. Germany stopped issuing stamps for these islands in 1915. During the World War the islands were captured by Australian troops for Great Britain. German stamps then were surcharged G.R.I. and the currency value of Great Britain. These stamps, by the way, are very hard to secure and high in price. After the World War the islands were placed under a mandatory rule to Japan by the League of Nations.

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NEW
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United States Precancelled Stamps

By ADOLF GUNESCH

Official Precancel Catalog

Section - Massachusetts

IN my opinion, the Massachusetts section of the new catalog is one of the best ever published. While there are mistakes in pricings, an honest effort has been made by the publishers to adjust prices of precancels according to their scarcity. Considering that we have not seen a catalog of precancels from this state since 1930, one will be pleasantly surprised to find 56 pages of precancel listings, four columns to a page; almost double as many varieties as the previous edition listed.

Prices are both up and down. They are up on the 1917 Series in most cases. The lower values of the 1922 series are up. The higher values of this series have usually been cut in prices. The 13c and 14c have suffered terribly in some cases. Take for instance Boston, Type VIII, 13c normal, reduced from 40c to 15c, and the invert from 50c to 12c. Whether it is a wise policy to pick out a certain stamp and reduce or raise prices on it throughout the book, taking no other conditions into consideration, is very questionable. The publishers did this in the 1930 catalog also, when they raised prices on all 7c, 9c, and 11c values of the 1917 series. The result was that the prices for the other values were way out of proportion to those raised. It is true that the 13c and 14c were somewhat overpriced in proportion to the other values, and are now more plentiful, but let us not forget that the flat press issue will be no more. Now the rotary 13c and 14c are becoming more plentiful.

The 10x10 rotary issue of 1922-23 are all up, as they should be. The 4c Martha has advanced in most cases, regardless of whether it was a flat plate or rotary press issue. But one thing I cannot understand is why the 1½c full face Harding and the 4c Taft are much higher in proportion to the other values of the compound set. The higher values of the compound 11x10½ are in many cases higher than the flat plate issues. For

instance, Framingham double line types. I believe this is wrong. I hope the publishers will not do as they did in the 1930 catalog—price all current compound issues much higher than the older issues. Take for example Memphis, Tenn., Type II, the 5c compound priced at 30c, the rotary 10x10 at 10c, the flat plate 1933 11x11 at 4c, or even the 1917 issue, same value, at 8c. Such pricing is absurd.

Prices on the Bi-Centennial issues have been adjusted, making the Bi-Centennial catalog obsolete, at least for this state.

The ever-popular commemorative issues are going up. Just to give you an example; Brooklyn, Mass., Huguenot-Walloon issue, the 1c at 10c, the 2c at 12c in the 1930 catalog, jumped to 40c and 60c respectively in the 1934 catalog.

Space does not permit me to go into further details. However, I would advise every precancel collector, whether he collects Massachusetts or general, to order this catalog. The new items listed and all these price changes make your 1930 catalog obsolete. If you study these price changes, they will guide you on what and how to buy from other states, as it is a safe bet that precancels from other states will be priced on a similar basis. Besides, if you buy this Massachusetts section, you will encourage the publishers to rush the other sections, which are so badly needed. The price of Massachusetts section is \$1.50 postpaid. You can order from your favorite precancel dealer advertising in this paper, or direct from the publishers, Hoover Brothers, New York City.

Precancel Club Notes

July meeting of the Chicago Precancel Club will be held in July as usual on the 6th and 20th of the month.

The Precancel Stamp Society Convention will be held August 20th to 23rd inclusive at the Hotel Sylvania, Philadelphia, Penna.

John Moohr, of Chicago, who mounts precancels according to a brand new plan. On each sheet he draws a state map in the center and surrounds it with precancels from that state. Each city or town represented by a stamp is indicated on the map and a line is drawn from the spot on the map to the stamp.

New Precancel Stamp Club

The Precancel Club of Cleveland, Ohio, was organized recently with the following officers: President, N. L. Nye; vice president, F. C. W. Brown, and secretary-treasurer, A. P. Weigel.

Meetings are to be held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 P. M. at the Erie building in that city.

Why I Am a General Collector

By B. L. WILSON

WE are living in an age of specialization, and it is only reasonable to expect specialization in the collecting of stamps as well as in our business and our other activities. Of course to answer the question which is implied in the subject of this discussion—"Why I am a General Collector"—there is only one correct and sensible reply to make and that is, "Because I like it," but there are several angles to this answer which are interesting. It has been my observation in collecting that the general collector is the real backbone of the hobby and that all of the great collectors today in all branches of philately either are or have been general collectors.

As a general collector of precancels, it is necessary to divide your collection into approximately five divisions:

First—The old issues, before the one in current use.

Second—Bureau Prints.

Third—General current issue.

Fourth — Commemoratives, parcel posts and special deliveries.

Fifth—Town type coils and Miss.

And it is a man's size job.

In our club we are trying to impress upon the young collector the possibilities and the advantages of general collecting. The average young man or boy who starts to collect stamps and has only limited means, finds himself at a standstill after he gets three or four thousand varieties, unless he is prepared to spend more money.

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112 Connecticut	10	138 North Dakota	3
113 Delaware	2	139 Ohio	25
114 Dist. of Columbia	4	140 Oklahoma	4
115 Florida	4	141 Oregon	4
116 Georgia	6	142 Pennsylvania	25
117 Hawaii	1	143 Porto Rico	1
118 Idaho	1	144 Rhode Island	5
119 Illinois	25	145 South Carolina	1
120 Indiana	8	146 South Dakota	3
121 Iowa	10	147 Tennessee	5
122 Kansas	4	148 Texas	7
123 Kentucky	5	149 Utah	3
124 Louisiana	4	150 Vermont	2
125 Maine	4	151 Virginia	5
126 Maryland	6	152 Washington	6
127 Massachusetts	15	153 West Virginia	3
128 Michigan	15	154 Wisconsin	10
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130 Mississippi	1	156 Dues	20
131 Missouri	15	157 Bureau Prints	30
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This is true of foreign especially, and if he is a U. S. specialist, his troubles start earlier in the game. If he collects Bureaus, he is up against the same thing and often times the young man becomes disgusted and either lays his collection aside or sells it at a loss, and so, a good prospective collector is lost to philately.

But in general precancel collecting, it's a different story. New varieties are before him all the time and his source of supply is much greater than in any other branch of stamp collecting. He can obtain from dealers large packets of general issues and if he is serious, among his friends and business acquaintances, other sources may be opened up which will keep him happy and constantly supplied with stamps at a low price.

I have found it a profitable rule always to buy what the other fellow

doesn't want. Right here locally the collecting of Bureau Print precancels is unquestionably 'number one' in most of our minds, and it is an important branch of a general collection. But, it is only one of the fascinating branches of general collecting.

I believe that one of the factors in making many more new general collectors will be the issuing of a new general issue, which is being talked about now and is set, we hope, for the near future. Another new issue which is being talked about, but of which we know very little, is the so-called National Parks issue, of which much has been written in the philatelic magazines lately.

And remember, fellows, if I have helped to arouse your interest in general precancel collecting by these few remarks that there is only one correct way to form your collection and

that is to observe in completeness the three different perforation varieties which exist and have existed in the current issue, that is, the 11x11, 11x10½ and 10x10.

I said at the beginning, the equipment you need to enter this interesting hobby depends entirely upon your pocketbook—whether you buy a fine post-binder or just an ordinary ring book from Woolworth's, the results to be accomplished can be reached in the same way. Neatness in mounting most certainly counts and the only correct way that I have ever seen a general collection mounted is to sort first by states, and then the towns alphabetically under each state. Of course, there are any number of ways to mount a collection, but the method mentioned seems to be the one generally adopted by the older collectors.

It Seems to Me *By* FRANK L. COES *Secretary S. P. A.*

Questions:

PERHAPS every one who develops multiple contacts with many forms of livelihood discovers the amazing specialized knowledge that comes to individuals from a lifetime in one or another form of service. The doctor, the teacher, the writer, all seems to have a different angle on stamp study.

Clergymen also. From a clergyman and a high school principal I select some questions, and leave you to judge the source.

One writes: "I specialize in areas where history lures my mind to parallel text through similar geographical names and postmarks. How can I tell my interest without becoming burdensome and undoing interest that is incubating, or partly formed? My line is so different from the usual urge for the patriotic U. S. and N. A. issues that meet me everywhere that I do not seem to find the interlock."

The other asks, "What shall I do, recommend study of things wholly out of the accepted lines or try to evolve a co-related series of book sources for collection aid."

Both pretty much the same question, and not only both naturally interesting to these men, but each is approaching it from the angle of his own business.

I judge the clergyman is interested in areas around the east end of the Mediterranean, and I suspect the school teacher is trying to broaden the horizon of his pupils.

It is often a matter of comment that school work does not combine "current events" with stamps. They do in the District of Columbia schools to some extent. But it is a total failure, (I admit isolated cases) to couple things like "Tacna-Arica" or "The Chaco War" or "The Polish Corridor" or "Manchuko" to the stamps that will readily recall the facts.

Similarly, how few who pursue history, geography and political changes, use the obvious ever ready "postmark" or the ubiquitous stamp cancelled in a tiny town to complete the history.

Perhaps, I can illustrate this. An old lady who is chair bound, recently offered me her "book" of the family migrations and history. She has always helped her grandson with his stamps, but the boy never stopped to think where her lore of past dwellings, kin and their home lands, and other family data came from. In grandma's "book" were selected postmarks that

came from the sources of each root of the family tree. Back into Flanders, Southern England, lowland Scotland, Evangelines' land, France, Denmark, and one root went to Italy. All carefully annotated in writing so fine that it seemed that it was written with a cambric needle, not a pen.

Each root, developed into some carefully related stamps of the area involved, coupled with (in recent cases) streets and numbers in currently known spots. All were bound together with the memory of the family and the sons and daughters of herself and her numerous sisters and brothers.

In one generation five times removed, there was a marriage that brought in a suburb of Florence, Italy. In the next the service of a yeoman from Sussex in the ranks of Wellington and a Flander's bride. Then there was the artist scion of the family who married in the Isle of Man. The girl from the Maritime Provinces was "granny's" mother.

So I tried to tell the clergyman that he could build a background for his Biblical history through co-related postmarks, and the pedagog that he could well improve the retentiveness of his students' minds by tying the current event period onto the stamp album. For every effort of this kind we have failures (due to the labor involved) and successes, (due to the personal interest of the collector) and in each lies a moral. None of this can be done "overnight." Some of it will be years in the making. Much will be, unfortunately, too costly to allow its inclusion in an educational effort. Still, the postmark comes on everything mailed, and often it is just as good on the newspaper wrapper or the personal letter.

The aids to this, like maps, postal lists, gazetteers, local histories are being improved daily. Why should we confine ourselves to the "U. S. and B. N. A.?" The world grows larger and smaller. We know more of it, and can get to far places quicker than formerly. We cannot be, even in this generation "self-sufficient" and likely in the next will be dependent on many areas now merely mentioned as producing this or that need of existence or manufacture.

Why not teach the facts easily now? Why not build into the youthful mind these possibilities? Why not make our stamps adapt themselves to current and future events, changes and world interests?

U. S. youth feels itself bound by patriotic habit, to collect U. S.

first. But wouldn't we have more good collectors if their minds began the lesson abroad. It is too bad that so many should feel they must collect something they know cannot be completed, even with the financial backing of unlimited money. Selection of the line often is the basis of final success, or permanent interest.

Mixtures:

Leaving out all arguments about what is taken out and what is put in to make mixtures saleable, there is an ethical fact to be considered. Mixture collected by the pseudo-proletariat for religious purposes are usually "mostly current postal rate" stamps.

I have often wondered how the religious men who collect these are reimbursed for their effort, and how the sale of a half or a pound of such material to a young collector who spills his pennies from his iron bank to make the purchase is justified. It seems to be done under the name of charity. It is far from charity. It is unjustified though the profits go to charity.

Protests about such mixtures come from several areas. Perhaps the mixtures are growing worse, but likely the parents (for a wonder) feel angry at their offspring being victimized. One "mixture" from Europe is complained of especially. Another sold here has several complaints. Please note these are not the so-called "bank stuff."

It is impossible for the press to differentiate between good and bad mixtures. It is likely that the editors would get a hand picked sample if they asked to see the material.

Hence it is best to buy your mixtures where you have knowledge of their source, their content, and their bulk value. And when you tell your friends about such material, tell the truth about the final value shake-down, and how much you put in the fire. Might well be we should "take stock" of some of these fancy claims of value?

Who?

Tell me, who was the guy who wrote "constant dropping wears away a stone." Not dropping the stone, but dropping something onto it. If it does, what is the controlling brain that manages the Philatelic Bureau made of? Diamonds, or the new element 93, or something harder than either?

The secretary has received in the last month, over two dozen complaints about Bureau Service. These range from delays, to poor selections, and one claimed discourtesy.

It seems reasonable to suggest to these members who have been answered personally, that they could do better if they would slap their Congressional representative or senator just as hard as they slap the society secretary (or harder). Business is business. If any firm in this country had a cash on the counter business, its overhead negligible, its stock replenished as fast as exhausted until new material appeared, no need for anything but prompt, reliable, and rapid reply, you can visualize just what that firm would do. It would run itself ragged to serve.

Stamp collectors may be "nuts" and "crazy," but their money, sent to the Bureau is just as good as the money that goes through the stamp window of the thousands of post offices. They give most of this money for material that will never be used for postage. They want service, courtesy, sensible effort and promptness. Do they get it? Seemingly not.

Why, Again because the collectors don't kick to the right place. If they were to tell their Congressional office holders that continuation of this attitude would lose him votes (any kind) what would happen? I wonder. Pressure for correction, much as I dislike to say it, is more effective when applied to someone who thinks he has something to lose, no matter what his political affiliation.

Seems like these complainants are using their rhetoric shooting at the wrong victim. The Society could well print a form letter reply, telling these members where to write and what to say. But right here, the "dropping" facts that come from one place, have so far made no impression. Sarcasm, fact, logic, specific instances of neglect, error, or delay; all meet the same reply, "It will be investigated." That means that there has been time, paper, and postage wasted, on a duty motion. Of course it is done. And of course it is "investigated" but how often is it reported on? The optimist who says "the worm will turn" could well help him do it by furnishing the urge. In other words, let's see if these lawmakers cannot "move the immovable, unscrew the inscrutable, and unwind the coil of red tape to our advantages. Write your congressman now.

Paper?

One of our members asked his Congressman a series of questions about the paper the stamps are printed on. He got a series of answers from someone in Washington, indicating that the contractor, the paper, the specifications, and the basic material (as far as the informant knew) were "thesame." These answers indicate that the old army game of "Buck-passing" is still working fine.

How anyone can compare the paper of issues prior to the N.R.A.

and the Maryland, and say "the same" is beyond the knowledge of many collectors who are interested.

If the contractors are "the same," and the source of pulp and manufacture have been shifted to another mill, in another area, they are not "the same" even if the name of the firm still remains as on the original contract.

That there have been variations in thickness is known. Collectors using ungummed margins of past and present issue sheets, find this variation, and also a total difference in flexibility, or whatever term the paper trade uses to designate usability, brittleness, tearing quality or business utility. The N.R.A. is decidedly brittle as compared to previous issues and the regular issue. One chemical expert insists that some of the recent issues will not survive in albums for

long, and counsels the "pasting down" or positive fixation of at least one copy of each of several issues he lists. Why? Claims that differences in pulp, loading, content and length of fibre preclude their being kept many years unless pasted down. Sees brittleness and final disintegration in a material wholly pulp. Should have a "modicum of rag content." Maybe they put in rags, but no one can prove it.

There is no material use to quote thicknesses in ten thousandths of inches here, but maybe it is time some of our technical collectors took a hack at discovering what, why and how things have been changed. And obviously the answer to "why" will be the explanation, even if the department says everything is "the same."

There are lots of collectors "from Missouri."

"A Philatelic Side-Line"

By EDWIN BROOKS, P. J. A.

OF recent years philately has branched off into various angles and as a result we have what we call "first day" covers. A first-day cover is an envelope bearing a postage stamp cancelled during the first 24 hours it was on sale by the government. Its companion in the air-mail field is the "first flight" cover, one mailed upon the inauguration of an air-mail route between two or more cities.

The collection of these envelopes have already won the hearts of collectors and incidentally, a place for themselves as a distinct division of philately. All this is quite different from the usual time-honored accumulation of single stamps, off cover, in albums. Fletcher F. Isbell in the "Target" says that as recently as ten years ago (philately is as old as the first postage stamps, or exactly ninety-two years) stamp collectors in the United States frowned quite unanimously upon covers that were obviously made for collectors. In so doing they have illustrated a reversal of public sentiment that is worthy of more than passing comment. In Europe a good many dealers were already accustomed, upon the appearance of a new set of stamps, to place a lot upon one envelope and send it through the mails, regardless of what was often overpayment of postage. In America such a cover wasn't quite so important as one mailed with regular rate postage and was obviously mailed in the ordinary course of business or friendship, without any philatelic thought behind it.

Thus it was until the air-mail lines expanded in the United States and then came the flood of U. S. commemorative stamps and that attracted a large number of collectors, mostly young ones, those who had not heard much of stamp collecting. They wanted covers, and there was only one easy way to get them as the stamps appeared. Thus they mailed them to themselves. Soon there were thousands of mail-bags with letters to the senders themselves. And when the United States sold its first 1932 Bicentennial stamps in Washington, D. C., on January 1, there were whole truck-loads of mail with these "covers," all for collecting purposes.

Then came the "cachet," which is nothing more than a rubber-stamp impression upon an envelope calling attention to the date of some event or historical date. It has now grown to such proportions that many have seized the opportunity to fleece the "cachet" collectors with all kind of "historical" events that really have no bearing on anything, but nevertheless are "beautiful cachets." Most of the cachets are strictly un-official and are hardly to be classed within the fold of philately.

The question is whether these two philatelic side-lines will continue in the years to come just as strongly as stamp-collecting, or will cachet collecting under-go a change as is predicted by some people owing to the present state of overdoing it with thousands of worthless cachets. Perhaps like the air mail covers, they will dwindle down to those that are really important.

Naval Covers and Cancellations

Conducted by RICHARD A. HARDIE
13 Roseville St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THIS month I have sad news for collectors in the Great Lakes region, not to mention the thousands of persons otherwise interested in this project.

The U. S. F. Constitution cannot visit the World's Fair at Chicago or even enter the Great Lakes because the draft of the vessel precludes her entry into the Lakes. Millions I am sure would have welcomed such a visit by this old vessel, and will be disappointed in learning of this, as was I. Numerous readers requested that I investigate this matter for them so I queried the Hon. Jas. M. Mead, 42nd District, to look into this matter in Washington. He, too, was disappointed in the answer by the Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson. For record we produce the letter from the Secretary of the Navy below.

"The Constitution has been withdrawn from the exhibition tour and is now at the Navy Yard, Boston, where she will be retained as a naval relic. The towing ship has been assigned to other duty. For your further information the draft of the Constitution, twenty-two feet, precludes her entry into the Lakes. If it had been practicable to send her into the Lake during her tour you may be assure that that great region would not have been omitted from her schedule."

In the last issue of HOBBIES I stated that Old Ironsides was small enough to navigate in the Great Lakes, which is in a way true. I was under the impression that the position of entry to the Lakes was more than 22 feet, which is the draft of the Constitution, but evidently I was mistaken. I am sure also that many

readers were not aware of this fact till now.

* * *

President Roosevelt will tour the United States possessions this summer aboard the USS Houston instead of the USS Indianapolis. He will make stopovers at Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, Hawaii and other ports. On the voyage the USS Houston will be accompanied by the USS Williamson and the USS Gilmer, later being joined by the San Francisco. The start of the trip will be from New York City where the Houston is now stationed. Date of the start at this time is not known, but will probably be in early July. Covers of note will no doubt emanate from all the above mentioned vessels, so I would advise you to get covers aboard as soon as possible. Address all vessels care of the New York Postmaster.

* * *

Twenty-seven different vessels of the navy will be stationed at Provincetown, Mass., from July 12 to August 12. A special cachet will be in order, issued in six different colors, on various dates and various ships. A collection of the twenty-seven covers will make a fine showing, I am sure. Send covers to Leonard Rogers, 257 Green St., Fairhaven, Mass., with 3c postage for forwarding to the ships for each set.

* * *

Several readers have requested that I give a listing of the vessels in the Asiatic force. This data follows. Address any of these vessels care of the Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

USS Augusta, Tulsa, Pope, John D. Ford, Canopus, Pillsbury, Oahu, Paul Jones, Panay, Guam, Monacacy, Isabel, Asheville, Pecos, Edsal, Peary, Pigeon, Parrott, Stewart, Bulmer, Barker, Whipple, John D. Edwards, Smith Thompson, Black Hawk, Finch, Bittern, Mindanao, Tutuila, Luzon, Fulton, and Sacramento.

* * *

It has been rumored that the date for the de-commissioning of the World's Most Famous Ship,—Old Ironsides, will be July 10, 1934, at the Boston Navy Yard. Personally I hope it is untrue, no doubt readers hope the same, for the loss of this great vessel will mean a great deal to the collectors of naval covers. I wonder if enough pressure were brought about in the right spots if

this old historic ship would be permitted to retain at least her cancel and post office, if she can't travel any more. If this were possible she would be at least in contact with the world through the medium of paper and postage.

To be on the safe side I would advise every reader to get covers to Harry Moore, her mail clerk for the last day cancel—which I hope never materializes.



Naval Shorts



The U. S. S. Penguin now has a cancel, and can be addressed care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

The U. S. S. Eagle No. 58 was de-commissioned on April 27, using the wording "Decommissioned this date" between the killers of a type 3s cancel on 359 covers.

On April 21, the U. S. S. Semmes was commissioned to take the Eagle No. 58's place, and will in the near future have a cancel. Addressed Mail Clerk, care of the Postmaster, New York City.

The provisional cancel used on the U. S. S. Kalmia is no longer used, being curtailed by the commander.

My good friend P. J. Ickeringill will hold covers for readers for naval cancel from Rhode Island this summer. Address is Box 85, Edgewood, R. I.

U. S. S. Pelican does not have a cancel reports state.

A few good bets for different cancels are:

U. S. S. Lark, Gamble, Montgomery, Breese, Ramsay, Gold Star, Lapwing, Guam, Black Hawk and the Whippoorwill. Address all care of the New York postmaster.

The Navy Mail Clerk aboard the U. S. S. Talbot is a stamp collector and takes pleasure in preparing odd cancels and the like. A little tip, but please don't overdo the thing.

My good friend M. B. Owens of the U. S. S. Black Hawk informs me that in the future he will not be able to hold covers for all collectors, because he lacks storage space aboard and so many hundreds are taking advantage of his fine service. In the future, however, he will hold covers for all Universal Ship Cancellation members as before.

At this writing the U. S. C. S. has hit its 500 mark in membership and growing each week. A good thing is bound to succeed.

U. S. U. S. U. S.
487 type II cat., 60c at only 20c, pairs at same rate.

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The U. S. S. Aaron Ward, Hulbert, Pinola, Gannett, MacLeisch, Swallow, Ogalala, and Quail are all using some odd cancel. Try them, care of the New York Postmaster.

J. F. Currier, is the Navy Mail Clerk aboard the new U. S. S. Minneapolis that was commissioned May 19, and on his first day he had the job of handling 10,000 collectors covers. He is a collector of stamps and covers. It is beginning to appear as though all vessels of the navy will have philatelic mail clerks.

A very odd cancel comes from the U. S. S. Kalmia, made from a piece of linoleum. Try to get it care of the New York Postmaster.

The submarine U. S. S. Argonaut is using a double circle fancy cancel. Try her, care of Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, T. H.

Jerry R. Thompson, 3464 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa., informs me that he will be glad to hold five cov-

ers for each reader for cancels aboard ships in Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Thanks a lot to all for cooperation this month and until next month—so long mates.

WHOLESALE

Our 208-page "Stamp Dealer's Annual Catalog for 1934" and 48-page booklet of "Articles on Stamp Dealing" will be sent—to dealers only—on receipt of 50c, which may be deducted from your first order amounting to \$5 or more.

H. E. HARRIS & CO., 108 Mass. Ave., BOSTON

Philately and Masonry

By THOMAS ELVIN

BOTH Philately and Masonry are universal in character, and combined they form a new and interesting field for the Masonic philatelist to devote his attention to. There are numerous connections between these two subjects, and a collection of stamps or covers can easily be assembled to prove this point. Many Masons have already realized the different relationships between philately and Masonry, and have assembled very interesting collections, both from the philatelic and Masonic standpoint.

There are several fields in which the philatelic-minded Mason can specialize. A collection of the various early United States postmarks, showing relationships between Masonry and these hand cancellations, is perhaps the most popular. Another branch which many new collectors have considered is the collecting of stamps having some portion of the Masonic emblem, or various high degree insignia, embodied in their design. A third method of collecting which can be followed with a minimum amount of research work, is that of stamps portraying famous Masons of all countries. I have expanded further on these branches in the following. An interested collector could easily combine these three methods of collecting in order to attain a complete Masonic collection. There may be other branches and by-paths on philatelic Masonry, but I believe most of the important ones are included here.

An especially interesting branch of philately is the various means used to cancel stamps, and a study of the

different designs employed for this purpose. In America, during the early youth of the present postal system, the postmaster of the average small town, had an abundance of spare time on his hands each day. The mails were not heavy, nor official duties as exacting as they are today. Today all cancelling devices are of the relative same pattern, but during these early days the postmaster usually carved his own cancelling device, according to his own fancy, from a cork substance or soft wood. These were usually rather crude designs, but there were a great number of postmasters who combined their artistic traits with their imaginations, producing some very clever devices. There were a great number of these gentlemen who were Masons, and occasionally they would employ some Masonic design or emblem in their cancelling contrivances. Most popular of these designs were the familiar *Square and Compass*. Various other insignia, emblems, and Masonic designs were also used, but the Square and Compass is found more prolific than the others. A collection of these interesting postmarks would embody both the spirit of Masonry, and the spirit of the early settlers and pioneers in America. Probably other countries may have used some Masonic design on their early cancelling devices, but this has not been definitely ascertained at time of this writing.

The collecting of stamps depicting one or more of the various Masonic degrees and emblems is fast coming into popularity, but there is an abundance of careful research work con-


nected with it. On certain stamps there appear typical insignia which contain various Masonic symbols of the higher degrees. Whether this fact is a coincidence or not, is a matter for debate, but many symbols are universal and their use is not necessarily confined to any one group. A number of stamps from Malta bear these designs, as do some of the British Colonial Stamps; there are doubtlessly more.

The last branch of Masonic philately, as outlined here, is also very popular with collectors. This may be due to the comparatively small amount of research work necessary

(Continued on page 55)

66 Different Mixtures

from Foreign Governments, Banks and Missions described in detail in my big new list, sent you free. Europe, French and British Colonies, South America, etc. Assorted sample lb. (ab. 1400) of Europe Government Mixtures, \$3.50. ½ lb., \$2.00.

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CACHETING

AROUND THE GLOBE

PAST PRESENT FUTURE

FIRST DAY COVER

Conducted by EDWIN BROOKS

Cachets sold and properly sponsored, the service being given without profit, will be listed free in this department. Profit is considered when the design, envelope, stamp and addressing is furnished above five cents (8 cents for airmail), or any charge made to the collector who furnishes his own envelope, stamp, etc.

Cachets mailed above face, properly sponsored, as by a stamp club or association for benefit of the club, or by a historical association for the same purpose, will be listed here at regular classified rates (5 cents per word for one time, or three times at 4 cents per word per issue).

Present

June 23 to July 8, 1934.—Elmira, N. Y.—The National Gliding and Soaring Meet will be held at Elmira, N. Y. from June 23rd to July 8th, and Ace Cover Service, Box 33, that city offers to handle covers sent them for this event.

July 1.—It will probably be too late by the time this announcement reaches readers to send first flights to Casper, Wyoming, in time for the first flight over the new Cheyenne, Wyoming-Billings, Montana, route. The Post Office Department issued a special cachet to mark this event. The flight was scheduled to be made between June 17 and July 1.

July 4, 1934.—New Rochelle, N. Y.—A cachet sponsored by Charles B. McManus, Jr., 282 Warren Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., for the 4th of July. Send covers, unstuffed and unsealed. A good fourth class cancellation is assured. Covers will be mailed from Salt Lake, N. Y.

July 4, 1934.—Santa Clara, Calif.—The Santa Clara American Legion Post No. 419 and the Santa Clara Stamp Club are sponsoring a cachet, celebrating the Legion's Second Annual Fourth of July Celebration in conjunction with Father Serra Year in California. Covers for this event

to the Santa Clara Stamp Club, P. O. Box 507. Santa Clara, Calif.

July 4, 1934.—Oshkosh, Wis.—Special cachet for the commemoration of the landing of the first white man (Jean Nicolle) and the tercentenary of the State of Wisconsin. State-wide celebrations are to be staged along the route taken by Jean Nicolle. This cachet is sponsored by the National Stamp Traders Society and is free to all collectors. No more than 3 covers to any collector. Send covers ready to go before July 4th to the National Stamp Traders Society, 89 Parkway, Oshkosh, Wis.

July 4.—Washington's Birthplace, Va.—In honor of the 158th anniversary of the signing of The Declaration of Independence a special cachet will be applied on all first class mail from this place on that date. Send covers to Postmaster, Washington's Birthplace, Va.

July 4.—Cachet for the Pennsylvania State Camp of the Patriotic Order of Sons of American Historical. Covers to C. W. Eckert, Sr., 713 High St., Bethlehem, Pa.

July 4, 1934.—Kokomo, Ind.—The Kokomo Stamp Club will have printed cachet July 4th on the 40th Anniversary of the first trial run of the first American Auto, built by Elwood

Haynes, and showing a picture of it. Covers to Rex Clingenpeel, 923 No. Indiana Ave., Kokomo, Ind.

July 12 to Aug. 12, 1934.—Fairhaven, Mass.—Leonard Rogers, 257 Green St., Fairhaven, Mass., writes that the Scouting Force will be based at Provincetown, Mass., from July 12th to August 12th and that there will be 27 ships present. To cover all vessels for this cachet, you must send 27 covers to him, and about five will be mailed each week during the stay.

July 15.—The Gowanda Stamp Club, Gowanda, N. Y., will sponsor a cachet for the annual Green Corn Dance of the Seneca Indians, one of the six nations comprising the Iroquois tribe. This dance is so old that no one knows exactly when it originated. Covers will be mailed from Iroquois, N. Y., on the day of the dance. Send to E. C. Wickham, Box 44 Gowanda, N. Y. Enclose one cent per cover for forwarding to Iroquois.

July 25, 1934.—Richmond, Va.—Richmond, Va., Stamp Club will have cachet July 25th for the 250th Anniversary of the Virginia Charter. Send standard size covers to Nat Horwitz, 213 North First St., Richmond, Va.

Future

Aug. 10, 1934.—Mentor, Ohio.—

FREE BARGAIN LIST.—Walter F. Allgeyer, Box 192, Newark, N. J. n12213

WANTED.—Fine illustrated advertising covers prior 1910.—Alfred Horn, West Haven, Conn. s12242

COVERS! Information and Catalogue, 6c.—The Fairway, F. St., Washington, D. C. aul2231

NIRA, IOWA, N.R.A. 1st day cachet cover, 20c.—Hawkeye Stamp Co., Cedar Rapids, 49, Iowa. tlc

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MISCELLANEOUS

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AUCTIONS

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Horace Wilson, Mentor, Ohio, writes that the airport there should be ready within the next 45 days, and that he will arrange for a cachet by some group, so that if you collect dedications send covers to him, and show that collectors want that service.

Aug. 20, 1934.—Santa Barbara, Calif.—Now comes Santa Barbara, California, offering a cachet for its eleventh annual celebration of Old Spanish Days Fiesta. This cachet is to be specially printed in colors on special envelopes and stamps are to be cancelled with a special cancellation.

A committee of stamp collectors from the local stamp club is handling all details of the work and the cachet is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

The cachet will be applied to covers on August 23, 24, 25. To obtain these covers it is necessary to make a remittance of 5c for each cover wanted.

This is for postage plus cost of envelope and printing same. Send orders to Cachet Committee, c/o Chamber of Commerce, Santa Barbara, California before August 20th.

A specimen copy of the cachet is quite attractive and well worth the cost.

August 27.—The Robert E. Lee Week Committee plans to issue a cachet simultaneous with the week's celebration of Robert E. Lee Week at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Aug. 30-31-Sept. 1, 1934.—Chicago, Ill.—The Annual Convention of the American Air Mail Society will be held at Chicago, Ill., August 30-31 September 1, which will give a large number of middle west hobbyists a good opportunity to attend their first convention of the society and incidentally the World's Fair also.

September 3.—Nisqually, Wash.—The dedication and celebration of the rebuilt old Fort Nisqually was postponed from May 30 to this date because of delay in completing the restoration. The fort is the site of the first white settlement in the Puget Sound country, and was founded by the Hudson Bay Company in 1833. Cachet free. However, if collector wishes a special poster stamp affixed to the outside of the covers it may be had for five cents. Covers to Homer B. Drake, 510 Tacoma Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

FIRST DAY COVERS

2c Harding, black, Marion, Ohio,	
Sept. 1, 1923	\$.50
2c Harding, black, Washington, D. C.,	
Sept. 1, 1923 .....	.50
2c Harding, black, Washington, D. C.,	
Sept. 12, 1923	1.00
2c Harding, black, Washington, D. C.,	
Nov. 15, 1923	3.00
(First three are singles, last one is block of four.)	
	je53

THE FAIRWAY

918 F St., N. W. Washington, 12, D. C.

The Friendship Cachet Society of Pittsburgh, Pa., announces the following series. There is to be a service charge of five cents on each. Covers to Friendship Cachet Society, 841 Spring Garden Ave., N. W. Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 18 American Victory at Chateau Thierry.

July 13 Lafayette arrives from France.

August 1 Beginning of World War.

August 5 First Atlantic Cable completed 1850.

August 15 Panama Canal opened 1914.

August 5th to 12th, 1934, Santa Monica, Calif.—A cachet commemorating the 14th annual Southern California Yachting Association Regatta, the 12th annual Pacific Coast Championship Regatta and the Dedication of the newly built Santa Monica Breakwater. Send 6¢ covers, unsealed and unstuffed to Jimmie Crum, Cachet Director, No. 1 Central Arcade, Santa Monica. Commemoratives appreciated.

"Why People Collect Stamps!"

By EDWIN BROOKS, P. J. A.

WHY do people collect stamps? Because stamp collecting is a fascinating hobby; it satisfies profound mental cravings, among them the acquisitive and hoarding instincts, offers ready escape from the rush and worry of mundane existence, reveals historical, geographical, political, heraldic and zoological facts in an incomparably interesting manner, and sometimes leads to the discovery of rare specimens and consequent financial gain.

A remarkable thing about some stamp collectors is that they seldom talk about their hobby; one may be in daily contact with an enthusiastic collector yet never hear the subject mentioned. As a matter of fact, according to a conservative stamp statistician there are more than a million collectors in the United States, 50,000 of whom live in Southern California. (This last statistic a preference is only the word of one columnist, but this writer thinks it's a little far-fetched to have Southern California having so many collectors. Personally, we think the state or even the city of New York, possibly has that amount if not close to it. But who are we to judge, we may be wrong at that!) In Europe almost everyone rides the hobby. In some European countries, stamp collecting is compulsory among children of school age, and packets of stamps are sold in the streets like newspapers.

Naturally a huge business has grown up around the hobby, a business that involves heavy instruments and the employment of many people. One firm alone employs more than fifty skilled workers, maintains international connections and has all the facilities of a modern banking establishment.

One might suppose that stamp collecting is a pleasure reserved for the rich. On the contrary it is the most democratic and universal of hobbies; enjoyed by people of all nationalities,

all ages, all grades of intelligence, and all stations in life. There are youngsters of 10 and men over 70 among collectors.

A worth-while general collection can be built up at little cost. Equipment needed at the beginning includes a catalogue, an album, stamp tongs, a perforated gauge, a watermark detector and a packet of gummed hinges—and of course, stamps. All these things can be gotten from any stamp dealer for about \$5. According to experienced collectors, a beginner should not even think of acquiring complete sets or rarities until he has completely mastered abbreviations and other mysteries of the catalogue and learned how to classify and place thousands of stamps needed as the nucleus of a general collection.

Concerning high-priced stamps, age and rarity are not the sole determining factors. Popularity governs the market to no small extent. In this country, of course, United States stamps are tremendously popular, therefore, certain rare specimens command a little higher prices than for equally rare stamps of other countries. Showing the effect of popularity on price, two stamps are listed in the catalog at \$32,000 and \$1,000 respectively. One is the famous 1-cent magenta of British Guiana and the other is a 1-franc on 10-centime stamp of the French Ivory Coast Colony. There is only one known copy of either stamp in existence and the vast difference in price is due to the fact that whereas many collectors would like to have the British stamp, few are interested in the other. Possibly, the large amount of publicity has caused the rising in price and it is this word publicity that helps gather more collectors in the fold, just as this article may do if read by embryo collectors, or those who have an inclination towards collecting but never had the something to urge them into it.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT

June 11, 1934

(Items for this report must be in the Secretary's hands on the 10th day of the month preceding publication. Members who fail to receive the magazine should notify the publisher, but changes of address, to be effective, must be sent to the Secretary; and to insure delivery of the magazine must be received by the Secretary, before the 10th day of the month preceding publication.)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

George W. Acker, M.D., Box 278, Port Gibson, Miss., age 67, physician. By C. R. Wright. (1200.)

Walter J. Baker, 2042 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa., age 36, civil engineer. By A. H. Gyngell, R.V.P. (1200.)

Orrin E. Boyle, 539 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa., age 49, attorney. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Lester H. Brigham, Box 300, Southbridge, Mass., age 39, office manager. By Philo A. Foote. (1204.)

George R. Campbell, Room 303, 112 State St., Albany, N. Y., age 41, insurance. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

Edward Cefka, 403 South 28th St., Council Bluffs, Iowa, age 27, R.P.O. clerk. By V. N. Conzemius. (1200.)

Louis E. Densmore, 31 Bedford St., Boston, Mass., age 48, C. P. accountant. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1204.)

Jess B. Fields, Box 93, Bloomington, Ind., age 55, attorney. By Dr. W. L. Bancroft. (0200.)

Daniel H. Fernald, 38 North Main St., Brewer, Maine, age 45, artist. By B. M. Robbins. (1000.)

William J. Fitzpatrick, 76 Park Avenue, Englewood, N. J., age 54, executive. By K. R. Kaub, Jr. (1230.)

#Elmer C. Foote, 79 South Street, Fond du Lac, Wis., age 14, student. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P.

Harold J. Frick, 1106 South Ninth St., Manitowoc, Wis., age 26, shipping clerk. By V. P. Kaub. (1230.)

Norman R. Hendershott, 111 Janette Ave., Windsor, Ontario, Canada, age legal, dealer. By F. L. Coes, Sec.

Stuart C. Irby, 120 North Congress St., Jackson, Miss., age 45, contractor. By C. R. Wright. (1000.)

Abe Jeffer, 3918 Main St., Flushing, New York, age 31, insurance. By Arthur Barger. (1230.)

Edward C. Kimberly, 52 Sigourney St., Bristol, Conn., age 39, accountant. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Oliver J. Knutson, 2219 North Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo., age 27, dealer. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1000.)

Bruce L. Lewis, 51 East Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., age 30, mech. eng. By Georges Creed. (0030.)

Roger H. Marble, Box 156, Worcester, Mass., age 27, dealer. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)

Howard E. Morris, Barclay and Patterson Sts., Chester, Pa., age legal. By Georges Creed. (1000.)

#Robert B. Pollock, 1837 73rd Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., age 15, student. By A. H. Gyngell, R.V.P. (1200.)

William B. Pollock, Jr., Room 210, 5613 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., age 24, dealer. By A. H. Gyngell, R.V.P. (1200.)

Maurice Taubman, 5538 Willows Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., age 40, advertising. By Georges Creed. (1000.)

Lauren Tremper, 5121 Irving St., Philadelphia, Pa., age 50, stamp auctions. By Fernand Creed.

George W. Weimar, 3306 Federal St., Camden, N. J., age 35, dealer. By E. P. Apfelbaum.

(If no objections are received and references are O.K. the above applicants will be enrolled August 1, 1934, of which fact they will please take notice. Courtesy cards will be issued as provided by the By-Laws, to facilitate department contact. Please report to the Secretary unsolicited sendings or unethical use of this application list.)

APPLICATION FOR RE-INSTATEMENT

886 Robert C. Edgar, 3409 North 27th St., Waco, Texas, age 53, dealer. By F. L. Coes, Sec.

(Applicant for re-instatement will receive card ten days after publication if no objection is entered.)

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Chester O. Bedell

Philip F. Clark

Herbert Coons

Otto E. Draudt

Cecil A. Dukelow

Ralph F. Holdzkorn

William H. Lingenfelter

Henry H. Peterson

Jessy B. Rieder

Edw. M. Starkey

Spinar Vlastimil

#William A. Wagner

Henry C. Wing

Frank Winters

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

6459 K. B. Bautzmann, from 1519 South Kilbourne Ave., Chicago, Ill., to Route 1, Gallien, Michigan.

1638 Max Casper, from box 149, New Orleans, La., to Box 5112, Philadelphia, Pa.

6709 John M. Churchill, from 1441 Logan, Denver, Colo., to 381 Washington Ave., Batavia, N. Y.

6329 W. C. Crosswhite, from 1-3 West 3rd St., to 201 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

1464 Lt. Com. George C. Dyer, U.S.N., from U.S.S. Gamble, Pearl Harbor, T. H., to U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

6808 E. F. Hartwell, from 4753 Second Blvd., Detroit, Mich., to General Delivery, Rivert Forest, Ill.

7162 Edw. K. Hessburg, from 65 Central Park, West, New York, N. Y., to 50 Crawford Road, Sunny Ridge, Harrison, N. Y.

6324 Lt. Col. Frank F. Jewett, U.S.A., from Ft. Benning, Georgia, to Fort Moultrie, S. C.

6247 Wm. C. Kennett, Jr., from Hazelwood, Ohio, to 1011 32nd Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

6525 Adolph Klingenstein, from 210 16th St., to 740 Hudson Ave., West New York, N. J.

7090 Fred G. Kunkel, from 118 Dunbar Ave., to 148 Dunbar Ave., Long Branch, New Jersey.

2057 Earl B. Lafean, from 365 Coltart Sq., to 356 Coltart Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

6254 R. Lonsdale, from 210 Broadway Theatre Building, to 941 8th Avenue, San Diego, California.

5996 G. E. Lundstedt, from 3955 44th St., L. I. City, to 30 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

5909 Louis B. Olson, U.S.C.G., from Mobile, Ala., to Box 3026, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

4535 Dwight T. Stone, from 439 Page St., to Brooks, Apt. 6, 407 East Kearsley St., Flint, Michigan.

RETURN TO ROLL

- 6966 Rupert S. Asplund, Duluth, Minn.
 5665 Lee G. Barthold, Bethlehem, Pa.
 7020 Hans V. Bisgaard, Chicago, Ill.
 6387 Wm. T. Blackwell, Westfield, N. J.
 7021 John A. Brechlin, Oshkosh, Wis.
 5812 Lt. Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Groton, Conn.
 3995 Guy W. A. Camp, Boonville, Ind.
 5604 Emery V. Carpenter, Wayne, Michigan.
 5869 Herbert T. Conover, Morristown, N. J.
 6329 Willis O. Crosswhite, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 746 William A. Cullers, Lincoln, Ark.
 6908 D. Bradford Damon, Worcester, Mass.
 6909 John Demosthenes, Parris Island, S. C.
 4120 E. M. Evans, New York, N. Y.
 5997 Harry Gossink, Waupun, Wis.
 #6563 Herbert E. Goudket, New York, N. Y.
 6383 George S. Haines, Peabody, Mass.
 1651 C. A. Heath, North Franklin, Conn.
 6732 Knute M. Hoff, Duluth, Minn.
 3769 Dr. Edmond A. Holberg, Chicago, Ill.
 755 C. H. Hollister, Chicago, Ill.
 4115 S. Kallman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 2057 Earle E. Lafean, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1000 Parke M. Lawrence, Conneautville, Pa.
 942 Wm. Lloyd, New Orleans, La.
 4241 H. A. Lochr, Jr., Roslindale, Mass.
 6254 Richard Lonsdale, San Diego, California.
 5996 G. E. Lundstedt, Long Island, L. I., N. Y.
 4732 Clayton Miller, Marietta, Ohio.
 #535 James Munn, Union City, Pa.
 7030 Olaf Nagel, Chicago, Ill.
 6959 David I. Netherow, M. D., El Dorado Springs, Mo.
 2754 John Nicklin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 5909 Louis B. Olson, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.
 6190 Ernest T. Putnam, Middletown, Conn.
 4973 Ignatz Reiner, Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.
 6325 John H. Rorke, Jr., Reading, Pa.
 6248 Nicholas Sanabria, New York, N. Y.
 #6989 F. F. Schmidley, 206 E. Rees St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
 615 Edw. P. Seeborn, San Francisco, California.
 2215 Wm. Seering, Memphis, Tenn.
 4244 H. L. Senseman, Iron Mountain, Michigan.
 4535 Dwight T. Stone, Flint, Michigan.
 5279 William R. Tharp, Louisville, Ky.
 1163 J. R. Thomas, Gainesville, Florida.
 4972 Warren Treichler, Fogelsville, Pa.
 1418 Mary E. Watson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1587 M. H. Weber, Fort Thomas, Ky.
 6199 Marcus W. White, Worcester, Mass.
 964 W. G. Whittaker, Cleveland, Ohio.

RETURN TO ROLL—"FOREIGN ADDRESSES"

- 6253 S. H. Meng, Peiping, China.
 4407 Dr. Karl Hess, Schaperstr 10, Berlin W 50, Germany.

RESIGNATIONS TENDERED

- 6764 H. F. Beglinger, M. D., 104 North Commercial St.,
 Neenah, Wis.
 6732 K. M. Hoff, Box 124, Duluth, Minn.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- Estelle Burgh John C. Kringel
 L. S. Davis Remsen Schenck
 F. M. Getchell

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED JUNE 1, 1934

- 7203 Justin L. Bacharach, 1809 West Erie Avenue, Phila-
 delphia, Pa. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.; Revs.) (1000.)
 #7204 George H. Bathey, 64th Squadron, March Field, Calif-
 ornia. (G.-C.; U. S.; Precan.) (1234.)
 7205 Robert L. Smith-Bickford, 1102 Second Ave., Rome, Ga.
 (C.-D.; U. S.; Comms. and Air Mails.) (1230.)
 7206 Henry P. Briggs, 19 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 (G.-C.) (1200.)
 7207 Saul Brown, 1595 Macombs Road, New York, N. Y.
 (G.-C.; S.; U. S.) (1000.)
 7208 John I. Burke, 613 Toy Bank Building, Sioux City,
 Iowa. (G.-C.; early U. S.) (0200.)

- 7209 Fernand Creed, 5327 Hoffman Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 (G.-C.) (1000.)
 7210 Dudley G. Colby, 148 South Shirley Ave., Pontiac,
 Mich. (G.-C.)
 7211 Adam J. Damm, 6012 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 (G.-C.; U. S.; mint airs.) (1000.)
 7212 Carl Dietz, Box 775, Argo, Ill. (G.-C.; Foreign used.)
 7213 John T. Fite, 514 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. (S.;
 B.N.A.)
 7214 Leon M. Gordon, 1613 North Third St., Sheboygan,
 Wis. (S.; U. S.; B. P.) (0204.)
 7215 John H. Gustafson, Box 108, Bolton, Mass. (S.; pre C
 and B. P.)
 7216 Milton E. Harris, Box 245, Legion, Texas. (U. S.)
 (1000.)
 7217 Henry P. Hoffmeister, 865 Westgate, University City,
 Mo. (C.D.; S.; U. S.)
 7218 T. R. Jordan, Casilla Correo 796, Montevideo, Uruguay,
 S. A. (G.-C.) (1000.)
 7219 Matt J. Kralovec, 405 East Mason St., Green Bay, Wis.
 (C.-D.; S.; Airs, U. S. Rev.) (1030.)
 7220 Samuel E. Liberman, 4948 North Broad St., Philadel-
 phia, Pa. (G.-C.)
 7221 Joseph H. McAuliffe, 1839 North 6th St., Philadelphia,
 Pa. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.; C. Z.; Br. Cois.) (1200.)
 7222 Margaret Woulfe McDonald, 1131 South Van Buren,
 Green Bay, Wis. (D.; U. S.; Revs. and Air Mails.)
 (1000.)
 7223 Kenneth McMath, 413 South Cherry St., Centralia,
 Ill. (C.-D.; S.; Maps.) (1200.)
 7224 Heriberto Luis Meyer, Calle Queguay 990, Paysandu,
 Uruguay, S. A. (1000.)
 7225 Okey L. Payne, 143 Grape St., Vineland, N. J. (C.-D.;
 S.; U. S.) (1000.)
 7226 Walter T. Rice, 140 Sunset Road, Highland Park, Ill.
 (G.-C.; U. S.; S. A.; U. S. Poss.) (0200.)
 7227 Floyd W. Roll, Box 97, Hustisford, Wis. (G.-C.; U. S.
 reg. postage, Air Mail.) (1230.)
 7228 Fred C. Schworer, 1520 Haines St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 (S.; German Empire and States.) (1200.)
 7229 Arell Scott, 1228 1/2 North Hoover St., Hollywood,
 Calif. (G.-C.)
 7230 Harold W. Shoults, 224 Mechanic St., Pontiac, Michi-
 gan. (S.; U. S.; mint.) (1000.)
 7231 Charles W. Spahr, 7833 27th Ave., Kenosha, Wis. (S.;
 U. S.) (1200.)
 7232 H. Wesley Stokes, 1351 Lawe St., Green Bay, Wis. (S.;
 Br. Col. and Siam.) (1200.)
 #7233 Hunter McQ. Thomas, Jr., 10 North Rowland St., Rich-
 mond, Virginia. (G.-C.; S.; 3c 51.) (1000.)
 7234 Sydney G. E. Townsin, 7 Burlington Road, Westbourne
 Park, London, W2, England. (S.; U. S. A.) (1000.)
 7235 William W. Weber, M. D., Box 306, Pomeroy, Iowa.
 (G.-C.; S.; N. S. and Plate Vars.) (1200.)
 7236 Albert F. Witmer, 117 East Clay St., Lancaster, Pa.
 (G.-C.; S.; U. S.; Br. Col.) (1234.)

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total Membership May 10, 1934.....	1376
New Members Admitted	34
Return to roll	52
	86 1462
Dropped N. P. D. (Foreign)	30
Resignations accepted	5 35

Total Membership June 11, 1934..... 1427
 (Applications received 25; applications for re-instatement 1;
 applications pending 14.)

BOOSTER LIST

The following have proposed applications since the beginning
 of the term July 15, 1932: F. L. Coes, Sec., 183; H. Hussey,
 R. V. P., 42; F. M. Coppock, Jr., Pres., 23; A. H. Gynge,
 R. V. P., 20; V. P. Kaub, 19; R. J. Broderick, V. P., Georges
 Creed, 16 each; A. S. Riches, R. V. P., 15; H. R. Grogg, R.
 V. P., 9; P. A. Foote, 8; A. E. Hussey, M. D., 7; Dr. W. L.
 Babcock, C. J. Gifford, R. V. P., A. E. Gorham, W. Lycett, 5
 each; C. R. Wright, 4; C. J. Pierce, F. H. Rice, C. J. Buck-
 stein, R. V. P., F. C. Schiller, R. V. P., D. W. Martin, J. B.
 Merritt, B. M. Robbins, H. G. Webb, R. V. P., 3 each; A. Bar-

ger, A. Cernigliaro, A. Creed, R. V. P., Dr. N. P. McGay, A. Owen, T. H. Schwerdtmann, R. A. Wirt, 2 each; M. Bazire, A. Bazaraki, G. H. Borschell, E. Apfelbaum, F. J. Boyer, H. C. Carpenter, H. T. Conover, Dr. W. L. Collins, V. Conzemius, F. J. Cowing, Fernand Creed, Jacques Creed, D. A. Cohen, E. Curham, R. V. P., C. J. Dietle, A. J. Dube, J. F. Duhamel, G. A. Flschesser, R. V. P., B. A. Fuller, H. Haase, C. H. Harvey, G. A. Henhoeffer, C. L. Hoffman, R. V. P., H. M. Jones, G. F. Kunz, W. N. McKelvy, H. H. Marsh, R. Marti, R. V. P., M. C. Nichols, Henry Perlish, R. V. P., F. C. Ruffe, R. V. P., E. M. Oleson, E. T. Schumm, H. T. Sinclair, J. M. Westphal, R. V. P., F. J. Weiller, F. G. Wilson, J. L. Woolsey, 1 each.

The Booster List and the R. V. P. contest will close July 31, 1934.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

On account of the unusual length of the statistical section this month, we abbreviate this section.

Branch 30 is making some especial efforts, and contrary to practice, the Secretary suggests making special effort to be present at the Convention in person. While the various Committee heads have been published, it may aid to add that President A. S. Myers, Vice-President Donald E. Lindsay and Secretary J. J. Gelbach will individually or as ex-officio Convention officers, be glad to reply to personal inquiries of friends, if the Committee list is mislaid.

The material list of return to roll names, is evidence of interest that augurs well for Convention attendance, and the very full program arranged by the Branch offers a material treat both in Exhibition and Auction interest, as well as in the usual Bourse facilities. Those desiring to make Bourse Sales, will do well to ask for reservations of space prior to opening.

Without entering into any price change controversy, it might be well to counsel your foreign friends regarding the extra pressure all U. S. material is getting. Seemingly people deterred by advancing foreign issue prices have turned to domestic areas and side lines, and the foreign members bid fair to reap profit by returning U. S. material to our Departmental services.

Remind them of this when they complain of exchange faults.

We also call attention to the exceedingly fine growth of our new Department, and urge other members to interest themselves in this method of "cleaning house," for many have heretofore simply laid aside all forms of pre-cancels, and know little even now of possibilities. Write Mr. Foote. Like the realtor in Gloucester, "Ask Mr. Foote, he knows."

Ladies, family parties and others who are dubious about accommodations at the Convention, write Mr. Bacharach.

(J. L. Bacharach, West Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Don't forget this is to be a memorable outing.

Yours,

F. L. COES, Sec.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT FOR MAY, 1934

Books in Sales Dept. May 1, 1934.....	1,762	Value \$55,475.45
Books received in May, 1934.....	140	" 3,708.37
	1902	" \$59,183.82
Books retired in May, 1934.....	209	" 7,018.84
Books in Sales Dept. June 1, 1934.....	1693	" \$52,164.98

Respectfully Submitted,

A. E. HUSSEY, M. D.
Sales Manager.

Again we are asking for fine new books. We need books of all classes except the very cheap varieties. U. S. both 19th and 20th Century are badly needed. Revenues are wanted also. Send in anything you can spare in good U. S. The sales for fine U. S. are still very good, and we are certain that your results will be good. Who has some Confederate States both on and off cover? Make up a few nice books and submit at once. The sales for May, 1934, were \$500 more than last year, so you see things are picking up. Air Mail stamps are needed very badly; we do not have half enough to supply the demand. "Jumbo Circuits are still going over big, and if you have not tried one it is your loss. Get in line for a nice JUMBO to look over during the summer. Special circuits are also in demand, but we are finding it hard to supply what is wanted in British Colonies. We need the newer varieties from all colonies. There are no books in circulation that contain the new issues. The

time is drawing near for the convention and we hope to meet a lot of new members in Philadelphia during August.

A. E. HUSSEY, M. D.
3457 Dury Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT REPORT

To S. P. A. Exchange Department Patrons:

Many of you learned last year that the best time to catch up on your manager is through the summer when you can shoot all possible books to the Department, thus building up your credit balance and the real thrill comes as Fall comes on when you get those nice circuits from which, because of a suitable credit balance, you may choose all you need.

Our trouble seems to be in the inability of members to get books mounted up. Apparently our circuits offer plenty of fine stamps, for it seems every circuit we send out comes back with the full credit of the patron removed, making it necessary to either wait for their own books to earn more credit or enter new books.

We are guaranteeing our patrons that if they enter U. S. they may have U. S. in return. This act has so built up the U. S. exchanging that we challenge any exchange department in the country to show the array of fine U. S. which we offer. We can see that you do not get the old run around by having your fine material removed and have nothing but odds and ends returned.

The above does not mean that we do not have demand for fine general issues. We do, and most anything goes at some time it seems.

Our precancel activity is showing decided increase and we have a big demand for French Colonials, better British Colonials, Air mails and newer issues of all countries.

If interested in buying at a low percentage, a large accumulation suitable for use in exchanging, one patron has authorized us to dispose of one for him. This is but one service we are glad to do for our Exchange Department patrons.

Send for all the blank books you will need through the summer and then fill them up and send in as fast as possible. This will assure a fine status of your account for which you will benefit, I can assure you.

Yours,

DONALD W. MARTIN.

PRECANCEL AND BUREAU PRINT DEPARTMENT

Books on hand May 1, 1934.....	135	Value \$1,556.00
Books received to June 1, 1934.....	27	" \$10.75

Total Books in Department June 1, 1934..	162	" \$1,866.75
(No books returned)		

Many fine books are coming into the Department and there are many rare items for those who wish them. Such items as Edella, Pa. No. 2 and No. 5a, some fine Philadelphia earlies No. 1, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, Jackson, Mich. No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, Lansing, Mich., and many other items too numerous to mention. Fine experimentals and early Bureaus, Commemoratives of all issues and city type coils. We are getting the goods and plenty of it, real material for the ones who want fine stuff or good general material for the average collector.

If you want a selection of these books just drop us a card.

Many of the older collectors are now making use of our mounting and pricing service so it must be good and only one-half cent per item for the work. Come one, you fellows who do not collect precans, and Bureaus, let us mount and catalog and price them for you, this will give you funds to further your collecting activities in other branches without investing \$18 or \$20 in precancel and Bureau Print catalogs.

About 17 per cent of the total of books in this Department were received this month and more are on hand which have not yet been catalogued and priced.

Now have 162 books in department, about 20,000 items to choose from and more coming every day.

All we need now is a little cooperation on your part and we will have the finest precancel department anywhere bar none, so get busy, send in your material.

For information on our Mounting and Cataloging service send stamped envelope.

Getting many calls for high denomination Bureau, so mount up a book or two and send them in.

We can use anything in precancels or Bureau Prints that are in good condition and priced right. Plenty Books on hand at 5 cents each—20 for a dollar—so let's get going.

PHILO A. FOOTE.

OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR THE S. P. A. CONVENTION

The plans for the Convention are now completed. The convention will be held in Philadelphia, August 23, 24 and 25, in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Special railroad fares have been arranged. Buy your one-way ticket and get a convention receipt. If more than one hundred tickets are used, your return fare will cost you one-third. If this is not clear to your understanding, communicate with Justin Bacharach, 1809 West Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., and details will be immediately sent.

Beside the business of the Convention, there will be a trip through historic Philadelphia, a conducted tour through Val-

ley Forge and a boat trip to Wilmington, Delaware, at which point the group will be guests of the Branch of that city. A special exhibition will be held during the Convention in conjunction with the Philadelphia Evening Ledger and the Penn Precancel Society.

Frames are now available. Communicate with Fernand Creed, 5827 Hoffman Street, Philadelphia, at once. The official convention photograph will be taken the first day, therefore, it is advisable that all be present as early as possible.

A detailed account of plans will be given in next month's magazine.

Exhibit Notes

Philadelphia Evening Ledger Second Annual Exhibition of Postage Stamps to be held August 18 to August 25 concurrently with the Society of Philatelic Americans and Precancel Stamp Society Conventions in the Public Ledger Building; Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Classification

(All exhibits must be entered under the following classes.)

Senior—Entrants over 18 years of age.

A—United States.

- 1—Nineteenth century.
- 2—Twentieth century.
- 3—Commemoratives.
- 4—Special groups. (Revenues, stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc.)

B—Europe.

- 1—General collections and grouped countries.
- 2—Single countries specialized.

C—Colonies and Possessions.

- 1—United States
- 2—British
- 3—French, Portuguese, Spanish, German and other colonial possessions of the world.

D—South and Central America.

E—Separate countries in Asia, Africa, Oceania, not included in Class "C."

F—Airmails.

G—Airmail, cachet and first day covers.

H—Foreign commemoratives, pictorials, semi-postals, war tax issues, etc.

I—Specialized foreign collections (covers, cancellations, postal cards, postal stationery, etc.)

J—Original works in philately and philatelic oddities.

K—Precancel.

1—United States.

- a—Issues prior to 1908.
- b—Issues 1908 to 1922.
- c—Issues 1922 to date.
- d—Commemoratives (except bi-centennials.)
- e—Bicennials.
- f—City collections.
- g—State collections.
- h—City type coils.
- i—Bureau prints.
- j—Specialties. (Dues, parcel post, wrappers, envelopes, revenues, etc.)

- k—Oddities of type, plating, educational, artistic, publicity collections and any others not included in above classes.

2—Foreign.

Junior—Entrants up to and including 18 years of age.

A—General collections.

B—United States.

C—Specialized country (other than United States) or group of countries.

D—Specialized phases of philately (including covers, cancellations, etc.)

E—Original works in philately.



Interior views of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, where the national convention of the S.P.A. will convene, August 23-25.

Above shows a view of the lobby. Below to the left is the pagoda; to the right the Oak Room and roof garden.



SOUTH GARDEN
The Bellevue-Stratford Roof Garden
Philadelphia, Pa.

INFORMATION FOR EXHIBITORS

Entrance Fees and Insurance

Entrance fees and insurance will be regulated in accordance with the cash value of the collections entered at the following rates:

- \$1.00—For collections valued up to \$300.
- \$1.50—For collections valued from \$301 to \$1,000.
- \$3.00—For collections valued from \$1,001 to \$5,000.
- \$5.00—For collections valued from \$5,001 to \$10,000.

Special arrangements will be made with collectors wishing to enter exhibits valued at more than \$10,000.

These rates include entrance fee and blanket insurance (covering theft and fire and water damage) from the time the exhibit is accepted and signed-in by an authorized representative of the Evening Ledger until withdrawn by the exhibitor, or his or her representative, provided that the exhibitor, or his or her representative, shall bring and call for the exhibit on the date to be designated by the Evening Ledger.

To insure further the exhibitor, collections will be guarded day and night. No extra charge will be imposed upon the exhibitor for this guard.

Exhibits tabulated in excess of their real value may be excluded from the show.

Entrance fees must be paid when application is made.

Remit by postal money order ONLY, payable to "Evening Ledger Stamp Exhibition."

Entrance of Exhibits

All exhibits must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

No exhibits will be received from or sent to exhibitors by parcel post, express or any other means. Entrants must bring their exhibits personally to the Public Ledger Building or in writing authorize a representative to enter and withdraw their exhibits.

(In regard to this ruling out-of-town members of the Society of Philatelic Americans and Precancel Stamp Society should contact their exhibition committees for information. S.P.A. members write Vincent Domanski, Jr., 4545 North Carlisle Street, Philadelphia. P.S.S. members write Max Casper, Box 5112, Philadelphia.)

Application to exhibit should be made on the inclosed blank but no collection should be brought to the Public Ledger Building until the exhibitor is notified.

No exhibit will be accepted without application first being made.

Payment of one entrance fee allows the exhibitor one frame. Any additional part of the collection must be entered in album form for inspection by the judges.

Exhibitors may enter as many collections as they wish, provided that a separate entrance fee is paid for each.

Withdrawal of any exhibit after application has been made forfeits the entrance fee.

Placement of Exhibits

All exhibits will be mounted in frames measuring 3 by 4 feet.

Exhibitors will pick out of their collections enough pages to fill such a frame and will do their own mounting. The frames will be sealed and set by a representative of the Evening Ledger.

The Evening Ledger reserves the right to place the frames and exhibits in accordance with its own plans, and, if it should see fit, to curtail any exhibit.

Exhibitors in Junior class "A" may enter bound albums only, without mounting any part of them in a frame. The entrance fees in such a case remain the same.

No exhibit may be withdrawn before the close of the show, nor will the placement of any frame be changed during the course of the exhibition.

Exhibits in picture frames and other improvised containers will not be accepted without special sanction by the director of the show.

Judging

A board of seven judges, all of recognized philatelic competence, will designate awards in all senior classes except "K."

In class "K" a special board of three judges will designate awards.

Junior classes will be judged by three teacher-sponsors of public school stamp clubs.

Exhibits will be judged entirely according to merit, based on the following qualifications: philatelic knowledge, completeness, rarity, condition, arrangement and neatness.

Decisions of the judges will be final and absolute.

Awards

Individual—First, second and third. First, blue ribbon; second, red ribbon; third, white ribbon; and best in the show, purple ribbon.

Cup awards. Two cups, one to a senior club and one to a junior club or school. The cup awards must be won three consecutive years to become the property of any club. Present holders of the cups are: Senior, Lansdowne Stamp Club; Junior, Chester Stamp Club.

Entrants in the exhibition will name the club with which they are affiliated. Points will be given the clubs in accordance with the awards won by their members: First prize, three points; second prize, 2 points; and third prize, 1 point.

The clubs having the greatest number of points when the winnings have been tabulated will receive the cup awards.

National societies cannot be represented by their members to win cup awards, but local branches of such societies may be represented.

Entrants not connected with a stamp club or school may exhibit "unattached."

Application for Entrance to the Evening Ledger Second Annual Stamp Exhibit

(Do not bring your stamps with this application. Directions for entering exhibits will be mailed after you have made application. Entrance fees must be sent with application.)

Name

Address

City and State

How many entries will you have.....

Under what class or classes will you exhibit

What country or phase of philately will each of your exhibits include.....

.....

What is the cash value of each of your exhibits

.....

What stamp club or school will you represent

.....

Be sure you have read this prospectus carefully and fully complied with all regulations herein before sending your application.

Address applications to G. A. Henhoef-

fer, Director of Stamp Exhibition, Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. NO APPLICATION WILL BE

ACCEPTED AFTER JULY 25.

STAMPS

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FOR SALE

50 DIFFERENT U. S., 15c. — R. S. Stamp & Coin Shop, 2422 Ried St., Flint, Mich. jly107

IN MY CONVENTION SALE, AUGUST 24th, '34, YOU WILL FIND, BESIDES A GENERAL SELECTION OF UNITED STATES & FOREIGN, THE BIGGEST OFFERING OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN AND BARBADOS, EVER OFFERED FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

CATALOGUE GRATIS ON REQUEST.

GEORGES CREED

5827 HOFFMAN AVE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

jlyc

(Continued from page 47)

to assemble an interesting representation. There are thousands of stamps picturing great statesmen, leaders, poets, musicians, national heroes, politicians, etc., and a careful examination of each leader's social history will readily show whether he was connected with Masonry. America's greatest citizen, George Washington, was a Mason. Among other famous Americans who were Masons, and have been portrayed on postage stamps are: Benjamin Franklin, Jame Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, John Marshall, Livingstone, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Warren G. Harding, and Charles A. Lindbergh who was made a Mason shortly after his epoch-making flight.

There are a great number of foreign countries that have honored great Masons by portraying them on their stamps. Here are a few: from England—King Edward. From Germany—Frederick the Great who some people claim was the father of Scottish Rite Freemasonry: Goethe; Schiller; Beethoven; Lessing; and many others. Austria—Hayden; Mozart; Beethoven. Italy and Colonies: Garibaldi. Greece—Lord Byron. There are countless others; this is only a list for comparison. Only patient research work will produce a complete list of great Masons for your collection.

This article will give you some idea of the various methods of connecting Masonry and philately. A number of fine collections have been formed; there are many more in the embryo stage. All philatelic-minded Masons who now have a specialized collection of any of the various branches of collecting, as described above, are urged to communicate with the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue at 23rd Street, New York City. This worthy club composed of Masonic stamp-collectors may be able to assist you in your collection. I will be glad to answer any communications regarding this article; address in care of this magazine.

"Do You Know--?"

By EDWIN BROOKS

That the expression "in the doldrums" came from large ocean areas which, because of their complete calm, were once the bane of sailors, as it was not uncommon for a ship to get in one of them and remain there for months at a time.

The famed Rock of Gibraltar was not pictured on the postage stamps of the island until 1931, 44 years after its first postage stamp issue?

It is illegal for any person or organization to deliver mail in opposition to the United States Postoffice department?

A statute of Richard "Coeur de Lion," the hero of the Crusades, is shown on a stamp of Cyprus, where the king of England rested on his way to Palestine?

The stamps of Guadeloupe, a French island in the West Indies, picture the cotton gin, an American invention, on its postage stamps?

CLASSIFIED ADS

Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED — Stamps from banks and office mail.—Luther Kline, Kent, Ohio. ap53p

SELL ME YOUR UNITED STATES collection. Airmails, covers and accumulations. Highest prices paid.—Doak, (A. P. S.), Fresno, Ohio. n12612

RED CROSS, Tuberculosis Christmas Seal buttons, pins, badges; also those Modern Health Crusaders.—C. Lorenz, 178-27, 137th Ave., Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y. d6002

ROMANTIC STAMP COVERS

During the Confederate Reunion in Richmond June 21-24—which incidentally was the last Reunion in the erstwhile Capitol of the Confederacy—a limited number of "turned" wall-paper covers were mailed by official permission. On the inside of each is a genuine Confederate stamp, postmarked "Richmond, Va., June 21, 1862" by the Postmaster in the old Postoffice building. On the outside is the Bicentennial 3c stamp postmarked "High Noon, Richmond, Va., June 21, 1932"—70 years later. PRICE PER COVER POSTPAID \$3.00 and worth every cent.

On July 26, 1932 at the celebration of the 176th Anniversary of the U. S. Postal System, a Post Rider, garbed in the costume of the Colonial Period, left The Virginia Gazette office in Williamsburg, Va., and rode to the William and Mary Airport with two genuine old sacks of valuable mail. The sacks were then transported by plane to Fort Lee, Va., and received by the Richmond Postmaster; thence by mail truck to the Postoffice where they were personally accepted by the Governor of Virginia. These covers are very limited and each bears the four genuine cachets, postmarked and official back-stamps. Few in existence and a wonderful investment. Price to be advanced. PRESENT PRICE \$1.00 PER COVER. Order all from—

Stamp and Cover Collecting

109 East Cary Street

Richmond, Virginia

WILL PURCHASE clean, unused U. S. postage stamps at 85 per cent of face value. Any amount, any denominations.—Rae Weisberg, broker, 718 Roberts St., Pittsburgh, Pa. je12003

CASH FOR USED U. S. and foreign commemoratives, pictorials, airmails, etc., in quantity.—A. Rabinowitz, 1894 Arthur Avenue, New York City. au356

WANTED—The complete issue of C. H. Mekeels Daily Stamp Item, bound or unbound. State price.—John N. Degman, Lock Box 1017, Marquette, Mich. au369

WANTED—Foreign collections and fine grade accumulations or mixtures. Make your offer.—Auer, 47-17 39th St., Long Island City, N. Y. au3p

EXCHANGE your duplicate first day covers. We can use Red Cross, Oglethorpe, Wm. Penn, Webster and many others.—Potomac Stamp Co., 3708 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. a12273

WANTED—Oklahoma and Indian Territory Covers. Before 1910.—T. E. Gootee, 1367 Roanoke, Springfield, Mo. je12081

SCADTA - COLOMBIA, old issues and surcharged and lettered stamps only. Submit with best price.—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City. jly34p

WANTED—Old United States letters, 1756-1800, showing postal markings.—E. M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City. p1234

CASH FOR PRECANCELS, Bicentennials and Commemoratives.—E. Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, O. jly306

YOUR SURPLUS U. S. taken in exchange for U. S. you can use.—431 E. Broad, Elyria, Ohio. my1248

WANTED UNITED STATES—Precancels, including Commemoratives and Bureau Prints; also regular Postage, including Commemoratives and Revenue. Please state price and quantity.—Lee W. Drisco, 582 57th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. s34p

WANTED—Civil War Revenue stamps in large quantities, also patriotic covers.—Hantown Antique Shop, Placerville, Calif. sp

WORLD WAR collector wants U. S. Soldiers and Sailors envelopes, cards, tags, etc. Also postmarks and stationery of camps, forts, stations, hospitals, etc., for cash.—Harvey V. R. Crowell, 41 Delaware Ave., Waterbury, Conn. au12463

WANTED—Good unpicked Bank Mixtures. Give particulars and price per pound postpaid.—W. H. Upham, Box 687, Meriden, Conn. a12061

WANTED—Stamp and Coin collections. Will pay cash.—Zim Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my58

WANTED—Oklahoma Precancels. Send with lowest price. No junk.—T. E. Gootee, 1367 Roanoke, Springfield, Mo. s306

WANTED—Old United States letters, 1756-1800, showing postal markings, especially such as having franking signatures on the address front. Have some to exchange.—Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City. d343p

WANTED—Postal Card Entires.—Gerstenberger, 2749 N. 23rd, Milwaukee, Wis. jly102

WANTED—Loan on mint U. S. singles to full sheets, a few Canada and Newf. Face \$300.00. Lot First Day Covers. Books, mostly Americana, net value \$225.00.—Ferguson, 62 W. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill. jly1

PURCHASE, EXCHANGE, U. S. Canada, Newfoundland, Brazil, Mexico. I give Europeans. All answered.—Spinar, Director of Finance, Caslau, C.S.R. au328

WANTED—Canadian Revenue Stamps, offer Canadian Coins from 1837, or Canadian Airmail covers.—Stamperia, First Street, Edmonton, Canada. fe12411

DEALERS' AND SELLERS' MART

Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

COMMEMORATIVES

STAMPS—Washington Bicentennials, complete sets, used picked copies, 20c; Mint sets, \$1.20.—A. D. DuPlessis, 36 South Brunswick, Old Town, Maine. a12004

FOREIGN

25 DIFFERENT AFRICA, ten cents.—Harold Bowen, Portal, N. D. my12882

CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND mixture, 500—50c.—Lowe, 30 Page Street, Toronto, Canada. ap12462

AUSTRALASIA—300 different, \$3.50; 200 different, \$2; 100 different, 60c. 50 Pacific Islands, \$1.25; 25 for 40c. 40 Australian Commonwealth, 40c; excellent value. Remit by money order and not stamps.—Orlo-Smith & Co., Box 1026H, Melbourne, Australia. au3041

AIR MAIL, Commemoratives, Pictorials—natives, mixtures, sample packets, 10c.—"Cosmopolitan," Allahabad, India. ap12002

INDIA, different 100, \$1; Natives 100, \$1; 200, \$2; 300, \$5; Afghanistan 50, \$2; 100, \$5. Cash with order.—Ponchaji Wimbidge, Grant Rd., Bombay. d12002

WAR (25), \$1.00; Transval, 1892 Mint \$5 \$3.50. Indian 1911 R 1 to Rs 25 (6), \$3.50. Cash with order.—Ponchaji Wimbidge, Grant Rd., Bombay. jlyp

ASK TO SEE OUR BOOKS of 500 different South America, cataloging nearly \$30. If you like them you can keep same at \$5.00, or take your pick at one-third catalog.—Garcia Herrero, Reconquista 210, Buenos Aires, Argentina. je12067

200 DIFFERENT, 3 Triangles 10c to approval applicants.—Harris, 21C, So. Hanover, Mass. jly3651

AIRMAILS, Commemoratives, Pictorials, Natives, Mixtures, Sample packets, 10c.—"Cosmopolitan," Allahabad, India. f53p

INDIA and pictorial native state stamps for dealers and collectors. Singles, sets, packets, etc. Ask for my wholesale and retail price lists. Send 5c postage.—A. A. Siddiqui, Mahboobpoora, Hyderabad Deccan (India). e12004

IRISH STAMPS—20 different for only 25 cents.—A. McGann, 9 Lower Mallow Street, Limerick, Ireland. jly3002

BRITISH AND FOREIGN Stamps from half-cent each, sent on approval to approved applicants.—Bennett's Stamps, Laurier Ave., Toronto. jly3042

FINE PACKETS OF USED SOUTH AMERICANS—400 stamps six countries, many varieties, good value for \$1.00. U. S. bill; Paraguayan, fine packet for 50 cents, contains 100 stamps; Brazilian, fine packet for 50 cents, contains 150 stamps; Uruguayan, attractive packet, some air mails, 100 stamps for 75 cents. Mexicans: used 100 stamps, 50c; 25 all different, 50c. Send Dollar Bills in Registered Letter. Minimum order \$1.00. U. S. Member A.P.S. No. 11617. Send for Price List with many interesting bargains to.—H. G. Spanton, 1484 Bolivar, "H," Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. aup

APPROVALS FINE RARE stamps at ¼ catalogue. Give bank or post office reference. Coin, curio and cover list free.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmy1284

ONE CENT STAMPS on approval Books of 1,000. Reference or deposit.—C. Hollister, 3523 N. Seeley, Chicago. au3402

THE FINEST Foreign Approvals at 60 to 90% discount. Premium of your favorite country. Stamps that are bound to please.—Dayton Stamp Co., 1158 Demphle Ave., Dayton, Ohio. au12423

ATTRACTIVE U. S. and foreign on approval at bargain net prices.—Auer, 47-17 39th St., Long Island City, N. Y. au3p

UNITED STATES

QUALITY U. S.—50 different, 30 cents.—R. T. Moody, 5340 Kenmore, Chicago, Ill. mhl2633

BARGAINS! \$1 buys 200 all different U. S.; 50c buys one pound Mission Mixture or 50 different U. S. Commemoratives; 25c buys 111 different U. S. or 3 used blocks.—Stamp Shop, Kasson, Minn. a12027

POUND U. S. MISSION MIXTURE, good, 75c postpaid.—Norris Dullum, Colfax, No. Dak. au2631

CLEARING OUT U. S. MIXTURE, cheap!! 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.35. Not returnable, postage extra.—Continental Stamp Co., La Grange, Ill. jly159

1934 U. S. PRICE LIST FREE.—Hawkeye Stamp Co., Cedar Rapids, 49, Iowa. tfe

FREE—United States Price List, 44 pages, choice material, low prices.—H. E. Harris & Co., Dept. 76, Transit Bldg., Boston, Mass. tfe

15 U. S. COMMEMORATIVES and 15 regular, including Air Mail, only 10c to approval applicants. 25 different unused U. S. Commemoratives or 40 used, all fine, \$1.00.—The Stamp Shop, Mabel Hoehn, 810 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. jly1081

U. S. PRICE LIST Free, 1934 edition.—New York Philatelic Bureau, 93 Nassau Street, New York. jly6622

MISCELLANEOUS

TAKE IT EASY, JUNIOR! or you may miss what we have for new applicants of approvals.—StevenStamps, P. O. Box No. 6, Station S, Brooklyn, N. Y. s3002

FIVE MAJOR DOOLITTLE covers, Berk. No. 725, List \$13.50, for \$3.50. Used Air Mails at 1/3 Scott or better. Assorted German Bank notes, 100 for \$1.00.—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City. jly34p

TRY MY APPROVALS if you have less than 15,000 varieties. No advance in prices. State needs and send references.—A. Edgar, 100 Maple St., Windsor, Ontario. au3401

FREE 25 French Colonies, including head-hunters, witch-doctors, tiger, ant eaters, etc., to approval applicants. Postage 3c.—Potomac Stamp Co., Dept. H, 3708—15th Street, Washington, D. C. a12681

CHRISTMAS SEALS, five packets all different. Your choice of 15 National TB. Ass'n., 6 Canadian, 13 Catholic, 10 Foreign from ten countries or 17 Local seals for 25c each, postpaid. One packet of a kind only. Remit silver or money order, no stamps. Lists for postage. Complete Catalogue, \$1.10.—A. W. Dunning, Box 574 (H), Wilmington, N. C. au3843

SEND 5c today for Jumbo Packet, 100 different, includes Zeppelin stamp. Approvals. Indian Stamp Co., Box 75, Utica, N. Y. ap12084

ARE YOU ON MY MAILING LIST? If not, invest one cent in a card and you'll soon be saving Dollars. Don't fail to see my advertisement in this issue.—William Grossman, 2171 65th Street, Brooklyn, New York. ap12888

HUBBARD'S "Stamp Dealers of the World." Contains name and addresses of 2,000 Stamp Dealers in this and Foreign countries. Price, 25c.—John M. Hubbard, Rochester, N. H. ap12846

CLOSING OUT odd lots of first quality foreign, \$6.00 catalog for \$1.00. Every stamp different, in good condition, cataloging 10c or more. Will include your favorite countries if possible. Approvals against good references. U. S. Mixture, 3 lbs. for \$1.00. We buy U. S. Proofs, Specimens, Freaks and interesting Cancellations.—Iowa Stamp Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. au121c

WORLD'S SMALLEST STAMP, 2c; hexagon shaped stamp, 4c. Both stamps, 5c. Approvals sent.—Tatham Stampco. (H 11), West Springfield, Mass. au12822

FREE TO APPROVAL APPLICANTS—Complete set of stamps.—Herbert Hickman, Highspire, Pa.

U. S. MIXTURE 60c pound, 60 precancels, 10c. 30 diff. U. S., 10c. Send coin.—C. March, R. 3, Muskegon, Mich. au2081

BYRD IMPERFORATE SHEETS, 30c. Sheet absolutely free with Marconi's Stamp News, 5 years \$1.00. Sample copy on request. Stamps accepted. Approvals.—Hughes, 2563 Flower, Walnut Park, Calif. je12006

NATURECULT PHOTOS, \$2.50 doz. Hindu Amatory Curiosa, 30 plates, \$3.00. Genuine hand paintings, 15"x12", \$1.00. Ivory, Carvings, Statuettes, \$1.00. Set brass Statuettes, \$1.00. Silk prints, \$1.00. Taj Mahal, marble, \$4.00. Send bills. Stamps mixtures, 10 packets.—"Cosmopolitan," Delhi, 43, India, Asia. ja35p

NEW STOCK—5c Sets and Packets. Price list Free.—Frank O. Wrob, 3974 E. 66 St., Cleveland, Ohio. n6423

FREE! 20 beautiful Swiss stamps to serious collectors desiring my net price approvals. Send 3c stamp for postage.—Geo. Hildebrand, 709 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. jly12006

75 DIFFERENT U. S., 25c; 33 different, 10c; U. S. Mixture Dues, AirMail Commemoratives, Postage, 25c an ounce off paper, postpaid.—Wm. Moxley, 5318 Hudson, Dallas, Texas. f12027

AIRMAIL

INDIA—Air mail India, New Delhi, complete obsolete sets \$2, cash with order. Registration post free.—Kapur, Philatelist, New Delhi, India. jil1001

PRECANCELS

GET our Precancel approvals. All good stamps at the right prices.—Pierce, Box 623, Eustis, Fla. jly108



Antiques

Summer Sidelights

Helen Bratfish, 13387 Freeland Ave., Detroit, Michigan, announces the removal of her shop for the summer to R. F. D. No. 2 Williamsburg, Michigan. The new location is seven miles north of Traverse City, Michigan, on Highway No. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Van Doren, who maintain a shop at 9297 Genessee Ave., Detroit, Michigan, in the winter, write that they are closing shop there and removing their stock to 512 Mitchell St., Petoskey, Michigan, for the summer.

One of the features of the Central New York Antique Show will be old-fashioned lunches in the country store. This is another good way to add old-time atmosphere to the merchandising of antiques.

Jacob B. Hoffman, sixty-seven-year-old collector of antiques and curios, died at his home in Lima, Ohio, on June 4, following an eight-day illness. Mr. Hoffman once sold ex-Governor Vic Donahey of Ohio an old cowbell which he used at his summer home at Indian Lake near Bellfontaine, Ohio.

Reorganization of the William H. Hoops Company at 531 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, has been completed with the old personnel, Thomas J. Hoops, Fred H. Sodenborg and J. A. Brown in charge.

A fire that broke out in the antique furniture shop of Edward J. Vilwig of Winchester, Va., did more damage to the phone service of the city it seems than it did to the antiques stock. Long distance lines to many places were put entirely out of order temporarily.

Good reports come from the exhibit which dealers of Ann Arbor, Michigan, staged in that city recently. Commenting upon the show, Mrs. R. K. Moulton, president of the Ann Arbor Antique Dealers' Association,

of which organization all exhibitors are members, said:

"This is one of the most enlightening events. There is a large group in this community interested in antiques, but hitherto they have believed themselves under the necessity of going to the metropolitan centers to see effective displays and to buy rare pieces. Now they have discovered a ready supply of genuine material. We are most happy at the results of this, our first annual exhibition."

A new antique firm, Antique Consignments, opened recently in Chicago at 106 E. Oak Street. Miss Magna Paxton, a long-time collector, is the director. Rare old English furniture of the Jacobean, Queen Anne and Georgian periods comprise the stock.

The "Pony Express Courier" is an interesting little paper that reaches our desk published by the Pony Express Route & Trails Association in California. It is designed to encourage traffic over the route that once followed the Pony Express. Its editor is Verna M. Brame who runs the Hangtown Antique Shop in Placerville, California. Mrs. Brame conducts a museum in that old gold-mining town and carries a large stock of California pioneer relics. This is a good idea. More dealers should legitimately capitalize on the history of their section.

Henry P. Edwards, public relations manager of the American League Baseball Clubs, can't get away from the baseball lingo. In renewing his subscription he says, "I am a rooter for HOBBIES and always will be. You certainly cover the ground." Mr. and Mrs. Edwards collect glass slippers.

Mabel S. Downing announces a change in the address of her shop from 626 W. Walnut St. Lancaster, Pa., to Kradyville, R. D. No. 1, Lancaster, Pa.

Miss Martha S. Wittnauer is considered the only woman in the watchmaking business. She is the surviving sister of three brothers, Albert, Lewis and Emil, who founded a watchmaking business in 1866. She has her own factory in Switzerland, her native country. She has a remarkable collection of watches in her office in New York.

A gold sacrificial vase, believed to be 1,000 years old and valued at \$5,000, was stolen recently from the show window of a 5th avenue tourist agency, New York. Companion pieces were left untouched. The three belong to the University of Pennsylvania museum.

News of another exhibit of antiques and hobby material comes from Rome, N. Y. The exhibit was sponsored by the Young Women's Bible Class of the First Presbyterian Church. One of the features was a display of costumes of Colonial days.

West Reading, Pa., had an antique show recently that brought prizes to several of the exhibitors, awards being made for the finest articles.

Senator Felix Hebert of Rhode Island couldn't have picked much more of an expensive hobby had he tried. He collects Stradivarius violins, and believe it or not, has say announcements four of the valuable fiddles. The senator and his two daughters are accomplished musicians, and they frequently give Sunday afternoon concerts.

A silver tea and antique display, sponsored by the Clarence E. Ekstedt Auxiliary unit of Galesburg, Illinois, recently was attended by a large crowd. Attractive and rare antiques were on display.

The Second Annual Greenlawn Antiques Show under the management of Elisabeth Farrington is to be held from August 14 to 18 on the premises of the Greenlawn Antique Shop, Delhi, N. Y. According to early announcements, about twenty-five dealers planned to take space for exhibition of their stock.

Men's Club Shows Antiques

When the men's club of the P. E. Church of the Nativity of Brooklyn, N. Y., held an exhibit of family heirlooms recently, many interesting collections were also uncovered. Wharton K. Phipps displayed a collection of public notices dating to 1862. Among these was a notice of primary elections for the first ward of the city of Brooklyn in 1862 which stated that the polls would be open for one hour on that day. Frank Rowe displayed a spoon collection that had been in his family for 150 years.

Dealers Show at Freehold, N. J.

As the last form of this issue goes to press, the antique show at Freehold, N. J., under the management of

FOR SALE

Pair Early Wrought Iron Scroll Hinges \$4.50
Wrought Iron Pie Crimper 1.75
One Old Brass Handle, complete.... 1.50
Wrought Iron Pie Crimper 1.75
Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Write us your wants. ap35

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Mrs. Lilian Wilkinson Boschen, is well under way. July 2 was scheduled for the closing date.

The exhibitors' list includes the following:

Bird & Elliott, Summit, N. J.
A. S. Brandon, New York city.
Lilian Wilkinson Boschen, Freehold, New Jersey.

Mrs. R. J. Campbell, New Rochelle, New York.

J. Fabian Cooper, Brielle, N. J.
Frances E. Cleveland, Eatontown, New Jersey.

Frances Wolfe Carey, Haddonfield, New Jersey.

Josephine I. Dawes, Hightstown, New Jersey.

The Sun Dial, Freehold, N. J.
J. H. Edgette, Utica, N. Y.
W. S. Holmes, Freehold, N. J.
Flora H. Haggard, Ridgefield, Conn.
House With the Brick Wall, Freehold, N. J.

Wilmer Moore, Hopewell, N. J.
Edna Netler, Freehold, N. J.
Mabel Osborn, Montclair, N. J.
Bertha Robbins Macedon, N. Y.
Old Print Shop, New York City.
Louis Richmond, Freehold, N. J.
Arthur J. Sussel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Schwartz, Atlantic City, N.J.
Ella Cole Bohr, Freehold, N. J.

Antique Lamps on Display in Chicago

Mrs. Arthur F. Shaw of Grand Rapids, Michigan is displaying her collection of approximately 300 lamps at the Lighting Institute, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, at the present time. The collection is well worth a visit by those interested in lamps or things antiquarian for it shows the evolution of lighting from the earliest times to the present. Some of the specimens she has acquired in her travels abroad, others from here and there in this country. Her love of lamps dates back to the time that she discovered a brass whale oil lamp, though she has a sort of inborn love for things of the past. Mrs. Shaw has stored up considerable knowledge of the history of lighting through her hobby and this knowledge has been the subject of a series of lectures which she gives before various clubs and groups.

Auction Returns

Prices reported on some of the various items at a recent sale at the Fifty-Seventh Street Auction Galleries, New York City, are worth a comparison.

A mahogany Sheraton two-drawer stand, with tapered and fluted legs, brought \$22.50; a pair of Sheraton

side chairs, with rush seats and four-spindle backs, \$6; a mahogany Sheraton card table, with serpentine top, grooved edge and tapered and fluted legs, \$47.50; a Queen Anne lowboy circa 1760, \$42.50; a pair of Milk-white Sandwich glass candlesticks \$3.

A Rockingham figure of a sheep and a pair of Staffordshire dogs brought \$6; a carved and painted mantel, made in Philadelphia about 1880, \$17.50; a carved pine mantel of the same period, \$26; a quaint maple ladder-back armchair, with three-slat back and rush seat, circa 1740, \$10; a pair of copper luster mugs, with handles and blue center bands, \$6.

Nine matched mahogany Hepplewhite side chairs, circa 1790, with arched crest rails above openwork slats and square tapered grooved front, with plain stretchers, formerly in the collection of Governor Winant, of New Hampshire, \$270; a rare mahogany grandmother's clock of the 1740 period, with finely modelled ogee feet, fluted pilasters and top with turned side pillars and fret-work front ornament, \$205; a rare lily-pad pitcher of pale green color and swirled neckbands, \$120; a pewter teapot, \$4, and a six by four foot hooked rug, \$27.50.

On Stocking Stamps

More than once we have advised antique dealers to put in stamps. Often they have a splendid location and good window space to sell stamps. Antiquers say they don't understand stamps and for that reason have hesitated. You can learn gradually. First start with packets that describe and sell themselves. Then take on a few commemoratives that sell readily. The first thing you know you will become interested and begin to learn a little. In a year's time you can absorb a great deal about stamps and then you will realize what you have been missing by not getting into old desks, trunks, etc., when you were out buying.

C. K. Sturtevant of Seattle, Washington, is a dealer in antiques, curios, books, prints, glass, furniture and firearms according to his letterhead. He gives us a typical example of what a store of that kind can do in stamps. Here is his letter:

"Having been a general collector all my life you can realize the great interest I always have in HOBBIES Magazine. With firearms, over a hundred money banks, (22 mechanical) and postage stamps, I do not have much time to think about old man depression. The question is often asked do stamps pay. I have al-

ways contended that they do. In looking over a box of old philatelic magazines some days ago I came across the enclosed photo and thought you might like it.

"About 40 years ago while living in San Francisco, I got permission from the owner of an old building on the waterfront to go through some boxes I found in the attic. In the early days they did not have fancy filing systems but each year's books, paper, correspondence, etc., was neatly packed away in a specially made wooden box and there were about ten of them and you can imagine the joy I had and the finds I made, one of which was a Hawaiian Missionary stamp which I sold shortly after to the banker, Henry J. Crocker for \$350 and by referring to Scott's latest will convince many that many stamps do pay. It's fun and relaxation and an education to be a collector, but there is a certain satisfaction that what one collects has a steady, increasing value."

Asbury Park, N. J. Show

The second Asbury Park, N. J., antiques show will be held under the management of Mrs. Florence Root, 205 W. 57th St., New York. This will be Mrs. Root's second Asbury show. Last year the exhibit was non-commercial, representing the collections of prominent persons and several dealers from Monmouth County. This year material will be offered for sale, and the exhibitor participants will include not only Monmouth County exhibitors but other dealers in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The show will be held in the Esplanade building and it is expected to be one of the summer features the Asbury Park resort offers. The date is July 21 to 30.

Plans to Display Antiques in City's Centennial Celebration

Plans for a city-wide antique exhibit which would bring out the hidden treasures of attics and store-rooms were made by the Centennial executive committee in Lorain, Ohio, recently.

Tentative plans said that each merchant in the city would be enlisted in support of the project after a plan carried out with success at a recent centennial and pioneer program in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Prizes would be offered by each merchant for the best antique in his line of business.

Ancient guns might be featured by a hardware merchant; old-fashioned pieces of furniture by a furniture store; combs, razors and shaving

mugs of ancient vintage by barber shops; while other retailers might feature displays of gowns and styles of the past century; old documents and books; rare photographs; in fact, anything of interest because of its age or novelty.

Each store would devote a display window to the exhibits in its line, making the main street a veritable museum during Centennial week, July 15 to 22.

In one Arkansas county where the plan was tried, more than 10,000 curios and antiques were brought to light, attracting thousands of visitors from throughout the state. The exhibit was later moved to the exposition at St. Louis, where it won first prize.

One of the advantages of the plan is that it builds up an extensive exhibit of many different objects and offers the visitor something in the nature of a historic review of progress along many lines.

Under the plan worked out at Fayetteville, Ark., each merchant selected one type of article for exhibit, offering individual prizes to the best entries in that class.

Six factors would be considered in judging exhibits, the prospectus states. Points would be distributed on the basis of antiquity, historic appeal, local significance, condition and utility value during the time the antique was in use.

Show Antiques with Payne Collection

Residents of East Hampton, N. Y., scheduled an antiques and heirlooms show to be held simultaneously with John Howard Payne's Birthday celebration on June 9. The historic old objects turned up by the exhibit committee revealed that there was a wealth of hidden treasure in interesting material.

Some of the articles were, for instance, a collection box from the earliest Presbyterian church in East Hampton; old pictures; cobbler's benches; footstoves; spinning wheels that had once served in the family clothing problems of residents; cr-

dles that had rocked many of the old folk; cannon balls shot in the Revolution.

One particular exciting item was a cane carried by Samuel Mulford, East Hampton whaleman and patriot, when he visited the English court in the 1700's. Carpet bags, a "deed barrel," baby high chairs, melodeons, ship's lamps, early books and account books.

Folk of East Hampton did not realize until the exhibit perhaps that there were much historic material in their community.

Held Over Two Days

An Antique and Curio Exposition which was held in conjunction with a centenary program of the St. Stephen's church in Hamilton, Ohio, recently attracted so much attention and was so popular that it was held over two days by popular request. One of the features was a display of Chinese robes displayed by living models. Colonial relics and antiques occupied considerable space. There were specialized collections also of Indian relics, pottery rugs, old weapons and miscellaneous antique items. A collection of pictures of old families of the church was a particular delight to the visitors.

Cash Awards for Best Preserved Antiques

One way to stimulate the preservation of antiques is to offer cash awards such as the Rotary Club at Sulphur Springs, Tex., did recently during an antiques exhibit.

One dollar in cash was awarded for the oldest and best preserved quilt; \$1.00 in cash awarded for oldest and best piece of furniture; \$1.00 in cash given by Rotary Club for oldest and best preserved document; 50c in cash for the most interesting document, paper or collection; ribbon awards, first, second and third, were given in each class also.

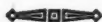
Please mention **HOBBIES** when replying to advertisements.

The Central New York Antique Show and Loan Exhibition

Will be held at the Y. W. C. A. Cortland, N. Y.,
July 10, 11, 12, 13.

More than thirty dealers will participate and offer their stocks for sale. In addition, the Auditorium will house a collection of old things loaned for the occasion because of their rarity, beauty or historical interest. jlc

Resume Shows Better Returns for 1933-1934



THE \$3,442,434.24 announced by the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, New York City, as the total for its auction sales for the season just ended, endorses a statement made in an interview in early April by Hiram H. Parke, president of the organization. At that time, Mr. Parke said that the prices obtained in sales "are better this season than last." Sixty-nine sales were conducted in the season by the Galleries, or 135 sessions, the first on September 23, 1933, the last on May 25, 1934. Furniture, tapestries, rugs, silver, sculpture, porcelains, pottery, enamels, textiles, laces and linens, and other art objects realized \$2,021,567.24. Paintings brought \$686,475.00; literary property, — books and autograph material, — \$644,689.50; prints and etchings \$80,756.50; and one sale of medals, the collection of the late Charles P. Senter, realized \$8,946.00. The rising totals for sales and the sustained high price level for fine items are attested by the figures, and it will be noted that the total for books and autograph material represents an amount not much under double that of last season, which was \$351,590.50.

High peaks of interest were the distinguished collections formed by members of leading families, Thomas Fortune Ryan, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, Mrs. Benjamin Stern and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Popular interest was aroused to a very high pitch by these sales, and the Galleries were the scene of almost feverish activity during the closing days of December and the first days of January, when the McCormick collection with its Borghese gilded silver service, and a book, autograph and manuscript collection, in which appeared "The

Star Spangled Banner" manuscript, were on exhibition and sale. The latter item went under the hammer in the book salesroom on January 5, the same afternoon as the Borghese silver was being knocked down in the larger assembly room on the floor above.

The highest figure for any single sale was realized by the Gothic and Renaissance art collection formed by Mr. Ryan, sold November 23, 24 and 25, which brought \$394,937.50. The Ryan art library, combined with other properties, sold November 21 and 22, brought \$10,090.50, and the Ryan etchings, also in combination with other property, sold on November 22, brought \$16,006, making the grand total for the Ryan property \$409,354. The McCormick art collection, sold January 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, brought \$330,617.50, and was dispersed at the Galleries. Two McCormick house sales, comprising the contents of the Chicago and the Lake Forest, Ill., homes, sold on the premises, later in January, realized \$57,681.74. The McCormick library, dispersed in late February at the Galleries, fetched \$20,199.50, bringing the McCormick total to \$412,588.24. The collection of 18th century French furniture and works of art formed by the late Mrs. Benjamin Stern was sold the first week of April for \$223,667.00, and her library, combined with other properties, sold in May, brought \$19,475.00, making the Stern total \$243,142.

The contents of the New York residence of the late Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at 451 Madison Avenue, dispersed May 2 and 3, and the Reid library, sold May 4, constituted the most notable of the so-called "house sales," — sales conducted on the

premises—the main collection realizing \$155,897.50, and the books \$10,118.00, a grand total of \$166,015.50 for the Reid property.

The highest price obtained for any single item in the season was the \$102,500 bid for the sculptured marble bust of a Princess of Aragon, by the fifteenth century Florentine Francesco Laurana, in the Ryan collection, which went to Duveen. The companion portrait bust of a Prince of Aragon by Francesco Laurana or Pietro da Milano, brought \$16,000. Among the many other Ryan items which reached high figures were an Ispahan palace carpet which brought \$13,000; a Brussels Gothic gold-and-silver-woven tapestry, a "Pieta" after Maitre Philippe, which fetched \$11,000; and twelve Nardon Penicaud plaques, in the Limoges painted enamels which were a feature of the collection, which sold for \$12,000. The Ryan collection was of the most distinguished character, the majority of the items being of a superb quality, justly meriting the title "museum examples." The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, obtained two three-quarter life-size bronzes, of the Saints, Alonzo Cano, and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston acquired a fifteenth century carved and polychromed wood statuette of "Saint Barbara." The trustees of the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore bought for \$7,600 a glazed terra cotta altarpiece from the atelier of Giovanni Della Robbia, the subject of which was "The Agony in the Garden," one of the more important art objects in a catalogue comprising the estates of the late Henry Walters of Baltimore and other individuals.

The Borghese gilded silver service, one of the most sensational features

JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE

A Very Fine Collection of Antiques, Curios, and Works of Art, Suitable for Decoration, Gifts, and for the Collector, Consisting of Silverware, Porcelains, Bric-a-Brac. Furniture, Prints, and Ornaments of Every Description.

PRICED VERY LOW FOR QUICK SALE!!

Also a Collection of Antique Jewelry, and Indian Relics — These we are Closing Out at Practically Your Own Price.

EDWARD'S ANTIQUE SHOP

EDWARD GOLDBLATT, Mgr.

433 SOUTH WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

WEBSTER 3308

Ground Floor, at the Entrance of the Auditorium Bldg.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Jly5

of the Rockefeller-McCormick collection, brought \$57,565. An early sixteenth century Tournai Gothic verdure tapestry with animals in this same collection went to the Art Institute of Chicago for \$5,400, two others of the important tapestries, Tournai Gothic hunting examples after Gilles le Castre, both placed at about 1520, bringing \$6,100 each. A small collection of Mrs. McCormick's jewelry was a feature of the catalogue, a diamond and platinum necklace and breastplate bringing \$15,000.

Capacity crowds appeared at exhibitions and sales of both the Ryan and the McCormick collections, taxing the facilities of the Galleries to the utmost, and thousands of persons inspected the Whitelaw Reid house and were present during the sales. Among the higher prices in the last named sale were \$4,000 each, paid for two sixteenth century Brussels Renaissance hunting tapestries; \$3,200 for an early eighteenth century Brussels example, "Pomona Courted by the Sylvan Deities"; \$5,100 for a Gainsborough, a small full-length figure of "Frederick Howard, fifth Earl of Carlisle, K.G." Paintings in the Stern collection included a self-portrait by Greuze, which brought \$14,000, a small fine Watteau, "The Musician," \$9,400, and the "Assemblée Galante" of Jean Baptiste Joseph Pater, \$7,700. Two fine Louis XV acajou and tulipwood marqueterie pieces, a liseuse by Pierre Garnier, which fetched \$4,000 and a bonheur du jour by Charles Topino, \$3,500, were high points in the furniture in this sale. In line with the present popularity of drawings was the price of \$2,600 each paid for two little Boucher chalk drawings, "Venus" and "Venus and Love."

On May 11 was conducted a sale consisting of only forty-one items, the property of a private collector of New York City. A feature of this sale was that it marked the reappearance at auction of two paintings from the collection of Judge Elbert H. Gary, dispersed at the American Art Association in 1928. One of these, Raeburn's powerful portrait of "John Lamont of Lamont," brought \$29,000, and the other, "Les Bords de l'Oise a Conflans," by Daubigny, brought \$8,000. Both went to private collectors.

Another fine Raeburn portrait, "James Christie, Esq., of Durie," the property of Ralph L. Christie, Esq., brought \$20,000 in a catalogue consisting of property from six private collections, including Sir Albert James Bennett, William Dawson, Esq., Ralph L. Christie, Esq., and others, sold on November 16, 1933. Romney's "Mrs. Mary Keene," one of the Bennett pictures, brought \$16,000. "The Hon. Laura Lister," later Lady Lovat, one of Sargent's rare child portraits, which brought \$15,600,

was the property of Lady Lovat. Other eighteenth century British portraits included "Frederick H. Hemming, Esq.," a recorded Lawrence, in the collection of the late Henry Seligman, sold on March 29, for \$19,000. The highest prices in the sale of Old Masters from the Ehrich Galleries, April 18 and 19, were realized for the works of eighteenth century British portraitists, \$12,500 being paid for the charming "Young Gleaner" of Hoppner and \$10,000 for Gainsborough's "Isabella, Lady Molyneux." The highest price brought by a French work was the \$16,000, paid by the John Levy Galleries, for Millet's "The Knitting Lesson," the property of the heirs of the late Levy Z. Leiter, sold January 18. A point of particular interest in a sale of paintings, October 26, 1933, from estates and private collections, was a group of twelve paintings by Monet from the collection of the late Mrs. James F. Sutton, all of which were purchased from the artist. Of these, "La Cathedrale de Rouen: le Portail" went for \$7,100, "Au Bord de la Seine, Vetheuil," \$6,500, "Les Falaises d'Etretat, Normandie," \$5,500, and "Fleurs," a delightful still-life of flowers in a vase, \$4,100.

In the field of early American furniture, \$2,400 was paid for a Chippendale shell-carved mahogany block-front chest-on-chest, in the Hyman Kaufman collection, dispersed April 12-14. A Hepplewhite inlaid mahogany serpentine-front sideboard, a New York or New Jersey piece, in the Arthur M. Nowak collection, brought \$2,100, on March 17. A New England carved mahogany block-front secretary with paneled doors, property of the estate of the late Mrs. Richard H. Dana, sold April 28, went to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, grandson of the poet Longfellow, for \$1,550. The collection of Pennsylvania furniture formed by Schuyler Brinkerhoff Jackson, sold November 29, included an early American walnut secretary desk of the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, which brought \$1,450. In the early American silver, an Elias Peletreau dome-

Announcement

Necessitated by the rapid increase of our wholesale trade, our Mr. Bergman is returning to Mexico City, Mex., for an indefinite stay, in order to acquire stocks. Will also act as Purchasing Agent on a commission basis for other concerns handling Mexican typical goods. Can also take on a few more on a basis of actual cost, plus commission.

Our store at 537 Royal St., New Orleans, La., will continue to operate.

Enquiries and orders, wholesale and retail, for Mexican goods, also unused Mexican stamps, should be addressed to

Tenoch, G. G. Bergman

c/o The American Club
Mexico, D. F., Mex.

WANTED

Letters and diaries written by residents of California, Oregon, and Nevada back of 1860. Particularly those describing living conditions or interesting events. Continually adding to my collection and will buy any of the above. Also books, pamphlets, views, or any written or printed items on California, Oregon, and Nevada.

H. C. HOLMES

320 Pershing Drive Oakland, Calif.

HAVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF
Old Mills, Bridges, Trees, Meeting Houses and other historic places in Southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware. Can supply definite data with each photo. Write for prices and information. nx

C. H. THOMAS

216 Centre St., Kennett Square, Penna.

"Victorian Furniture, large Chairs, carved Chairs in sets, Sofas, Rockers, and marble top tables, etc. Handsome claw foot Empire sideboard.

Dealers Send for Lists.

MARTHA JANE'S
MARCELLUS, NEW YORK

Jlyp

top tankard in the Kau'nan collection brought \$1,100.

Old English silver in the Nowak collection included a rare Queen Anne silver two-handled cup and cover by Simon Pantin, London, 1709, which brought \$1,550. The private collection of fine English furniture, formed by Mr. and Mrs. John F. Talmage, sold November 17 and 18, included a George I carved walnut claw-and-ball-foot armchair, which brought \$2,500, three Queen Anne carved walnut side chairs bringing, \$2,250.

The most important sale of the season in the book department was Part I of the library of the late Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport, R. I., May 2 and 3, which reached a grand total of \$167,867.50, and in which uniformly high prices were obtained. The second most important sale in point of amount realized was a catalogue of rare books, autographs, manuscripts and drawings, including the autograph manuscript of "The Star Spangled Banner," made up from various distinguished sources, sold January 4 and 5, which brought a total of \$103,044.50. The sale third in order was that of first editions, autographs and manuscripts, collected by the late Mr. and Mrs. William K. Bixby, combined with other property, April 4 and 5, the total for which was \$84,334.50.

Part I of the Terry collection, which brought the high average of \$466.29 a lot, was one of the most significant offered in the auction room for a long time, most of its items being of great rarity and excellence. Representing a cross section of the entire Terry collection, it covered a wide scope, offering fine manuscripts, early printed books, autographs, English literature and Americana. Important dealers, as well as private collectors, contributed to the activity of the bidding. The highest point was reached by the famous Danforth-Manning document, signed by Button Gwinnett, the last will and testament of Joseph Stanley, Savannah, May 29, 1770, which brought \$10,100. Gwinnett's autograph was one of a complete set of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, which brought a total of \$18,989. High prices in the early printed books included a first edition "The Chronicles of England," printed by the first printer of England, William Caxton, 1480, \$5,600; twenty-four leaves, practically the entire book of Genesis, from the Gutenberg Bible, \$5,100; Cicero's "Rhetorica Nova et Vetus," printed at Venice by Jenson in 1470' first edition, on vellum, \$4,000; and the first edition of Caesar's Commentaries, Rome, 1469, \$3,300. A fifteenth century illuminated manuscript Pontifical, on 156 leaves of vellum, executed for Francois, Count of Foix and

Bishop of Andorra, brought \$4,900. High prices in the Americana included \$4,000 for a document signed by Thomas Lynch, Jr., Signer from South Carolina, and \$3,800 for Eliot's Indian Bible, 1663-1661, first edition, and the first complete Bible printed in America. A first edition of Gray's famous "Elegy," London, 1751, brought \$3,500.

While Part I of the Terry library brought the highest total and was the most important of the book sales, the original complete autograph manuscript of "The Star Spangled Banner" in a sale of rare books, manuscripts, etc., conducted January 4 and 5, probably caused the greatest furor of any single item. It brought \$24,000. Thousands of people viewed this document, which eventually went back to Baltimore, — to the Walters Art Gallery.

The star lot in the Bixby catalogue was a magnificent set of Robertson's "History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V," London, 1782, from George Washington's own library, four volumes, each with his autograph signature and bookplate, which fetched \$7,700. A collection of nineteen letters and documents relating to the surrender of General Johnston to General Sherman, from the files of the former, brought \$3,000. The price of \$2,600 obtained for Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," first issue, first edition, a presentation copy from the author, in the same catalogue, established a new record for that item.

While high prices were reached by the great majority of items in these three very important sales, choice offerings scattered throughout the season were well contended for. In the collection of Paul Hyde Bonner, sold in mid-February, a copy of the "Visions of the Daughters of Albion," by William Blake, one of two extant copies with the plates superbly finished by William Blake in opaque pigments and water colors, brought \$5,200, and a copy of Poe's "Poems," second edition, went for \$3,400. In a one-session sale of books and autographs from the collection of the late James B. Wilbur of Manchester, Vt., sold October 20, appeared George Washington's own copy of Tyler's "The Contrast," published at Philadelphia by Prichard & Hall in 1790, which rose to \$3,100 before it was knocked down. In a collection of historical Americana, comprising the libraries of Edmund A. Funke and Dr. William Sturgis Thomas, sold January 17 and 18, appeared the original log, letter and account books of Captain Nathaniel Silsbee, "the youngest merchantman captain in the world," which was bought by the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass. In the same sale the Harvard Law

School obtained the major part of an extensive collection of the exceedingly rare and early Massachusetts Session Laws. The New York Bar Association acquired from the Mrs. Richard H. Dana Americana collection, sold May 17, a splendid copy of the exceedingly rare Massachusetts Laws of 1672, printed at Cambridge in 1672, and the first book copyrighted by law in America.

Zorn's "The Toast" proved the highest item in point of price in two different etching sales, one the catalogue which included the collection of the late Thomas Fortune Ryan, the other the collection of the late Dr. Thomas L. Bennett. The example in the former brought \$1,650.

Early American Industries Ass'n. Loses Officer by Death

William B. Sprague, chairman of the Early American Industries Association, has advised us of the death on June 9 of Stephen C. Wolcott, secretary of the association. Mr. Wolcott had planned to be in England from the middle of July to the end of October, in search of material for the association.

Sacrifice Day

June 12 was known as "sacrifice day" by a group of Louisiana women who have been selling their antiques and heirlooms to raise money to help defeat Huey Long. The collection raised included oriental rugs, furniture, old gold, and silver ornaments and precious china from Colonial days, old clocks and candelabra, mirrors, prints and other things of a similar nature.

Antique Piano Rescued

According to a story by the Associated Press, an antique piano, believed to be the oldest in North America, has been rescued from the basement of a music shop in Winnipeg. Its age is estimated at 250 years. It was brought from London to America in 1770 by James Astor, a piano maker. The Astor family moved west from New York to become prominent among early fur traders. Of a clavichord type, the piano is square and table-like, with a keyboard two octaves smaller than the modern piano.

Who Collects Stale Eggs?

Charles W. Harvey, of El Dorado, Kansas, has an Easter egg which was given to him on Easter Sunday, 50 years ago, by Miss Ida Cox, also of El Dorado.

CLASSIFIED ANTIQUE ADS

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

I WANT TO BUY FOR CASH—Large folio Currier & Ives prints, postage stamps, old bottles, blown colored glass of all kinds.—Harry B. Garber, Quaker City, Ohio. j12633

CASH PAID for old gold and silver jewelry, watches, rings, bracelets, etc., regardless of condition. Send parcel post today. We remit by return mail and hold your goods ten days, if our check is not satisfactory your goods will be returned to you.—Central Exchange, 98 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y. jly12006

WE BUY old jewelry, antique silver, gold and ivory pieces. Highest prices. U. S. Licensed.—Betz Jewelry Co., 1523 E. 53rd St. and 6724 Stony Island, Chicago. mh12423

SPOONS, SOUVENIR—Bought. Write brief description of what you have.—W. C. Reikosky, 2 East State St., Trenton, N. J. s3001

WANTED—Rare Currier Prints, Early colored flasks and blown glass, Early marked American silver and pewter, Historical chintz, Historical china, Cup Plates, Paperweights, Early lighting devices, carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Early railroad posters, Handbills, Autographed letters and documents.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1204c

WANTED—Windsor Chairs, Colored Klasts, small Maple Pine corner Cupboards and small Maple Pine Chests of Drawers.—W. D. Love, Hanley Arms, Clayton, Mo. s12084

CANES—Must be unusual in design or history. Send photo or sketch, state lowest price.—B. W. Cooke, 35 Lakewood Drive, Glencoe, Ill. ja12672

WE BUY old jewelry, antique silver, gold, ivory pieces, false teeth, bridges, crowns, old watches and broken jewelry. Highest prices.—Lawton's Antique Shop, 2004 Washington Blvd., Maywood, Ill. f12572

CASH FOR OLD GOLD. Turn your useless gold into cash. Start searching for discarded or broken jewelry, watches, chains, trinkets, dental work, etc. Send parcel post today, remittance by returned mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or goods returned to you. By authority United States Treasury.—Central Exchange, 98 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y. jly12006

WANTED—Sugar bowl covers in following patterns: Hamilton, Tree of Life, Ivy Buckle, Three Lace, Cable and Ring, Lion.—Robert G. Hall, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine. jly144

WANTED—MINIATURES on ivory, porcelain. Describe full. State whether signed and dated.—Buxbaum, 1811 East Wood, Milwaukee, Wis. s327

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES! Statuettes and figures, any size, material or age, without saddle or rider. Give full description and price.—Lute McKittick, 3525 N. E. Sandy Blvd., Portland, Oregon. s3021

WHAT HAVE YOU in old drug store globes and pharmaceutical jars; also mortars and pestles; old English and American theatre program?—E. A. Gardner, 400 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. au3421

CASH PAID for Dresden, Chelsea, Derby and Sevres, figures, vases, dishes, etc., overlay, cameo and pattern glass.—G. W. Whichelow, 179 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. my12213

WANTED—An old time tooth puller, usually called a turnkey. If you have one be sure and write.—J. P. Tonsfeldt, White Salmon, Wash. au369

FOR SALE

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

FOR SALE—Antique Furniture and smaller objects. Write your wants.—W. Smith, 8 Dearborn Ave., Rye, N. Y. jly3081

FOR SALE—Collections of paper weights, daguerotypes, snuff boxes, flasks, lamps, china lustre, pattern glass and furniture.—Rollins Shop, Grand Ridge, Illinois. d6003

FOR SALE—Antique Furniture: China and glassware of every kind: Silhouettes: Miniatures; Primitives; Whaling log books; Scrimshaw; Whaling pictures and implements; Valentines; Children's books.—W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass. and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. jly12639

I HAVE an art and antique gallery on the ground floor in the Auditorium Building. Wanted art work, antiques, jewelry, curios, ivories, weapons, Indian relics, minerals and ceramics on consignment. Articles paid for on same day of sale.—Edward Goldblatt, 433 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. s12273

TWO MAHOGANY ROSE CARVED sofas, \$13.00 and \$25.00 each. Rope post mahogany bureau, \$35.00. Mahogany center table, \$15.00. Spool beds, \$7.00 up.—Robert G. Hall, 9 Essex St., Dover-Foxcroft, Maine. j11051

BOTTLES AND HEN dishes my hobby. What have you? I have some desert purple bottles to sell or exchange.—Helen McCabe, Rt. 3, San Diego, Calif. ap12213

ANTIQUE oak Cathedral chair, 5 ft. 6 in. high. Perfect and beautiful. \$75.00. Photo.—DHT, c/o Hobbies. jly1

FOR SALE—Collection of real antique watches or part.—A. Griesmeyer, 836 N. Lockwood Ave., Chicago. j1107

THOUSANDS of pieces old glass. General line antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. ja12633

CHILDS, Curly Maple and Walnut Bureau, \$30. Melodeon Desk, \$55. Carved Rosewood Sofa, \$100. Photos, 10 cents.—Ritter's Antique Shop, Erie, Pa. o6873

PAIR BLUE AND WHITE PARIAN Vases, 10 1/2 inches. Astral Lamp Shade, 6 inches. Genuine Blue and White Jasperware Wedgwood Pitcher, 7 1/2 inches. Six Frosted Three Face Sauces. Pattern Glass, Prints, etc. General line of furniture, sideboards, maple and pine corner cupboards, etc.—The Blue Moon, Mohawk Trail, Shelburne Falls, Mass. jly1532

IRVIN'S ANTIQUE SHOP, at 820 Dempster St., Evanston, Ill. We have fine collection—drop leaf tables, arm chairs, sofas and mirrors, poster beds, fine old glass, old silver and brass. Make us a visit and get acquainted with one of the nicest collections in the Middle West. au3465

GENERAL line antiques, priced to sell. Buyers' list.—Peterson, 13 Pine St., Glens Falls, N. Y. jly108

LARGEST CURRIER & IVES PRINT Niagara Falls from the Canadian side, framed, \$20.00. Largest line of antiques in Central Pennsylvania. Lists.—Irene A. Greenawalt, McLanahan's Mansion, Wm. Penn Highway, Route 22, Hollidsburg, Penna. mh12696

A FINE STOCK of early American blown glass, blown and historical flasks, cup plates, pressed glass, Bennington pottery and other antiques.—McKearns Antiques, Inc., Hoosick Falls, N. Y. trc65

TWENTY YEARS of honest business in antique china, glass, furniture, paintings, prints, bronzes, objects of art, Indian relics, curios, books and hobbies of all kinds.—James Ianni, 216 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. ap12405

\$1.00 SPECIALS FOR JULY—Spatter Child's Cup and Saucer, Brass Drop Handle (Basket of Flowers), Oynx and Gold Knitting Needle, Beehive Blue Honey Cup, 2 Antique Whisk Brooms, 5 two-prong forks, bone handles, 3 Mojolica Butter Dishes, 6 1/2 inch plate (Painted Roses), Antique Bird Cage, Pressed Glass Star Plate, 7 1/2 inches.—Emerson, 4254 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. jly1001

FANCY KENTUCKY RIFLE, English Shotgun, \$30 each. Octagon Revolver, \$2, \$7.00. Perfects. China.—Mary Stringer, Bloomingdale, Ohio. jly156

RARE OLD Merry Go Round. First time ever offered for sale, this collection was owned by Pittsburgh's wealthiest and oldest Boat Builder in this country. Reasonable offer accepted for 62 Hand Carved wooden Painted Animals, Elephants, Lions, Camels, Tigers, Giraffes, Seals, Peacocks, Ostriches, Horses, Ponies, Scenery, Organ and Sleighs.—Maple Leaf Antique Shop, 826 Maple St., Williamsport, Penna. jly1003

ANTIQUES—Selling out. Pairs of dogs, white, spots black; Staffordshire figures, height from 4 to 20 inches; tea sets; lustre; Spode; Lowestoft; pewter; silhouettes; needlework pictures; tables.—Reynolds, Ancaster, Ontario. no6045

AURORA, ILL., 429 Downer Place. Antique furniture, Currier & Ives prints, early American glass, fine books, one pair maple gate leg tables. au3002

ANTIQUES—From the Northwest. Furniture, glass, prints, curios.—Lute McKittick, 3525 N. E. Sandy Blvd., Portland, Oregon. s3402

EXHIBITIONS

GREENLAWN ANTIQUES SHOW—Second Annual Greenlawn Show will be held August 14 to 18 on the premises of the Greenlawn Antique Shop, Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., State Routes 10 and 28. 25 representative dealers offering for exhibition and sale their finest pieces. Make this show your motoring objective in August. jly1001

COLLECTORS—Dealers to visit the Central New York Antique Show at Y. W. C. A., Cortland, N. Y., July 10, 11, 12, 13. More than thirty dealers offering their choicest stocks—a Loan Exhibit showing beautiful and historical things. Old fashioned lunches in the country store, fine scenery, good roads, ample hotel and tourist accommodations. jlc

Sampler History

History lives and antiques travel. Thus is epitomized the story that lies behind an old sampler that was picked out of a Salvation Army trunk in Seattle, Wash., recently.

The story of the sampler began in Whitestown, Oneida County, New York, more than a century ago when a little New England miss, thirteen years of age, was learning her first lesson in needlecraft. To the sampler as the years passed the life story of the girl and her family was stitched.

"Abel Wilcox was born in Middletown Conn June 2nd A D 1779 Betsey Linsley was born in Branford Conn Sept 7th A D 1789 Abel Wilcox was married to Betsey Linsley Feb 28th A D 1813 Edward Wilcox was born in Whitestown Nov 13th A D 1813 Catharine Wilcox was born in Whitestown Dec 5th A D 1817 Edward Wilcox was drowned in Cazenova Lake Aug 15th A D 1829 aged 15 years and 9 months

"Wrought by Catharine Wilcox in the 13th year of her age in New Hartford A D 1830 under the instruction of Miss Zeruiah Porter of Whitestown Oneida county State of New York

"Thus the world passeth away Sept 22nd A D 1830"

That was nearly 104 years ago. The next year when a sister was born the young seamstress added this:

"Harriet Wilcox born in New Hartford March 12th 1831"

Long before the civil war, in 1853, Catharine Wilcox, grown to womanhood, added another chapter to her cross-stitch history:

"Abel Wilcox died Sept 20th 1853 aged 74 years"

And finally she closed her unique chronicle in 1881 with this notation,

"Betsey Wilcox died January 7th 1881 aged 91 years"

Hungary Seeking Treasure of Hun

A news item from Vienna states that the Hungarian government is in negotiation with the Austrian government to reacquire the magnificent gold treasure of Attila, ancient King of the Huns.

This unique historical hoard was found on the banks of the river Aranyka, at Nagy Szent Miklos, in Hungary in 1799. A peasant was digging a ditch in his yard when he hit on the treasure. A Greek merchant heard of the find, bought it and took it to the fair at Budapest.

The Austrian Imperial Exchequer was informed of the matter and purchased it for the Cabinet of Coins

and Antiquities in the Imperial Palace at Vienna, whence it was transferred later to the Art History Museum.

\$10 Brings Patriotic Quilt Home

A quilt made at Sac City, Iowa, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ritter during the World War to help the American soldiers has recently been in the limelight. For it is now back in the Ritter family after having been sold in a Red Cross money raising auction in 1918. Lora Ritter, deputy Sac county clerk, bought it a few weeks ago for \$10 from Mrs. C. M. Mohler, Sac county recorder. It was Mr. Mohler who paid \$700 for the quilt on that night in 1918. But the quilt brought a total of \$2,300 to the Red Cross. It was a rotary auction in which all bids are payable whether the bidder is high or not. To start the bidding, W. L. Harding, then governor, pinned a dollar bill to the quilt. Mohler's bid was highest, however. The quilt was turned back to the Ritter family because Mrs. Mohler got to thinking that the granddaughter of the woman who made it was the right person to have this quilt which did its bit during the exciting days of the World War.

Senate Desks of Famous Men Still in Use

If antique lovers swoop down on Washington en masse some day it may not be particularly to see where government affairs are laid but to see the historic desks in the Senate Chamber.

According to a story by the Associated Press, the Senate desk in which once was shuffled the papers of Daniel Webster is now assigned to Senator Hale of Maine.

Wheeler of Montana has the desk at which the fiery southerner, John C. Calhoun, once sat.

Jefferson Davis' desk is now Harrison's, the latter representing Mississippi as did the president of the Confederate states.

Glass of Virginia now sits at the desk of Henry Clay, Kentucky's staunch upholder of the Union.

Ashurst of Arizona has the desk of the little giant Stephen A. Douglas, famed for his slavery debates with Lincoln.

Lewis Cass' desk is now Copeland's (N. Y.), and Oliver Morton's is Fletcher's (Fla.).

Back to the rebuilding of the Capitol after the British burned it in the war of 1812 do many of the desks date, although not all can be definitely identified as to the distinguished men who once occupied them.

They are of dark mahogany, burished by years of use, resembling an old fashioned school desk with hinged top. Each has an inlaid tray with ink well and sand bottle, and even today some of the senators use the latter instead of blotting paper.

The present Senator La Follette hopes some day to have the desk his famous father once used. Capper of Kansas has it now. It will be his if and when he attains enough seniority in the senate to have it as his right.

Like most other things in congress, the question of seats is settled by seniority. The oldest senator in point of service can select the desk he wants. Capper's desk is in the front row on the Republican side, on the center aisle and therefore much in demand.

The Magistrate Was a Collector

According to an item in the New York Tribune, Israel Putnam, Brooklyn, who claims descent from Gen. Israel Putnam of the Revolutionary War, was found not guilty of conducting a second-hand furniture store without a license in Downtown court after Magistrate David L. Malbin had visited Mr. Putnam's shop and decided that the objects offered there for sale were antiques and not second hand furniture.

With lengthy citations from dictionary definitions, Magistrate Malbin said that antiques were to some extent a matter of taste, since an old piece treasured by a wife might seem a rickety nothing to her husband; but after a visit to Mr. Putnam's shop yesterday noon, he felt called upon to disagree with Patrolman Thomas Mitchell, to whom Mr. Putnam's stock of chairs, chests, old glass and Spanish porcelain had seemed mere second-hand chattels.

Magistrate Malbin showed keen interest when Mr. Putnam came before him on Tuesday. He said he had several old pieces himself, and asked the dealer what he knew about Chippendale. Mr. Putnam said he had some fine Chippendale pieces, and the magistrate decided to go around and see for himself. Asked to define the distinction between antique and second-hand furniture, Mr. Putnam said: "An antique is a piece of period furniture handed down for a number of years, on which a commercial value is set and which is much sought after by the discriminating."

Mr. Putnam is a fifth great-grandson of Israel Putnam and a descendant also of Gen. Rufus Putnam, a cousin of Israel's who was a pioneer in Ohio, is himself a native of Athens, Ohio, where his mother is an architect and interior decorator.

After June 15th my Shop will be located
seven miles north of Traverse City, Mich.,
on Highway No. 31.

Write me your wants or call at the Shop.
Large Stock Furniture and Glassware.



Post Office Address:
Helen Bratfish, R. F. D. No. 2
WILLIAMSBURG, MICH.

Menu Cards

THIS special from Rogensburg, Germany, may do a good turn for those seeking data on menu cards:

"German gourmets celebrated this years the 445th anniversary of the invention of the menu card or bill of fare by Duke Henry of Brunswick. A local historian, studying the ancient archives of this city, discovered it by accident.

"During a session of the Reichstag at Regensburg," the chronicles relate, "it was observed that Duke Henry of Brunswick had on the table at his side a long piece of paper, which he studied from time to time.

"Count Haug of Montford became curious whereupon the duke showed him the paper, on which the head cook had written in order the dishes that were to be served, so that the duke could save his appetite for the best dishes."

Who Collects Antique Butter?

Ripley or John Hix, we have forgotten which, recently stated that about five pounds of butter was recently dug up in a spring by Fred

Masters of Cape Girardeau, Mo., who noticed an old crock protruding near the spot where he was dipping water. An old resident who formerly lived where the spring is located identified the find as a jar of butter which his father had buried 50 years before. In spite of its long interment the butter was still perfectly fresh, confirming an old belief that, packed in a jar, covered with salt and placed under a running spring, butter is bound to keep indefinitely.

Querville Cabinet Highly Valued

A combined secretary and bookcase built in 1800 by Anthony G. Querville's cabinet and sofa manufactory, Philadelphia, has recently been purchased by R. Pietsch & Sons of Utica, N. Y., from a Utica dealer whose name was not learned.

The desk is a masterpiece of Colonial times and has been appraised at \$1,000. Among those who sought this interesting piece was the Pennsylvania Museum of Arts, but were prevented from closing the deal because of economic conditions.

Of crocheted and ribbon mahogany, trimmed in gold and black on columns, the piece stands 8½ feet high

and 50 inches wide. The inside drawers are of bird's-eye maple with mahogany drawers. The small drawers bear the original label of the maker, who catered to a fine trade and worked at his woodcraft as a hobby after gaining financial independence.

Goshen, Ind.—I surely enjoy HOBBIES, as there is so much good reading in it.—Alma Cozzi.

Northumberland, Pa. — Enclosed find money order for which please enter my subscription. The first copy ordered arrived and I read it from cover to cover enjoying every page. It is not only interesting but educational as well.—Fred P. Siemsen.

Farmington, N. Mexico.—Enclosed you will find check for \$3 for three years subscription.—H. S. Allon.

The Dealers' Directory

14 words (3 lines), \$3 per year.
Is an unparalleled bargain.

Is your name listed there?

Antique Dealers' Directory

12 Months \$3.00
(3 agate lines)

CALIFORNIA

Brackett's, 38-44 E. Calif. Street, Pasadena. Fine Antiques always wanted for cash. ap35

CONNECTICUT

Antiques, 237½ Summit St., Willimantic, Conn. Glass, China, Doll Accessories, General Line. Wants solicited. au34
Knowlton, Henry, Mansfield, Conn., Highway Route 101. Unusual collection of antiques to choose from. je53
Old Glass Shop, Wapping, Conn. (Mrs. Hevenor.) Antiques, glass, china, pewter, etc. Write wants. d12

ILLINOIS

Antique Gift Shoppe, 116 S. Campbell St., Macomb, Ill. Pattern Glass, Carriage Lamps, Bric-a-brac. au34
Bliss, Cleo, Chenoa, Illinois, on Route 4 and 8. Genuine Antiques, Priced to Sell. o34
Brophy, Mrs. Howard, 401 S. Spencer St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glass, etc. Wants solicited. au12
Brown, Arthur, Macomb, Ill. Antique Glass, Furniture, Prints, etc. Rates to dealer. Inquiries invited. my53
Cameron's Relic Castle, 431-39 N. State, Chicago. A show place. Indian Relics, Weapons, Antiques. Enclose stamp. my35
Conger, Mrs. J. L., 428 So. Cedar St., Galesburg, Ill. Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-brac, Oriental Rugs. Wants solicited. jly43
Corner Cupboard, The, 4529 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. Furniture, Prints, Silver, Glass, China, Pewter, etc. Bought and Sold. f35
Down the Lane Antique Shop, Marshall, Ill. Antique Pattern Glass, China, Furniture. Wants solicited. jly34
Hoover, Mrs. Don, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. Full line Antique Glass, China, Luster Furniture, Prints. je35
Jean, Mrs., 526 W. Grand South, Springfield Ill. Large line prints, Glass, furniture, curios. je33
Lee's, 92 N. Batavia Ave., Batavia, Ill. Antiques all kinds, prints, coins, stamps, Indian relics. jly34
Marsh, Jeannette, Lake Marie, Antioch, Illinois. Follow Rt. 21. Glass, China, Furniture, Paperweights, etc. Lists. my35
Mason, Betty, 5137 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Midway 8959. Antiques—Interiors. my35
Ries, John O., 537 Spring St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glassware and Prints. Lists. au12
Rogers, Nello C., 614 North Forest, Oak Park. Specializing in Glass, China, rarities. Your Wants solicited. my53
Spahr's Antique Shop, 402 E. 69th Street, Chicago. (Formerly 6850 South Park). Complete Line. my35
Tucker and Tucker, 5626 State, Chicago. Antiques for sale. China, glass and bric-a-brac mending. n34
Whatnot Antique Shop, Paxton, Ill. Pattern Glass, Furniture, Prints, Coverlets, Lustre, Lamps. Write us. s34

INDIANA

Goodrich, Clementine, 218 W. Washington, Ft. Wayne. General line of antiques. Glass a specialty. Send for list. n35
Kessler, T. H., Winslow, Indiana. Wood Clocks. New designs or Old ones reproduced. ja12
Torgeson's—One block off 20 at Lexington Bridge, 156 N. Sixth St., Elkhart, Indiana. je53

KENTUCKY

Walker's Antique Shop, 603 Main St., Covington, Kentucky. American furniture, glass, pewter, prints, Kentucky rifles. ap35

MASSACHUSETTS

Blanchard, Edith, West Bridgewater, Mass. Buys and Sells American Antiques. Substantial discount to dealers. au34

Bradford Arms, Plymouth, Mass. General line of genuine Antiques. Correspondence solicited. jly43

Hammell, Alice, 290 Parker Street, off the new Worcester Turnpike, Newton Center, Mass. General Line. o34

Old Furniture Shop, The, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass., and Provincetown, Cape Cod. Authentic American Antiques. d34

Treasure Chest, Brown St., Salem, Mass. Colored Cambridge and Sandwich Glass. Unusual pieces. Reasonable. Write. n34

Van Dyke's Antiques, Worcester, Mass., and Orange City, Fla. Largest Stock Antiques in the country. au34

Weathercock House, Middleboro, Mass. Crude American Furniture, Early Iron, Brass, Pewter, Tin, Glass, Books. n34

MICHIGAN

Antique Auctioneer—Art Salon, 2141 E. Jefferson, Detroit. Auctions, Paintings, Oriental Rugs, Glass, China, Furniture. n34

Bradshaw, Cora, 1925 Tenth Ave., Port Huron, Mich. Antique Furniture and Glassware. Your wants solicited. f53

Bratfish, Helen, R. F. D. No. 2, Williamsburg, Mich. Antique Furniture and Glassware. Your wants solicited. n34

Flowers, Baye, 14 Lemont St., Battle Creek, Mich. Antiques, Glass, China, Jewelry, Lamps, Prints. f53

Hurn, Mrs. Maybelle C., Parma, Mich. Antiques, Pattern Glass, Milk White. Write your wants. n34

Jones, Wilson, 720 N. Woodward Ave., Birmingham, Michigan. Early American Glass, Furn., Jewelry, Implements. f53

Kirkpatrick, Stewart, 3741 Woodward, Detroit. Antique China, Glass, Furniture, Rare Books from Michigan Mansions. s34

Manting, Ruth F., 1001 Covington Drive, Detroit, Mich. Early American Glassware and Ant. Furniture. Wants solicited. jly34

Ness, Mrs. Andrew, 921 Douglas, Kalamazoo, Mich. Have Antiques, Glass, Stamps, Books for sale. au34

MISSOURI

Cellar, The, 1043 Hampton, St. Louis, Mo. Antiques, Glass, China, Bric-a-brac. Wants solicited. s34

The Spinning Wheel, 2852 North Union, St. Louis, Mo. Glass, China, Prints and Curios. ja35

"Welcome Antique Shop," 218 W. 75th, Kansas City, Mo. Thousand pieces glassware, silver, furniture. jly43

NEBRASKA

McMillan's Antique Shop, The Glass House, 100 S. 32nd Ave., Omaha, on Six Highways. je53

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hill Acres, Suncook, N. H. (Between Manchester and Concord on old road.) General Line. my53

NEW JERSEY

Bird & Elliott, Morris Turnpike, Summit, N. J. Pine, Maple Furniture, Lanterns, Glass, Primitives. s34

Bonner, Arthur, Florham Park, New Jersey. Furniture, Glassware, Prints, Victorian Accessories. Dealers Supplied. n34

Dunham, Marcelline, 49 Manchester Place, Newark, New Jersey. Glass, china, etc., Lists. Write wants. o34

Gates, Roy W., New Market, N. J. Old Furniture, Glass, China, Pictures, Prints, Books. jly43

Moore, Wilmer, Hopewell, New Jersey. Glass, China, Furniture, Prints, Pewter, Brasses, Books, Fabrics, Silver. n34

NEW YORK

Bill's Antique Shop, 179 West Ave., Canandaigua, N. Y. Send for dealers wholesale monthly lists. Furniture, Glass, etc. f55

Carter, Jessie Zane, Yesterday Shop, 523 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Things of Yesterday. mh53

Davison, Mary E., 605 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. Early American pewter, glass, furniture. ap53

Farrington, Elisabeth, Greenlawn Antiques, Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y. Junction State routes 10 and 28. ap12

Helmer, Josephine, 1904 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y. Early American furniture, glass, silver, china. je53

Howard, Vandevere, C., 847 Lexington Ave., New York City. Glass, China, Furniture. Write Wants. n34

Jane's, Martha, Marcellus, N. Y. Victorian furniture, glass, general line. Send lists. Prices moderate. je35

Marlehead Antiques (Marie R. Tanner), 435 Park Ave., New York City. Desirable Collection of old Glass. n34

Newman, Henriette, 363 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. Parian, Pressed Glass, Large Antique Assortment. Write Wants. au34

Palmer, F. M. and H. L., 9 Mile Point Rd., Route 250, Fairport, N. Y. Antiques, Glass, Furniture, etc. Your wants solicited. au43

Robbins, Mrs. Ralph, Robbinstone House, Route 1, Macedon, N. Y. Antiques, Pressed Glass, etc. Your wants solicited. ap35

Schottler, F. Henry & Son, 665 Lexington Ave., New York City. Collector, Repairer and Dealer. o34

Stewart, Norval, Binghamton, N. Y. Sells mahogany veneers, old magazines—10c, antiques, glassware, prints, stamps. f54

The Old Stone House, 463 First Ave., Pelham, Silver, Sheffield, Glass, Lustre, Furniture, Samplers. my35

Turner, S. O., Upper Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y. Wholesale. China, glass and bric-a-brac mending. n34

OHIO

Doty's Antique Shop. Visit it. 130 West Warren St., opposite postoffice, Bucyrus, Ohio. d34

Nevil, J. E., Madisonville-Cincinnati, Ohio. Rare Prints, Glass, China, Flasks, early American items. Price list. Thousand items. 25c. je35

Ochenreider, Ray R., 1355 Bellows, St., Akron, Ohio. Repairing, Refinishing, Metal Antiques. "Pewter Specialist." f53

Strom, Mrs. William, 631 Harmon Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. Early American Glass. List for stamp. jly34

White, Florence Gage, Mentor, Ohio, on U. S. Route 20. General Line of Antiques. my53

PENNSYLVANIA

Berkstresser, Estelle, 333 East Princess St., York, Pa. Glass, China, Miniatures, Pottery, Hardware, Miscellaneous. my53

Blacksmith, Anna, (Hogestown), Mechanicsburg, Pa. Furniture, Glass, China, Lamps, Luster, Books, Prints. Write wants. my35

Churchman, Norah, 7350 Rural Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. Mirror Old Glass and Picture, Oil Portrait of Quaker Lady, Small Tables, Water Benches. my35

Hardt, Blanche M., 2245 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa. Early American Glass, China, Furniture. o34

Kegerris, Ella F., 140 W. Main, Annville, Pa. General line. Glass and China, special features. Write wants. jly43

Laldacker, Edith, Shickahinny, Penna. Furniture, Glass, China, Bottles, Prints, Firearms. Write wants. Lists free. au12

Logan, Dillsburg, between Harrisburg and Gettysburg. Colonial Home filled with Antiques. Welcome. Please call. ap35

Mann, Samuel, 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. Free Lists. Antique Glassware. Low Prices. d34

Miller's Antiques—Glass, China, Furniture, Guns, Prints, etc. 126 High, Carlisle, Pa. Write wants. d34p

Misemer, David B., Market Square and West High St., Manheim, Pa. All sorts of Antiques. au34

DIRECTORY Continued

Musselman C., one mile East of Ephrata, Pa. General Line. Write your wants. my35

Old Stone Jail, Mercer, Pa. Large stock, clear, colored Glass, good Furniture. Prices reasonable. a12

Pass, Mrs. Lulu, 12 E. Portland Street. Mechanicsburg, Pa. Glass and Furniture a Specialty. f53

Reeves, Martha de Haas, 1624 Pine St., Philadelphia. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Miniature, Silhouettes, Prints. f53

Ritter's Antique Shop, 356 East 9th, Erie, Pa. 15,000 Miscellaneous Antiques, Relics, Curios, etc. ap35

Rudisill, D. C., Route 1, Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, Pa. General line. Monthly lists. je35

Tahudy, John, Palmyra, Pa. Pennsylvania Furniture and Glass. Victorian and Empire Furniture. Lists Free. my53

Wierman, Mrs. W. H., 314 W. Market St., York, Penna. Lincolnway. Early American Antiques. my53

Woods, Annie, Blain, Pa. Antique furniture, glass, prints, dolls, lamps, private hunting. Priced reasonable. ja35

TENNESSEE

Pickel, Charles, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. Antique Guns, Furniture, Swords, Violins, Books, Clocks. Write wants. f34

VERMONT

Bigelow, Mrs. Hayes, Brattleboro, Vermont. Barber Bottles, Silver, Jewelry, Glass, Linen. Pewter repairing. Write wants. my35

Old Chelsea Shop, Chelsea, Vermont. If you have a hobby write us. Personal attention. mh53

Stevens Antique Shop, 90 Portland St., St. Johnsbury, Vt. General line guaranteed Vermont antiques. o34

WEST VIRGINIA

Harlow, Lyndall Sliman, 1751 Fifth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va. I pay postage on Glassware. a34

McAdams, Florence M., 602 Randolph St., Charleston, W. Va. Glassware, Postage Prepaid. Lists Mailed. f35

CANADA

Marshall's Art Shop, 305 Main St. East, Hamilton, Ontario, Currier and Ives, Baxter, Bartlett, rare maps and prints. d12

Pine Cove Art and Curio Shop, Port Nelson, Ontario. We cater to all hobbies. Write wants. d12

Rushlight Club

Members of the Rushlight Club met at the North Andover (Mass.) Historical Society on June 9 and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor through the courtesy of the Society. A most cordial welcome was extended to the members by the hospitable host and hostess. The president of the society, Nathaniel Stevens, gave a warm welcome also to the Rushlighters.

The club is pleased to add J. L. Stair, the president of the Illuminating Engineering Society, to the membership roster. L. L. Thwing, vice president of the club, gave a short talk on the lamps and rushlights in the possession of the Andover Historical Society. Arthur W. Hayward, former president of the Rushlight Club, displayed with pride a pewter Betty light that aroused the admiration and perhaps a little envy of the other members, since a pewter Betty light is very rare. His specimen is in excellent condition and the quality of the pewter is very fine. And Mrs. Hayward certainly has a knowledge of how folks can keep their pewter as bright as silver. Tradition, says early housewives, prided themselves on their array of well burnished pewter.

Dr. Rushford, president of the club, brought from his wonderful collection a tin nursery lamp which was patented by William Howe of Boston, Mass., on December, 1812. Less than three weeks later an ad appeared in a Boston paper advertising this lamp. This ad is interesting in that it is the earliest illustration containing a wood cut of a patented lamp.

Dr. Rushford says that tin lamps were made in Salem, Mass., as early as 1640. Another item of interest, although of a later date, according to Dr. Rushford, is that flat wicks were used in England before 1780, and were invented by a Frenchman.

Dr. Rushford has found also in his research that the first patent for a lard burning lamp was issued June 11, 1798, which was eight years after the Patent Office was started, and from 1790 to 1840 but five patents were issued for lard lamps. The lamps displayed by Dr. Rushford were most interesting in their ingenuity, one lamp being over a thousand years old, and the others ranging from 75 to 200 years old. He demonstrated his unusual collection, and the members watched him insert and light a wick in a piece of beef suet; another lamp with beef drippings burned gayly; and the lard and lard oil lamps burned just as they did many years ago. Each lamp is of different design, although the principle is similar but with no two containers alike.

The majority of patent lard lamps are constructed with some copper to conduct the heat of the flame to the lard, or else are provided for pressure to force the lard in the direction of the flame.

Julius Daniels, chairman of the program committee, read Charles Lamb's "Dissertation on Roast Pig," which tells humorously of the discovery of roast pig and how it came into popularity as a delectable dish. Thus he traced the evolution of the pig to lard and lard burning lamps.

The entire exhibition and demonstration was very fascinating, and it brought home to each member the wonders of the present day when one can turn on and off an electric light without a thought of all the efforts that our ancestors went through to produce illumination.

A new form of an old idea has been presented to the club, and it may prove of interest to other collectors' clubs. The discograph, which is similar to a stereopticon. Instead of slides, there is a very thin six-inch disk with twelve negatives on each disk. It is inexpensive, not only to purchase but to maintain, and can be used for both public and private work.

LARD OIL LAMPS FROM THE COLLECTION OF DR. RUSHFORD, PRESIDENT OF THE RUSHLIGHT CLUB

These lard oil lamps resemble in form the common types of whale oil lamps. The one on the left has a patent burner, while the one on the right has an extra wide burner of copper.



Antique dealers of Central New York will exhibit and offer goods for sale here from July 10 to 13 inclusive. In addition there will be a number of find loan exhibitions of collections.



Y.W.C.A. Building, Cortland, N. Y., where collectors will meet this month.

Central New York Antique Show Plans Features

A LETTER from the organization committee of the Central New York Antique Show and Loan Exhibition states that most of the central New York antique dealers have rented space for the exhibition which will be held July 10, 11, 12, and 13 at the Y.W.C.A. Building in Cortland, N. Y. These dealers represent a territory over two hundred miles north and south, taking in Rochester, Utica, Syracuse and Binghamton. They will, bring to the show the choicest of their stock including furniture, glass, samplers, prints, coverlets, quilts, and every form of the antique.

Among the features announced is a large loan exhibition of beautiful, historic, and rare collection material

which will be shown in the auditorium, on the floor above the dealers' exhibits.

There is to be a fashion show with living models, a country store of 1859-60 showing the articles carried in the general store period when goods were dispensed in bulk instead of package. Dinner tables will be set by well known Cortland hostesses with old pressed glass showing how the modern housewife adapts the old glass to present day conditions and settings. A Town Crier will give out the news. Lunches will be served in the country store.

It is expected that the show will bring under one roof the largest collection of antiques ever shown in Central New York. Cortland is well

known throughout New York State as the home of many lovers of antiques and it has several outstanding collections.

Mrs. A. R. Learn had charge of appointing special committees for various features. The General Committee consists of H. L. Smith, Chairman, Mrs. Edward Stilson, Mrs. R. P. Higgins, Mrs. Edward A. Brewer, Mrs. Max Higgins, Mrs. J. E. Watenburg, Mrs. Fred Thomas, Miss Cora Wells, Mrs. C. Leonard O'Connor, Mrs. A. T. Dunn, and Mrs. Fred R. Bentley.

H. L. Smith, well known collector and antiquarian, and owner of The Sampler Antiques Shop in Cortland has been selected to take charge of the managerial duties of the show.

Notes From the Western Coast

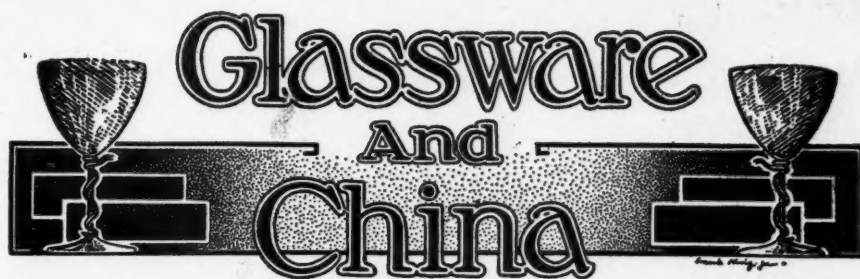
MRS. C. C. EICHELBERGER of Seattle, Wash., is probably known better at the perfume counter than at any other in the department stores. She has a collection of almost 150 perfumes in their original bottles. We can learn much about perfumes from Mrs. Eichelberger. For instance did you know that Napoleon used to bathe his head and shoulders in au de cologne to prepare for the rigors of campaigning. Josephine used musk and all the washing of the walls of her boudoir couldn't, says one historian, remove the scent. That men were not averse to the wiles and uses of perfumes is told in the story of the life of Mohammed. His philosophy was, "Bread is food for the

body but perfume is food for the soul." Mrs. Eichelberger has a special cabinet in which her treasures repose, and oh what a pleasant odor is sniffed when the door of the cabinet is opened.

Walter J. Ogden of San Diego, California, says each issue of *HOBBIES* is a source of pleasure to him. When he reads about antiques he thinks about many old things he has which have been in his family for over a hundred years. There are melodians, quilts, furniture, glass, clothing, and various other articles which came from the homes of the family in Kentucky and Virginia.

He has a vest worn by his great-grandfather. The cotton used in the vest was planted by slaves on their plantation in Kentucky in 1812. His great-grandmother made the vest the same year using homemade dye for the blue stripes in the vest. One of Mr. Ogden's melodians is of rosewood mounted on a lyre-shaped stand. It has black and white buttons (like those on a typewriter), blacksmith bellows and brass strips (as in a harmonica) instead of reeds. He has been told the only other one of its kind is now in the New York Museum but has not verified this statement. To round out his collecting hobby Mr. Ogden has a very valuable U. S. coin and stamp collection.

Glassware And China



National Early American Glass Club

The summer exhibition of the National Early American Glass Club is to be held at Memorial Building, Plymouth, Mass., August 1, 2, 3, 4. Additional details will be announced in the August issue.

New Glass Club

Glass lovers and collectors of Lawrence, Kansas, are organizing a glass society and hope to found a permanent exhibit of early American pressed glass for the University of Kansas, which is located at Lawrence.

Club Studies Tobies

Toby jugs were studied in detail at a recent meeting of Grand Rapids, Mich., antiquarians at the home of Mrs. H. Jewett Jeschke of that city. The main paper was given by Mrs. Dent Parrett, who had prepared a comprehensive and entertaining survey of that prized antique, the Toby jug. Several fine old pieces were on exhibit. Mrs. Parrett's rules for identifying old Toby's are as follows:

"The Staffordshire potters are at the present day manufacturing jugs from the old formulae, thus making it extremely difficult for the collector to recognize whether a specimen belongs to the Old Staffordshire period or the new. The real old Tobies always have hollow feet and legs and this is generally apparent. Modern makers do not trouble to keep the weight down and so the feet and legs are solid. Old Tobies are very light in weight. If a bit is found chipped off and the clay beneath is gray in coloring, it is apt to be genuinely old. Genuine Tobies are covered with innumerable tiny crackles, due to atmospheric action. Large crackles in the glaze probably indicate that a modern maker has made an attempt to deceive an unsuspecting buyer. An infallible test of the really old Toby is the modeling. The later jugs lack the forceful character present in all the early ones, which are superior in accuracy of form, boldness of outline, and characteristic expression. There are brown veinings

due to discoloration of the lead glaze. The early glaze was also more transparent, and if dark in color, shows rainbow coloring, while the modern glaze is opaque.

A Customer Who Never Returns

S. Burdette Burne of Rochester, N. Y., is another who seldom visits the same barbership twice. He has a good reason. His hobby is individual shaving mugs and he is continually seeking new shops thinking that here or there he may find a new specimen for his collection. Mr. Burne began his hobby two years ago and now has a collection of eighty, gathered from widely separated regions of the United States and Canada. It is becoming increasingly hard to find individual shaving mugs in their original habits.

Chuckles in Old Plates

There's many a chuckle in the views on old plates, according to Gene Lindberg' writing in a Denver publication.

Before American china factories were started, dishes were imported to the colonies from England. Artists were sent over here to sketch actual scenes. These sketches were reproduced at the English potteries. Some of them remain as the only existing records of the scenes represented. It was the smart thing for a wealthy colonial family to have an artist sketch the family mansion, and send the picture to England for decorating individual dinner ware.

After the Revolution, English manufacturers cashed in on the patriotic fervor of the newly liberated colonies. A large series of Lafayette china came out, showing the landing of Lafayette on American soil, Lafayette conferring with George Washington, and other American episodes in the life of the heroic Frenchman who helped America win freedom from British rule.

A hero's name sold plates then. Nowadays, they name cigars for him. Some of the so-called historic pictures were drawn from imagination by artists who never saw America.

Columbus and his men are pictured on a large platter, sitting on horseback as they meet the Indians in their discovery landing. Of course, Columbus had no horses.

William Penn is shown drawing his treaty with the Indians in the shade of a palm tree, with a Chinese pagoda in the background. There are no palms, or pagodas, in Pennsylvania, but the artist thought there were. What's more, china manufacture had been introduced in England from the orient not so long before the plate was made. To be "china," it was supposed to have something Chinese about it—hence the William Penn pagodas.

Pilgrim Colony Setting

Summer Street, Plymouth, Massachusetts, will present a fine appearance to the members of the Glass Club who will meet in Memorial Hall, August 1, 2, 3 and 4. Under the leadership of Sidney T. Strickland, Boston architect and summer resident of Plymouth, rehabilitation of colonial houses is proceeding rapidly. This whole street will soon be restored to its former beauty. Exteriors and interiors have been furnished and scrubbed. Woodwork has been restored by fine carpentry. The restored houses will give members an interesting view of the abodes of a Pilgrim colony and furnish setting and atmosphere for their meeting.

The oldest house on record in Summer Street is Number 47 which was transferred to a new owner in 1679. George Bonum sold it to Robert Barrow. In removing some of the plaster recently strips of old Plymouth journals were found bearing the date of July 5, 1785. This ad appeared on one of the strips: "Whoever would give notice or return said cow to Mr. William Bartlett shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble and full charges paid."

Kankuro Matsumoto

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Morse Collection of American Historical Pottery

By

PAUL W. SAVAGE

Without doubt one of the finest collections of Staffordshire pottery is displayed in the Morse collection at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Mass. The gathering of this collection of 323 pieces of American views was made by Mrs. Emma Def. Morse, during the years 1885 to 1913. In 1913 she presented it to the American Antiquarian Society so that it would have proper protection and permanent display.

Six steel cases house the collection which is divided into groups as follows; case 1 is devoted to pieces pertaining to Massachusetts and Connecticut. In case 2 are the plates of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington, Virginia, and the western states. Case 3 is devoted to New York state entirely. In case 4, which is illustrated here, are exhibited the coats-of-arms of the states, the pitchers, bowls, and the other pieces which had to be shelved, rather than hung, and most of the ware that contains medallion heads of Washington, Lafayette and the other early American heroes. Case 5 and 6 are devoted to the light blue, brown, black, purple and pink ware.

Among the outstanding pieces collected by Mrs. Morse were an 'Albany Theater' view, 'Hurl Gate, East River' plate, six inch 'Park Theater', New York, eagle border plate, and the old 'Capitol at Albany' wash-bowl and pitcher is without doubt the most valuable specimen of this superb collection.

The Staffordshire pottery is especially interesting to American collectors since the views of American buildings and scenes transferred to this ware have preserved more than 200 pictures of antiquarian value, many of which are perpetuated in no other way. This pottery was made in Staffordshire, England, primarily for American use, from 1821 to about 1840. R. T. H. Halsey, in his book on Staffordshire pottery states that the blue coloring was adopted at first, as it had previously proved attractive to American housewives and was also the richest from of cheap decoration in use at that time. He further says, "In 1831 the process of lithography so cheapened the decoration of pottery that the beautiful dark blue was superseded by lighter color-

ings, which are decidedly inferior in artistic beauty to those printed from the deeply cut copper plate. Investigation has shown that most of the scenes decorating the earthenware were taken from contemporary prints. In a number of cases original sketches by artists were used, and in this

form alone numerous early views of our buildings and scenes have been preserved. This dark blue pottery was made exclusively for the American market. It must certainly be classed as Americana, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the country."



A Part of a Fine Collection of American Historical China
A collection of 323 pieces of American historical china was made by Mrs. Emma Def. Morse from 1885 to 1913. Mrs. Morse presented the collection to the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., where it is now permanently displayed.

Rent of One Red Rose for 1934 Paid with Fitting Ceremony

THE will of Baron Henry Stiegel, the famous glass maker, was carried out for the forty-second time June 10, when the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of Manheim, Pa., presented a red rose to Mrs. John Robertson, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., heir of Baron Stiegel, for the land on which the church stands. Owen J. Roberts, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, acting as its delegate, discharged the ceremony for the church.

Following this ceremony, the Lancaster County Historical Society dedicated a bronze marker as a memorial to Baron Stiegel, in the church yard. Addresses were given by Justice Roberts, Judge Paul N. Schaeffer of Reading, and Judge Benjamin C. Atlee of Lancaster, Pa.

Several hundred persons, including a number of Stiegel descendants, and many members of the Historical society, attended the services.

Prof. R. C. Horn, Ph. D., Litt. D., dean of Muhlenberg college, Allentown, delivered the memorial address at the afternoon service in the church. Likening "Baron" Stiegel's career to that of Croesus, fabulously wealthy monarch of ancient times, he pointed out the essential difference in the two men—namely that Stiegel did not lose his spirit when he lost his material possessions, while Croesus ended his life on a funeral pyre when conquered by the Persians.

In behalf of Mrs. Robertson, J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, president of the American Rose Society, accepted the rental rose proffered by Justice Roberts. After speaking briefly in tribute to the rose as America's best loved flower, he presented the rose to Mrs. Robertson, who was seated with the other Stiegel heirs near the front of the audience.

Dr. McFarland provided a surprise at this point when he presented to Justice Roberts a photograph of the original deed given to the Manheim Lutherans 162 years ago by Baron Stiegel. Mostly illegible, the deed is decipherable in part with a magnifying glass, as follows:

"... Yielding and Paying therefor unto the said Henry William Stiegel, his Heirs or Assigns at the said town of Manheim in the month of June yearly forever hereafter the Rent of one Red Rose if the same shall be lawfully demanded."

This was dated December 4, 1772. For two years the debt was paid, but the third year Stiegel was not on hand to receive it. He was in a debtor's prison.

The Stiegel Memorial tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Helen R. Black, of Sewickley, a daughter of Mrs. Robertson. Then Prof. Herbert H. Beck, president of the Lancaster County Historical society, presented the marker to the borough of Manheim, reviewing Stiegel's life briefly.

"This is the twenty-second historical tablet which the Historical society has placed in Lancaster County," Prof. Beck stated, "but it is the first tablet to commemorate a man who is distinctive of the town in which it is placed. Stiegel and Manheim are inseparable. . . .

"His career was a rocket so bright that when it fell in 1774, it left the skies over Manheim historically illuminated for all time.

Noting that Stiegel was not entitled to the title "Baron," Prof. Beck said that he nevertheless called himself Baron, and undoubtedly lived like a baron. If he had actually been of the nobility, Prof. Beck said, he would have called himself "Baron Henry William von Stiegel," but his signature never included the "von."

H. E. Trout, Manheim publisher and state assemblyman, accepted the marker for the borough. He paid grateful tribute to "Baron" Stiegel for his foresight in choosing the location of Manheim for laying out a town and establishing his glassworks.

The boulder on which the tablet is placed, he informed the audience, was taken from the farm of Maurice Meisky, and was furnished by the Manheim borough council. He also called attention to the rose garden which serves as a background to the monument, saying it was sponsored by the Zion Lutheran Brotherhood.

"No figure typifies the history of Colonial Pennsylvania as does Henry William Stiegel," asserted Justice Roberts in his address which was the highlight of the dedicatory program. "First, he typifies the spirit of religious liberty which the examples of Pennsylvania placed in the constitution of the United States, Baron Stiegel was a religious man, was connected with three congregations in this locality, and gave the land for this church.

"He typifies also another element of Colonial Pennsylvania, that which made it the richest and best business district on this side of the Atlantic. Like most Pennsylvania pioneers, Stiegel was thrifty and ambitious. He was a great ironmaster and a great glass blower. In short, he was a leading business man.

"More than that, Baron Stiegel typifies the love of a full life which

characterized Colonial times. He lived in baronial splendor, turning the profits from his magnificent industrial enterprises into the accessories of good living.

"Finally, he was something like many of our modern industrial captains. All his great wealth disappeared, like fortunes gathered in post-war America vanished a few years ago.

"Then, his life not yet lived in full, he turned to cultural pursuits—music, teaching and preaching."

Judge Schaeffer, president of the Berks County Historical society, reminded the audience of the interest which Berks county shares with Lancaster county in the life of Baron Stiegel, and declared he would press for intensified efforts on the part of both counties to find the grave of Manheim's founder, believed to be in the vicinity of Charming Forge, where he died.

Lancaster contains and Pennsylvanians are just now coming to realize the importance of writing their own history, declared Judge Atlee, vice president of the Lancaster County Historical society, remarking humorously that in Colonial times Pennsylvanians were much too busy making history to write it.

Others who spoke briefly were Franklin Bates, of Philadelphia, a descendant of Benjamin Franklin, Charles Messer Stow, of the New York Sun, and Dr. McFarland.

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Why Some Glass Turns Purple *By*

PROFESSOR A. L. POULEUR

HAVING seen a few articles in *HOBBIES* referring to purple glass produced by the sun's rays, I am glad to give the results of my research in this field. I will try to elucidate so that those not familiar with chemistry, or those who have forgotten the fundamentals of chemistry will understand my statements.

Most of us may have noticed at some time that when the sunlight passes through the prisms of the Astral lamp or the triangular cuts in cut glass bowls, a spectrum is thrown on different objects about the room, giving the rainbow colors of red, orange, yellow, green blue, Indigo and violet. (R, O, Y, G, B, I, V.)

The invisible red, below the red we see, is called infra red, and the violet beyond the visible violet is called ultra violet, which in itself, is not a color, but due to its very short wave length, produces chemical changes in compounds. These ultra violet rays coming from the sun, whether in California, Massachusetts, the North Pole, South Pole or the Coast of Norway where cod liver oil is vitaminized, or the lack of them in crowded tenements produce rickets, do not pass through ordinary glass, but will pass through quartz glass.

In the ordinary glass the ultra violet rays are absorbed (some or all depending on thickness of glass), thus causing a chemical change if a changeable compound is present.

The purest form of sand, SiO_2 , is quartz and when found colored is due to varying amounts of metals, the oxides of which, have combined, with some of the quartz, forming silicates, which in turn have dissolved in more quartz, thereby imparting the various colors. Manganese causing the amethyst; one form of iron a green; another form of iron yellow; one form of chromium emerald green; another form pink to red of the ruby; and similar elements varying colors.

Ordinary glass is made by fusing together in clay pots a mixture of soda, lead oxide (litharge), lime and sand. As iron free sands are not common, they must be sought out carefully to get a clear glass. Different amounts of iron present in sand impart to the glass a pale green to a dark green and almost opaque as is seen in the early glass bottles or cheap wine bottles.

It was found in the earlier days of glass making, that when small amounts of iron were present in the sand, it was possible, by putting in certain amounts of manganese diox-

ide into the melt, a clear glass was obtained. This was called neutralizing the colors. As a matter of fact this is not what happens.

As we all know that when one looks through, or white light passes through colored glass, only that color is seen. The objects looked at are all of that color or if a bright light is reflected from a colored object of another color than the colored glass used, they appear dark or, black meaning the colors not seen are absorbed. This is for light passing through, but for colors of objects not transparent, you get the reflected colors that are there.

As stated before the visible spectrum is R, O, Y, G, B, I, V. In order to simplify let us use the three colors, red, yellow and blue as yellow and blue make green; red and yellow, orange; blue and red, indigo or violet.

If you hold a green glass (blue and yellow) before a source of white light (R, Y, B.) deep enough in color to hold back red you will have a green shadow cast on screen. Now if you hold in its place a red glass only red will be seen on screen. Superimpose the red and green and you have no color or black, which in this case would be true neutralization.

Conclusion. The iron in the ferrous state, gives the green color (V. B.). The manganese dioxide gives the amethyst color (R. B.).

In the next, the MnO_2 oxidizes the ferrous iron to ferric state, which then imparts a paler yellow in ratio to the green, and at the same time, the manganese compound is reduced to a colorless glass, this leaves the glass a slight yellow. A slight excess of manganese, then imparts its amethyst color, which neutralizes the slight yellow, giving black or absence of color and the rest of the glass is clear.

This amount of no color, can be observed by the fact, that upon looking through such glass, it is not 100% clear or transparent but at first glance looks clear.

When this glass is exposed to the sunlight, these invisible rays bring back the manganese compound into the form that produces the amethyst color. As the manganese changes the iron to a higher valence form at the sacrifice of the manganese dropping to a lower valence and the sun rays bring up the manganese to the higher colored form the same rays cannot make the iron drop from higher valence to a lower, the reaction only goes in one direction. (This can easily be

explained by the electron theory.) Therefore this purple color will appear in glass made from sand containing iron impurity and manganese used to offset it.

The writer has often seen the purple window panes of houses on Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass., where they have been exposed to the sunlight for a century or more, and has often picked up in the New England states, pop bottles and other pieces of glass that had taken on different hues from light pink to deep purple. A jelly glass used for drinking at a sill cock, at the end of two years summering and wintering, showed a decided pink, amethyst.

This will explain to Mrs. M. E. McVicker of Victoria, B. C., Canada the answer to the glass mug and glass door knob. (*HOBBIES* June, 1934, page 71).

"Don't Wait Until You Get the Time"

Mrs. Katherine Conklin of Larchmont, N. Y., has been receiving considerable publicity recently because of her outstanding and picturesque glass collection, which comprises but one of our four hobbies. She has been at this glass collecting game ever since she was born, and instead of her interest waning, as some might think, it seems to increase with the passing years.

When a reporter called on Mrs. Conklin recently to interview her about her hobbies she was given this advice about collecting.

"Don't wait until you get the time to start collecting. Simply make some interesting town and its antique shops the goal of your next motor trip. Look over their wares, you'll see loads of interesting things. If pressed glass is to be your hobby decide upon a particular pattern — one that intrigues your fancy—let's say the rare Westward Ho with its kneeling Indian. Then try and find all the pieces you can of this variety. Try to get a service for four so that you could use it to serve a bridge table luncheon for your most discriminating friends. Your husband will get interested and so will your children. The quest of the hunt, the job of discovery, the thrill of bargaining will intrigue the whole family. Your purchases won't cost a bit more than choice modern pieces, and what a deep and lasting joy your growing collection will be to you individually! What new knowledge will be yours as you study these early arts and their craftsmen."

In the interview Mrs. Conklin told how her collecting proclivities really began the day she was born. Her first piece was a dainty little Cinderella slipper of delicate pale blue and was brought to the tiny baby by one of her mother's dearest friends. To-day it has an honored place among scores of other slippers, tiny stove-pipe hats, and quaint and unusual match and toothpick holders.

To Mrs. Conklin each piece has two histories, she said as she picked up a plate of the service for eight she owns. "There is the history of how you searched for and finally

found that particular piece, and that other history, hidden from us far more alluring in its mystery of the workman who made it, and the family that owned and cherished it. All my pieces are perfect but some of the fruit saucers and cakeplates bear the marks of spoon and knife. So much human life centers about a meal, and these articles were homely things, beautiful but inexpensive, handled every day by mother and daughter. What family gatherings they witnessed, what joyful reunions—what tragic leave takings."

Query Department

Mrs. Olive Sergeant of Joplin, Mo., writes to know if any of HOBBIES readers have information relative to an Early American glass bottle which has been in her family for at least two hundred years. It is colored a greenish brown, is six inches high, twelve inches around at the widest point, and is flattened out on the sides in the shape of a small barrel. She says it bears no trademark of any kind.

WANTED TO BUY

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED—Westward-Ho lids, 4"-5"-5½"-7½"-7¾", measuring to outside of collar. Also wines, cordials, footed saucers, paneled Daisy, any form. —W.W., c/o Hobbies. au365

WANTED—Antique Glass Paperweights, Superior design and workmanship only considered.—H. Bartol Brazier, Box 1, Haverford, Pa. jly12612

WANTED—Early American flasks and bottles, especially flasks marked Jared Spencer—American System—JPF or Lafayette. Give price and description.—Chas. B. Gardner, Box 27, New London, Conn. my12633

MY HOBBY IS slippers, china, clay, glass, porcelain or what have you, including boots.—H. S. Fry, 1715 Walnut St., Greenville, Texas. au358

WANTED TO BUY—White Ironstone china with raised corn pattern; Staffordshire with Chinese pattern and marked E. M. & Co., Chang; purple luster dishes with loops and leaves; pattern leaves and bands in purple luster, no handles on cups; clear strawberry pattern glass; Colonial pattern glass; old clear glass, no pattern; China slippers; glass paperweights.—E. Y., c/o Hobbies. ol2006

WANTED—Dew Drop and Star Glass, Three face, Westward-Ho, Lion.—Ruth F. Manting, 1001 Covington Dr., Detroit, Mich. n12612

WANTED—Old bottles, flasks, blown medicine vials with paper labels. Send prices and description.—Warren C. Lane, 74 Front St., Worcester, Mass. ap12291

WANTED—Large and miniature pieces of lacy Sandwich glass, bird salts and Sunburst glass, Lee's book, plate #12. Apple green wildflower and overlay lamps.—Mrs. George W. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. jly3041

WANTED—All patterns in pressed glass and especially Westward-Ho, Lion, Three-Face, Dahlia, Rose-in-Snow, Blackberry, Ivy, Hamilton, Tulip, Horn of Plenty, Bellflower, Wildflower, Ribbon, Polar Bear, Star and Dewdrop, frosted stork; also Sandwich and Early Blown glass; Spatterware, Historical Blue flasks, Paperweights and prints.—House of Antiques, 28 Chandler, Detroit, Mich. f12255

WANTED—Clear and colored Thousand Eye, Rose-in-Snow, Wildflower, Paneled Daisy, Mapleleaf, Swirl, Rochelle, Lincoln Drapes, Cable, Shell and Tassel, Diamond Quilted, colored Hobnail saucers, colored Daisy and Button plates, Dewdrop and Star, mahogany fiddleback chairs, flower prints.—Alice K. Reed, 1217 Bushnell St., Beloit, Wis. jly1001

WANTED—Pattern glass, Lion, Shell and Tassel and Blue, Daisy and Button.—Hangtown Antique Shop, Placerville, Calif.

WANTED TO BUY—Horn of plenty goblets, wines, tumblers. Pigs in the Corn goblets. Strawberry and currant goblets. Daisy and button with thumbprint goblets. Colored plates, goblets, wines. Trinket boxes.—Collectors Luck, Genesee St., Hornell, N. Y. jly156

WANTED—Raindrop, Inverted Thumbprint, Thousand Eye, Diamond Quilted Pattern Glass of any and every description; also Tulip and Excelsior in Clear Glass. Send list with prices to J. D. L., c/o HOBBIES. s3231

WANTED—Diamond and sunburst glass, Lee-plate 78; sunburst plates, plate 12.—Mrs. George W. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. au3001

WANTED—In Cupid and Venus—champagnes, oval relish dishes and flat sauce dishes.—Amy Belle Rice, Box 26, Rindge, N. H.

WANTED—Colored glass baskets and rose bowls. Early wooden tableware.—H. B. Clarke, The Packet Antiques, Brewster, Mass. au409

WANTED—Colored glass baskets, covered salts and compotes, Victoria plates, three feather cup plates, colored vases.—The Old Furniture Shop, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass. au12672

WANTED—Old glass, clear or colored. Will also exchange. Send list of what you have with prices.—Curiosity Shop, 1903 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. ap12423

WANTED—Pressed glass in Westward-Ho, Lion, Three Face, Ashburton, Argus, Diamond Thumbprint, Waffle and Thumbprint, Inverted Fern, Horn of Plenty, Comet, Gothic, Hamilton, New England Pineapple, Popcorn, Roman Key, Palm-ette, Ivy, Jacobs Ladder, Stippled Forget-me-not, Stippled Star, Star Rosette, Stippled Cherry, Colored Wildflower, Wheat and Barley, Swirl, Cathedral, Hobnail, Thousand Eye, Maple Leaf, Fine Cut, Green Herringbone, Green Beaded Grape, Petticoat Dolphin Candlesticks, Milk Sawtooth, Blackberry, Wheat. Send lists.—Joseph MaKanna, 28 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass. mh12009

WANTED—Three Face, Lion, Westward-Ho, Wildflower, Rose in Snow, Milk Glass, Thousand Eye.—Jeannette L. Bennett, 8100 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. s8661

WANTED—Pressed Glass in Westward Ho, Polar Bear, Three Face, Star, Dew Drop, Wildflower and many other patterns, especially in plates, goblets, tumblers, wines. Also colored Sandwich and blown glass, flasks, bottles, etc.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1293c

WANTED TO BUY—Westward-Ho, 7½" lid; broad pressed leaf, 7¾" lid, both measuring to outside of collar; Westward Ho saucers, goblets, cordials; broad pressed leaf, saucers, creamer, sugar; green Wildflower; amber Wildflower; Star and Feather plates; Rose-in-Snow; single vine Grape saucers; Bellflower; fine rib goblets, base rayed to edge; single vine; covered compote; covered salt; colored and clear Sandwich; milk and clear Sawtooth; clear Pineapple, Polar Bear, Spatterware.—Mrs. Lula Lightie, Mount Sterling, Ohio. jly1441

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE—Vases (pairs), flasks, Bennington jugs and jars, pattern glass, General line. Write wants.—Antique Parlors, Mrs. J. M. Spafford, 33 Temple St., Rutland, Vermont. my12426

LISTS OF PRESSED GLASS. Enormous stock.—Martin's Antique Shop, Armstrong, Howard Co., Missouri. n6432

DEALERS SUPPLIED—Victorian furniture, glass, china, jewelry, etc. Lists, drawings.—Hazel H. Harpending, The Hobby Shop, 308 E. Genesee St., Fayetteville, N. Y. aup

GLASS IN ALL desirable patterns. Clear and colored. Reasonably priced. Write your needs naming pieces wanted.—Early American Antiques, 314 W. Market St., York, Penna. Lincolnway. jly

TO COMPLETE your collection of clear or colored pressed glass, see Frances Tiers, 109 Connett Pl., South Orange N. J. au3402

ANTIQUE GLASS. Many patterns reasonable.—Mrs. Dayenport, 99 Pendleton St., Cortland, N. Y. jly3441

FIVE WESTWARD-HO GOBLETs, \$10.00 each; 6 Lion goblets, \$32.00 lot; 5 amethyst quilted goblets, \$30.00 lot; amethyst head duck Milk glass, \$15.90; Lion round plate, \$6.00; Rose-in-Snow plate, 10 in., \$5.50.—Jeannette L. Bennett, 8100 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. d12426

LARGE STOCK amber, blue and milk glass; Clew's sugar bowl; handleless lustre cups and saucers; china slippers; Paisley shawls.—Mrs. John C. Krieger, Salamanca, N. Y. au3402

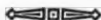
FOR SALE—Early American blown and pressed glass in desirable patterns and colors. Portland, Sandwich, Pittsburg and New England Co.'s products.—Mrs. G. M. J., Box 262, Marshfield, Mass. jly1811

GLASSWARE AND PRINTS priced reasonably. Send for list. Address Hathorne, P. O. Box 60, Stanley, N. Y. s3081

FOR SALE—Pair very old nine-inch Cobalt blue candle sticks. Pair beautifully cut crystal candle sticks.—Address Mrs. Burnett, 411 E. Washington, Ann Arbor, Mich. jly146

POLAR BEAR WATER SET and many other pieces in popular patterns. Porcelains, pewter, old hardware, guns, furniture, etc. State your wants.—C. A. Jacoby, Hayesville, Ohio. jly1531

Notes on Sunderland Motto Pottery



SUNDERLAND, England, the town where Sunderland pottery had its origin, is a seaport town. The *raison d'être* of Sunderland were according to L. Harper, writing in the *Bazaar*, England, was to supply seafaring folk, plying between the northern port and their homes with an inexpensive souvenir of their voyage, the cottagers on the south coast calling it "Gift China."

The pictorial decorations pertain naturally for the most part to the sea in company with appropriate verses, in which it seems full poetic license has been taken.

This ware is said to mark the decadence of purple lustre, which was brought to the acme of perfection by Wedgwood. The jugs were made in sets of six or twelve, their holding capacity being from 1 to 2 gallons to a gill. In the largest size an extra support was placed below the lip, to ease the strain on the handle.

The main part of the ware is made from a hard clay, very highly glazed, but now and then specimens are found made of soft clay such as that used in pipes. L. Harper describes such a one that was made to order to commemorate the marriage of Thomas and Ann Baker, 1851.

On one side is a print of the frigate "Northumberland." This seven-gun man-o'-war is always to be seen on one (if not more) jug in a set. On the other side is the iron bridge over the Wear—and from the frequency with which this bridge appears on this ware one concludes it was considered an engineering feat of no mean importance in those days.

In addition to things nautical the poetry often bore emblems of free masonry and poetry pertaining to the order. One jug has a bridge pictured on one side and on the other "Mercy holding the scales of Equity and the Sword of Justice, Industry personified by the Beehive, with the Orphanage for Mason's children in the background." This motto was inset:

"The World is in pain
Our Secrets to gain
But still let them wonder and gaze
They ne'er can divine
The word nor the sign
Of a free and accepted Mason.

The whole is surmounted by the sun.
Upon the opposite side is the verse:—

"When Friendship, Love and Truth
abound
Among a band of brothers
The cup of joy goes gaily round
Each shares the bliss of others.

Sweet roses grace the thorny way
Along the vale of sorrow
The flowers that shed their leaves
today
Shall bloom again tomorrow.
How grand in age—how fair in
youth
Are Holy friendship, Love and
Truth."

A rather rare jug bears the uncommon decoration of an uncolored transfer of a woodpecker, its particular motto being a diatribe to the Hypocrite:—

"Too oft is the smile
But the Hypocrite's wife
To mark detestation or fear,
Give me the soft sigh
Whilst the soul telling eyes
Is dimmed for a time with a tear."

And here is another:—

"Now, ladies all. I pray make free
And tell me how you like your tea."

This one is again nautical in thought:—

The sailor tossed on stormy seas
Though far his mark may roam
Still hears a voice on every breeze
That wakens thoughts of home.
He thinks upon his distant friends
His wife—his humble cot
And from his inmost heart ascends
The prayer—"Forget-me-not."

And this takes to the country for its inspiration. It is embellished with a miscellaneous collection of farming implements, including a flail, cider press, sheaves of corn, and a harrow:—

"Success to the farmer and prosper
his plough
Rewarding his ardent toil, all the
year through
Seedtime and harvest he ever shall
get
He's trusted all to Providence, and
so may he yet."

Michigan Resort Hobby Show

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inside back cover.

Bits on Drinking Cups

One of the early specimens of drinking cups made in England was excavated at Parnathrope, Yorkshire, by the late J. Mortimer, and given by him to Rev. J. Monson, who was then Rector of Kirby Underdale, who presented it to the Museum at Driffield. A collection of these has since been presented to the City of Hull.

* * *

The next type of drinking vessel shows a marked improvement in the potters art having a unique handle. One of the earliest was excavated in Garrowby Wold by the late Canon Greenwell, which was also given to the Rev. T. J. Monsen, with whom the excavator stayed during his excavations in the neighborhood.

* * *

The Bronze period is a name given by archaeologists to that stage in human culture between the Stone Age and the Iron Age, when drinking vessels were often made of alloy of copper and tin "bronze," a metal we were taught how to manufacture by the Phoenicians who settled and traded in Cornwall 350 years or more before the Christian Era. The Britons were making great progress in their work during the 200 years before the Roman invasion, their bronze covered wooden "A. D." tankards being quite works of art. One now in possession of a collector by the name of J. St. John was made about 50 B. C. Its framework consists of staves of wood about an inch in width and 7/16 of an inch thick, clamped together by three bronze bands, each 2 1/2 inches in width, by which the wood was completely covered externally.

* * *

Glass making in England had an early origin, derived, it would seem probably, from the Roman invaders. We know it flourished to some extent at Cheddingford in the thirteenth century, continuing there for several hundred years, as we glean from a reference in Thomas Charnock's *Breviary of Philosophy*, published in 1557, wherein is written "You may send to Cheddingford to the glass maker and desire him to blow thee a glass after thy desire." An entry in Evelyn's *Diary* for February 10, 1685, refers to his Majesty's health being drunk in a flint glass of a yard long by the Sheriff, Commander, Officers and Chiefs Gentleman." This reminds us that flint glass was discovered and came into vogue prior to 1680, or in that year its fame had caused it to be highly regarded elsewhere in Europe, the manufactories to compete with English ones were established in Liege in that year. The early flint glass as we know it was not introduced before 1730, or perfected until over a century later.—
C. H. Thomas.

NUMISMATICS



Numismatic Thoughts *By* FRANK C. ROSS

ALL silver coin in the world has a face value of a fraction more than \$4,000,000,000. About 75 per cent of the world's silver is produced in America.

Wm. H. Davenport of the U. S. secret service says that the more money there is in circulation the easier it is to pass counterfeit bills. During hard times counterfeits are detected quickly because of the small amount of money circulating.

Do not be miserly stingy nor yet overly generous; strike a happy medium. Emulate Cicero's advice, "Our purse should not be so closed that our kind feelings cannot open it, nor yet so unfastened that it lies open to all. A limit should be set, and it should depend on our means."

In Greenwich, Conn., a pet cat died recently leaving an estate of \$110. That amount had been placed to its credit in a bank by its owner. That certainly is "feeding money to the kitty."

Page President Roosevelt; poultry is hoarding gold. In Portland, Oregon, \$4.00 worth of gold dust and nuggets were found in the gizzard of a duck and in Antioch, Calif., \$20.50 in gold nuggets were taken from two chickens.

When Claude Callan said, "It is bad to be so wealthy that you can get all luxuries immediately; they are a lot better when there is delay in getting them," he might have added that it also applies to coin collecting. Is there as much fun in starting out with a big collection. Coin collecting should be a life time job. The great thrill is in "finds," "pickups" and swapping of duplicates. Each coin secured should have a story of its own.

India boasts of copper coins called dumps. Over here we are "in the

dumps" when we are out of money; over there they are "in the dumps" when they are "in the money."

A correspondent, an ex-marine, writes: "If all coin collectors would exchange ideas and experiences it would make better collectors and the hobby more worth while. There should be less cold-shoulder and more co-operation."

A reader has asked me for information about Brimelow silver. It is a new one on me. If some one will give me the information I will gladly pass it along to the inquirer; also to the readers of HOBBIES.

It is fortunate we haven't, like some countries in other times, glass money. When gold and silver drop we at least still have the original coins, but if glass money dropped there would be nothing left but the pieces.

Making your mark here is quite fitting but making your own Mark in Germany is counterfeiting.

Well! Well! Well! What-er you think of this? A rancher at Oroville, Calif., pumping water from his well found gold flakes worth thirty cents a pail. Here's hoping his well never runs dry, and that the rancher will not worry about the water that has already gone out of the spout.

Now the stamp folks can take off their hats to the coin collectors. Not being satisfied with finding old coins in wells, old buildings, caches and post holes, they have gone right into the stamp collectors' bailiwick and found them. In wrecking a porch on the Cardin, Okla., post office recently a lot of old coins were found, but no stamps.

Let's go coin hunting; everyone's doing it, even the boys. In Spain some small boys playing in the court

yard of an old palace of King Charles IV, while exploring an underground passage, stumbled on to a chest full of old gold coins. We hope, for the boys sakes, that Spain is not taking gold from kids. Even at that the old coins would probably be exempt as being genuine coin collectors' antiques.

Excerpt from Gold in the Modern World in the Manchester Guardian.

And now that Spring is at hand

I know a bank where gold is stored,
Whose worth is constant still—

It holds the shining celandine,
Primrose and daffodil.

When the Poker Club game starts "all friendship ceaseth" but when the Coin Club meets 'friendship beginneth.' There are no castes in a coin club. The man with a \$10 collection is on a par with the \$1,000 one. The little man does not envy the big man and the big man does not belittle the small fellow. If a rich collector has a very rare and valuable coin the others do not begrudge him. They are all proud there is such a coin in the club. If one of the lesser lights needs a couple of coins to fill in his set of low priced coins the big guns are delighted to swap him their duplicates. There is no rivalry amongst club members. One doesn't gloat over his bigger collection. Each member assumes a proprietary interest in all different collections and is as proud of them as the actual owner. If you wish to learn what it means "when good fellows get together" visit a meeting of a coin club.

The Kansas City Post says "it is called pin money because the man of the house gets stuck." Also "that according to a recent theory, the Grand Canon was started when a Scotchman lost a penny in a ditch."

At last the popular little dime has broken into rhyme; it is about time.

THANKFUL

When I was young and in my prime
I thought it great to have a dime,
Now income tax has left me flat
And once again I feel like that.

Little Billie, our small sized paper money, is now five years old, having been born in 1929. I wonder if that little youngster is responsible for our five year depression?

It is an ill wind blows nobody good. The continued hard times have brought a few Miser cents out of hoarding into circulation, and coin collectors are making every effort to pick up a few. A Miser cent may be identified by minute little dents in the coin made by pinching. These dents are made by misers when "they pinch their pennies."

Great minds run in the same channel — and fortunately each mind chooses to paddle its own canoe, otherwise, if they all chose the same boat there would sooner or later be a watery upset. Numismatic minds travel the same racing course, each collecting a complete set of his favorite coin, — and it is fortunate that each prefers to ride his own

hobby-horse, a coin of his own choice, otherwise, if they all chose the same coin, sooner or later an over-weighted pony would be left at the post.

The Salvationists say "A man may be broke but not out" and the Numismatists say "A man with a coin collection may be out but never broke."

Skins being the money of the cave man we have always known the origin of the "skin game." We have always had an idea that the "shell game" originated with and was confined to the old fashion county fair, but the following in Colliers disabuses us:—From earliest times to the present day, more things have been bought and sold with shells than with any other kind of money made by man.

Whereunto is money good
Who has it not wants hardihood,
Who has it has much trouble and care,
Who once has had it has despair.

—Longfellow.

Should date or condition be given paramount consideration? Barring the ancient dateless ones, coins are listed, catalogued and priced as to dates. A coin is thought of as one of a certain date not as one of a certain condition. We say "a dime of 1832 in good condition" and not "a dime in good condition of 1832." The date is coinage's identification mark. A coin without a date, no matter how old, has no premium value, yet a rarity, no matter if in poor condition, commands a premium. The tyro collects as many coins of as many different dates as possible and the advanced collector's goal is a complete set of coins as to dates. An 1804 coin with a 200 mintage would bring a high price regardless of condition and a 1904 coin with a 500,000 mintage would bring only a small premium, if any, regardless of condition. The prices are based on the number of coins minted of a certain date and not regulated by the condition. Coins are classified as to issues, or dates, and the dates then sub-classified as to condition, fair, good or fine. A coin of a certain date in fine condition will bring a slight advance in price over the same coin in good or fair condition, but the basis price depends on the number of coins minted. A rarity of one date even in poor condition might bring \$50, while the same coin of another date in fine condition only brings 50 cents. A collector prefers his coins to be in fine condition, but a coin even in poor condition is better than no coin. It is a safe rule never to look a rarity in the mouth; take it as you find it. What would the condition matter if there were no date?

I remember the following story but do not recollect its source:

"That a Scotchman hasn't seen the sun for twenty years."

"Is the poor man blind?"

"No, he's not blind, but 20 years ago he found a penny and he has had his eyes glued to the sidewalk ever since."

It has been proposed that a Daniel Boone half-dollar be minted to celebrate Kentucky's bicentennial in honor of the famous pioneer. It is to be hoped they coin a large number of them and that they are distributed amongst the people at large and not in bulk to promoters.

An operation on a man in Washington City disclosed \$14 in small change in the man's stomach. He must have misinterpreted my slogan "Lay your coins on the table" to mean "eat the coins on the table."

The \$2 bill is considered unlucky because it is the established price paid for votes and the possession of one after election considered self-evidence that the owner had been paid for his vote. One of the old political parties owes me a lot of back money as I have been voting for over forty years without pay.

A Russian depleted of funds speaks literally when he says "I haven't a 'red' cent."

There has been considerable discussion as to just which Indian chief's face appears on the buffalo nickel. I care not whose face is on the coin so long as I can get my hands on it.

Scientists say there are billions and billions of dollars worth of gold in the ocean. The fish of the sea, unlike the fishes on land, are literally "swimming in wealth."

Someone took literally the advice "when you make your wad, sit on it," for a Kansas farm woman in ripping off the upholstery from an arm chair found \$115 snugly tucked away in it.

The most uncertain coin is the Suea pence.

College professors were harassed by "baloney" money 600 years ago, according to Prof. Edward Collier of the department of history at Boston University. At the University of Bologna, he said, professors who violated rules were fined in "Bologna shillings and pounds" and were obliged to post 25 pounds to insure payment of fines.

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—\$1 A, B; \$3 A, B; \$5 A, B, C,	
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4 Colonial Bills (first known as Bills of Credit)	1.00
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20 Confederate Notes, some cancelled	1.00
5 Notes of five different denominations	1.00
3 Old Checks, prior to 1800, on different banks	1.00
20 Different C. W. Tokens	1.00
15 Large Copper Cents, different dates	1.00

D. C. WISMER, Numismatist
HATFIELD PENNSYLVANIA 634p

Rare Old New Jersey Coins Shown at Museum

By R. NEWCOMB

SOME of the first coins ever issued by a state government in the United States are included in a collection of rare New Jersey coins on public exhibition for the first time at the Newark Museum. Three hundred and fourteen types of copper pennies, issued by two private mints located at Morristown and Elizabeth, during the years 1786-1787, under authority from the New Jersey Legislature, are included in the collection, which is believed to be the most complete of its kind in existence.

Lent to the Museum for exhibition during the summer months by the New Jersey Historical Society, the collection was assembled by the late Frederick B. Canfield, who lived during his lifetime near Denver and was a member of the American Numismatic Society.

Including numerous coins of great rarity, the collection as a whole reveals much of interest concerning the difficult period of transition which the thirteen states went through between the close of the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution. With the country flooded with debased currency issued by the Continental Congresses and worthless counterfeiters of English coins, the state legislature turned to authorizing private individuals to issue coinage. New Jersey, in a law passed on June 6, 1786, was the first of the thirteen states to provide for the minting of coins. Authority was given to Walter M. Uld, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox to issue copper pennies at the rate of fifteen coppers a shilling, the English system of money still being retained. The first coins were struck at Morristown, and later Goadsby and Cox separated and moved to the Old Armstrong House at Elizabethtown where a second mint was established. Several designs were attempted, the one finally settled upon carried the horse's head and plough of the state shield on the obverse, with a Saxon shield on the reverse. Itinerant and unknown artists made the dies, and other examples of their work may be seen in similar coins designed for Vermont and Connecticut.

Because of the rarity of mintable metals, it was not unusual to find examples of old English and other coins on which the design of the New Jersey pennies had been struck. An extremely rare example of this type of coin is shown in the exhibit which was superimposed on a 1787

penny issued by the State of Connecticut.

The oldest coin shown in the exhibit is one issued by Mark Newbie, New Jersey's first banker, who lived in Newton, N. J. Coming to America in 1681, he brought with him a quantity of coins privately issued in Ireland some years earlier, which came to be widely circulated in this state prior to the Revolution. This shows on the obverse Saint Patrick bearing a double cross, and on the reverse, King David playing a harp. The latter figure bears a striking resemblance to King Charles the First of England, indicating that the coin was struck during his reign.

The collection of New Jersey Pennies is being in the sculpture court at the Newark Museum, where it will remain on view until the end of August.

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A Check List By CARL J. WICKLUND

General description; bust portrait in black and white on white field. Name of President and dates in office in two curved lines above head. Edge; Pat. July 21, 1896. Rev. in seven lines (second and last curved), the Whitehead and Hoag Co., Newark, N. J. Patented July 17, 1894, April 14, 1896, July 21, 1896. Size 21 mm. All letters and figures black.

No. 1 Bust slightly l.	GEORGE WASHINGTON	President U. S. 1789 to 1797
No. 2 Bust slightly l.	JOHN ADAMS	President U. S. 1797 to 1801
No. 3 Bust slightly l.	THOMAS JEFFERSON	President U. S. 1801 to 1809
No. 4 Bust slightly r.	JAMES MADISON	President U. S. 1809 to 1817
No. 5 Bust slightly r.	JAMES MONROE	President U. S. 1817 to 1825
No. 6 Bust slightly r.	JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	President U. S. 1825 to 1829
No. 7 Bust slightly l.	ANDREW JACKSON	President U. S. 1829 to 1837
No. 8 Bust facing.	MARTIN VAN BUREN	President U. S. 1837 to 1841
No. 9 Bust slightly l.	WILLIAM H. HARRISON	President U. S. 1841
No. 10 Bust slightly r.	JOHN TYLER	President U. S. 1841 to 1845
No. 11 Bust slightly l.	JAMES K. POLK	President U. S. 1845 to 1849
No. 12 Bust slightly l.	ZACHARY TAYLOR	President U. S. 1849 to 1850
No. 13 Bust slightly r.	MILLARD FILLMORE	President U. S. 1850 to 1853
No. 14 Bust facing.	FRANKLIN PIERCE	President U. S. 1853 to 1857
No. 15 Bust slightly r.	JAMES BUCHANAN	President U. S. 1857 to 1861
No. 16 Bust slightly r.	ABRAHAM LINCOLN	President U. S. 1861 to 1865
No. 17 Bust slightly r.	ANDREW JOHNSON	President U. S. 1865 to 1869
No. 18 Bust slightly r.	ULYSSES S. GRANT	President U. S. 1869 to 1877
No. 19 Bust slightly l.	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES	President U. S. 1877 to 1881
No. 20 Bust slightly l.	JAMES A. GARFIELD	President U. S. 1881
No. 21 Bust slightly r.	CHESTER A. ARTHUR	President U. S. 1881 to 1885
No. 22 Bust slightly r.	GROVER CLEVELAND	President U. S. 1893 to 1897
No. 23 Bust slightly l.	BENJAMIN HARRISON	President U. S. 1889 to 1893
No. 24 Bust slightly l.	WILLIAM MCKINLEY JR.	President U. S. 1897 to 1901

(Collectors knowing of additional varieties in this series are invited to supplement this listing.)

The Effect of Depressed Activity on the Redemption of Fractional Paper Currency

By JOHN A. MUSCALUS

University of Pennsylvania

AN act of April 17, 1876, directed that fractional notes be redeemed with silver coin. The amounts redeemed since the issue ceased in 1876 are:

1877	\$14,043,458.05	1906	\$1,351.80
1878	3,855,368.57	1907	1,763.00
1879	705,158.66	1908	1,180.00*
1880	251,717.41	1909	2,027.00*
1881	109,001.05	1910	1,965.00*
1882	58,705.55	1911	1,431.35*
1883	46,556.96	1912	1,236.03*
1884	20,629.50	1913	1,545.00
1885	15,835.43	1914	2,137.00*
1886	10,088.36	1915	2,233.00*
1887	7,123.15	1916	1,743.00
1888	24,320.53	1917	1,928.75
1889	5,953.35	1918	1,430.33
1890	5,179.50	1919	1,823.00*
1891	3,831.37	1920	1,247.78
1892	4,216.98*	1921	689.69*
1893	2,958.00	1922	942.46*
1894	3,367.20*	1923	886.82*
1895	3,019.93*	1924	1,276.64*
1896	2,933.55*	1925	774.41*
1897	3,482.00*	1926	1,228.97
1898	2,950.00*	1927	817.94
1899	3,343.48*	1928	909.68*
1900	2,418.25	1929	914.00
1901	2,578.78*	1930	1,047.62*
1902	3,088.00	1931	1,230.41*
1903	2,083.00	1932	1,354.00*
1904	1,990.75*	1933	1,855.31*
1905	2,140.80*		

The starred sums are redemptions that were made during years in which the business activity was depressed or below normal.

From the redemption figures we can assume that by 1891 the amounts of fractional notes in active circulation had become so small that economic necessity, brought about by business depression, would increase the amount of the notes redeemed.

An analysis of business activity charts reveals that prior to June, 1892, business was below normal, and accordingly we find that the amount of fractional notes redeemed for that year is reasonably larger than the amount redeemed in 1891. A period

of depressed business activity occurred from 1894 to 1899 during which transpired the Panic of 1893 to 1895 and the Silver Campaign Depression of 1896 to 1899. The effect of the depression is evident by the increased redemption throughout the whole period and especially in 1894, 1897, and 1899. The depression occurred late enough in 1893 so as to affect the figures for 1894 instead of 1893. The slight depression prior to June, 1901, is accompanied by a slightly increased redemption in 1901 and a larger increase in 1902. The Rich man's Panic 1904 to 1905 is accompanied by a slightly decreased redemption in 1904, but by a slightly increased redemption in 1905. During the period of depressed business activity from 1908 to 1912 occurred the Panic of 1908 to 1909. Its effect on redemption is especially evident in 1909.

From 1914 to 1915 we had the War Depression. Its affect on redemption in 1914 and 1915 is likewise very evident. The increased redemption in 1919 also coincides with a slight depression in that year. Since then we have had two extended periods of depressed business activity during which occurred the Primary Post War Depression and the present or Secondary Post War Depression. The first period was from 1921 to 1925 and was accompanied by increased redemption which reached a high peak in 1924. The second, and most interesting period, is from 1928 to 1933 and is still in progress. In this period redemption increased in 1928 and has steadily advanced each year until in 1933 it stands at a figure unequalled since 1917—a sixteen year record and mute evidence of the severity of the present business depression.

There are five instances (1902, 1907, 1913, 1917, and 1919) in which increased amounts of fractional notes were redeemed during years of good business activity; however in all instances they were immediately after extended periods of depressed business activity.

The conclusion drawn from this analysis is that periods of depressed business activity have caused increased amounts of fractional paper currency to be redeemed. Furthermore, it is very probable that as soon

as present business conditions return to normal, the amount of fractional notes presented for redemption will decline to about \$300 or less. The decline will gradually continue until another period of depressed business activity causes an increased redemption.

Meeting of the Chicago Junior Coin Club

The Chicago Junior Coin Club met June 16 at the Abraham Lincoln Center, Chicago. The meeting was called to order by the vice president, George Raymond. Ralph Schumacher (age 14), Chicago, was elected to membership. R. E. Gilmore conducted a contest to ascertain who was the best versed in coins. If the person named the coin correctly, it was given to him. The results were as follows:

Blaz, 6 coins; Smith, 9 coins; Raymond, 7 coins; Schumacher, 3 coins. Eight coins were not identified.

Coins of a curious type were scheduled for exhibit and study at the next meeting, the last of the season.

"Moneys of World Displayed in Chicago"

In cooperation with the Chase National Bank of New York, whose museum of moneys is famed in all commercial centers throughout the world, and with Perera Company, of New York, leading dealers in foreign exchange, Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, arranged an exhibit of "Moneys of the World." The exhibit opened June 15 on the third floor of the retail store and will continue throughout July.

The exhibit includes not only the contemporary moneys of eighty-six nations, but numerous specimens of rare coins, curious forms of money used by primitive peoples, coins of great antiquity, some dating back to 600 B. C., and samples of the great flood of paper money issued by authority of the various states before American money came to be issued solely by the authority of the Federal government.

To climax the exhibit a show piece has been made in the form of a large coin, a model of a "million dollar gold piece," which is 39% inches in diameter and three inch.3 thick. If it

COINS

California gold, quarter size, 27c; $\frac{1}{2}$ size, 53; German, Austrian, Russian, Japanese, Hungarian or Mexican bills, 5c each. Entire lot above, only \$1.00. New 80-page Catalogue, 10c. Auction sale soon. Send for list. 012011c

NORMAN SHULTZ
Salt Lake City Utah

were gold it would weigh 1785 pounds, and would be worth one million dollars.

Gold coins, now generally withdrawn from circulation, are permitted to be retained by collectors when the coins have a premium value because of their scarcity. The large number of gold coins included in these collections are exempt because they are rare specimens. The only noteworthy premium coin missing from the collections is the famous U. S. five dollar gold piece of 1822, for which one collector is said to have refused \$35,000 made by the inveterate collector, J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., who seldom finds himself unable to acquire the objects of his fancy. This unique piece was made available for this exhibit, but it was found inexpedient to arrange for its care.

Kansas Scrip Bill

William A. Simpson of Atchison, Kansas, sends us a photographic copy of an interesting old Kansas scrip bill which he owns.

Its inscription casts another interesting sidelight on scrip. It reads:

UNION MILITARY SCRIP. This scrip for One Dollar and payable to JOHN DOE or order is issued for services by authority of an act of the Legislature of the state of Kansas, entitled An Act to provide for the assumption and settlement of the claims growing out of the Price Raid in 1864, and Indian Expedition under Gen. Curtis in July and August, 1864, approved February 26, 1867, and is payable at the office of the Treasurer out of any monies received from the Government of the United States in liquidation of the expenses incurred by the State on account of such Raid and Expeditions with interest at Seven per cent per annum.

Countersigned

R. A. Barker,
Secretary of State.

S. J. Crawford,
Governor.

(The signatures are engraved.)

Registered, M. Andemen, Treasurer. (Hand written signature in ink.)

Topeka, June 1st, 1867.

Napier's coin-weighting machine was put into use in the Bank of England in 1844.

The "wampum" of the North American Indians was used both as money as well as for decoration of themselves.

Query Department

W. Barford of New York City has a medal which he should like to have a reader of HOBBIES identify. It

bears no date, is mounted in a ring and is worn as a watch charm. On one side appears St. George and the dragon No. 1, and the inscription, "S. Glorgivo Ezvitom. Putronvs. on the other side three men are pictured in a sailing boat, and the words "Intempestate Secvitas."

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OLD COINS — Know their value. 32-page Banker's Coin Book illustrated and an old coin. 10c (prices I pay).—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmy64

U. S. COINS, all different dates: 12 large cents, \$1.00; 5 ½ cents, \$1.00; 5 2-cent pieces, 35c; 5 mint marked Lincoln cents, 25c; 10 3-cent nickel pieces, 90c; 5 ½ dimes, 75c; 6 dimes, Liberty seated, \$1.00; set of copper-nickel cents, 1859-1864 (8 dates), 60c; 20 Indian head cents, \$1.00; 20-cent piece, 60c; ¼ dollar, before 1820, 75c; ½ dollar, Liberty seated, 40c; ¾ dollar, before 1830, 75c; ½ dollar, before 1840, 65c; Trade dollar, obsolete and scarce, \$1.25; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.50; 1799 dollar, \$2.50; old style dollar bill, crisp, new condition, \$1.35; Civil War tokens, 10 different, 65c; 6 different Confederate notes, 45c; 3-5-10-15-25-50-cent fractional notes, complete, set of all values issued, \$3.00; California gold tokens, ¼ size, 25c; ½ dollar size, 45c; the 2 for 65c. A large stock of United States and foreign coins always on hand and respectfully solicit want lists of serious collectors. Postage and insurance extra. No Free lists.—Wm. Rabin, 905 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. jlyc



Reprinted from *The Numismatist*.

Booth at the recent Hobby Show, New York City, of the Publicity Committee of the American Numismatic Association and Associated Organizations. Left to right—W. S. Tait, William S. Dewey, Ernst Kraus, Martin F. Kortjohn, Moritz Wormser, O. T. Sghia, Miss Sylvia Pimentel, Julius Guttag and Louis S. Werner

Another Town Has Wooden Money

Wooden money is being circulated in Fenton, Michigan. The town's new currency was printed by the Fenton Chamber of Commerce on three-ply veneered wood. It is similar in size to paper money. On its face is the picture of Colonel William Fenton, after whom the village was named. On the reverse side is printed the Chamber of Commerce agreement to redeem the token in coin of the United States up to July 7, when Fenton's four-day centennial celebration ends. The centennial gave the following reasons for the issuance of this money:

Because wooden nickels are scarce.

Because the first building erected in Fenton was a saw mill.

Because wood will float in any of the 52 lakes within six miles of Fenton.

Because all your life you have been warned not to take wooden nickels.



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Several of the local merchants bought a supply of the wooden money and offered it as change to their customers.

Mr. Woodin's Collection

In a late issue of the *Coin Collectors' Journal*, Edgar H. Adams brings out some interesting items pertaining to the coin collection gathered by the late Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin.

He says that Mr. Woodin was particularly interested in the gold coins of the United States and also pattern trial and experimental pieces. In his collection were two varieties of the unique fifty-dollar gold pieces which he had donated to the government collection in the Smithsonian Institution and which cost \$10,000 each.

He was the owner of the only known gold set of the 1872 gold denominations, and is credited with discovering the 1885 trade dollar, of which only five specimens are known. There was a copy of the 1794 pattern dollar in copper, the predecessor of the two known international gold pieces of the Dana Bickford design of 1874 included.

Mr. Woodin owned the very rare 1870 "S" three-dollar piece. Two

specimens were struck at the San Francisco mint in 1870 and one of the two has been placed in the corner stone of a building. The last time it was sold it brought \$2,000.

Turkey Is to Have Silver Money

According to a recent announcement silver money is to reappear in Turkey soon. Coins are to be issued in one, one-half and one-quarter of a Turkish pound. (A Turkish pound equals about 80 cents). Silver money has not been in circulation in Turkey since the Republic, shortly after coming into power, invalidated the old Ottoman currency.

An amendment to the silver bill, which the present administration has just presented in the National Assembly, authorizes the finance ministry to issue silver coins of nominal value of 16,000,000 Turkish pounds. Only half of this amount is to be put into immediate circulation, however.

Papal coins were first issued during Adrian I reign, 772-95, although Popes Gregory II, Gregory III, and Zacharias, minted square coins—which were actually coins and not medals—before that time.

The Morgan-Cowpens Medal *By*

R. J. WALKER

DANIEL MORGAN, famous officer of the American Revolution, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in the winter of 1736. In this statement most authorities agree, but L. Carroll Judson in his "The Sages and Heroes of the American Revolution," Philadelphia, 1854, tells us: "Morgan was a native of Durham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania," from there he moved to New Jersey and then to Virginia. He was of Welsh extraction but the facts in connection with his ancestry are unknown further than that. In the winter of 1753, he obtained work for a brief period at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In the following spring he went to work on a farm at Charleston (now Jefferson), Virginia. After this he took charge of a saw mill and then became a teamster. At this time he could read but indifferently, wrote a hand barely legible, and had only an imperfect knowledge of the rules of arithmetic. At the age of 19 he was a waggoner with Braddock's army. In the following year he received 500 lashes for knocking down a British lieutenant who had insulted him. That officer afterwards made a public apology.

In 1757, Morgan was one of the volunteer militia who went to Edward's Fort on the Cocapehon river, northwest of Winchester, in Virginia, on account of an Indian uprising. His biographer, Graham, states that his acquaintance with Washington began at this time. In an Indian campaign in 1758, having received an ensign's commission from Governor Dinwiddle of Virginia, Morgan was nearly killed by a savage, who shot him through the back of the neck, the ball grazing the left side of the backbone, passing through the mouth at near the socket of the jawbone, and coming out through the left cheek, removing all teeth on the left side, without otherwise injuring the jaw. He was on horseback at the time, and, wounded as he was, he rode back to the fort, grasping his horse's neck with both arms, hotly pursued by the Indian. Judson mentioned above places this escapade in the Braddock campaign and says the wound marked his face for life.

After the French and Indian War, Morgan was a brawler and a fighter and a dissipated gambler for a time; but he reformed and accumulated some property. This reform was caused by his marriage to Abigail Bailey who encouraged him to educate himself and urged him to settle down. But he was called to duty

again as a lieutenant during Pontiac's war, after which he settled on land granted to him because of his military services. He once again began to devote some time to his mental improvement. In 1773, he served on the frontier of Virginia in Lord Dunmore's Indian war and held the rank of captain.

In less than a week after he had heard of the affair at Lexington he had enrolled ninety-six men and marched them to Boston. The best account we have of Morgan's appearance at the time of his exploits with the Continental army describes him as: "stout and active, six feet in height, not too much encumbered with flesh and exactly fitted for the pomp and toils of war. The features of his face were strong and manly, and his brow thoughtful. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating or repulsive. His conversation grave, sententious, and considerate, unadorned and uncaptivating." Morgan with a part of the rifle corps accompanied Arnold in his march to Quebec in 1775. In the siege of that city he was made a prisoner. After his exchange he was appointed colonel of the 11th Virginia, a rifle corps, on November 12, 1776.

As colonel of this regiment he bore a conspicuous part in the capture of Burgoyne and his army in 1777. The riflemen were raised by a resolution of Congress, passed June 14, 1775, which authorized the employment of 800 men of this arm, and on the 22nd of the same month two additional companies from Pennsylvania were authorized. They were chiefly backwoodsmen from the Shenandoah Valley, and carried their own long rifles which they used to keep the savages away from their clearings or to knock over a fat buck in full career. It is not to be wondered at that men who in boyhood had been punished by their fathers for shooting their game anywhere except in the head should soon become the terror of their foes, or that they should be spoken of in the British camp as "shirt tail men, with their cursed twisted guns, the most fatal widow-and-orphan makers in the world."

Their dress was a white or brown linen hunting shirt, ornamented with a fringe, and secured by a belt of wampum, in which a knife and tomahawk were stuck. Their leggings and moccasins were ornamented in the Indian fashion with beads and brilliantly dyed porcupine-quills. A round hat completed a costume which, it will be conceded, was simple, appropriate, and picturesque. Tall athletic fellows,

they seemed to despise fatigue as they welcomed danger. They marched in Indian file, silent, stealthy, and flitting like shadows through the forest, to fall on the enemy at some unguarded point.

These riflemen were the only purely distinctive body of men our Revolution produced. In costume, as in their mode of fighting, they were wholly American. The devotion of these men to their leaders was equal to that of a Scotch clansman to his chief. Indian fare in their pouches and a blanket on their backs found them ready for the march. For a skirmish or an ambush such men were unrivalled, but they could not withstand the bayonet, as was shown at the battle of Long Island, where the rifle regiment, then commanded by Colonel Hand, was broken by a charge. Their weapons required too much deliberation to load; for, after emptying their rifles, the enemy were upon them before they could force the patched ball to the bottom of the barrel.

Morgan was very familiar with his men, whom he always called his boys; but his familiarity did not prevent his exacting and receiving implicit obedience to his orders. Morgan told his men to shoot at those who wore epaulets rather than the poor fellows who fought for six pence a day. He carried a conch-shell, which he was accustomed to sound, to let his men know he still kept the field.

His corps was sent to Gates to counteract the fear inspired by Burgoyne's Indian allies, who were continually ambushing the American outposts. It did not take them long to accomplish this task. Burgoyne afterwards said, not an Indian could be brought within sound of a rifle-shot. Washington estimated the corps at its true value, and, although he lent it temporarily to Gates, he very soon applied for its return; but Gates begged hard to retain it, and his victory at Saratoga was due in no small degree to the presence of Morgan's rifles.

General Gates however did not award to Morgan a just share of the credit for the victory in his report to Washington. This was probably due to Morgan's refusal to support the Conway cabal formed to supplant Washington as commander-in-chief with the victorious Gates. When he was approached on this subject Morgan is said to have said: "I have one favor to ask of you, sir, which is, never mention that detestable subject to me again, for under no other man than Washington, as commander-in-

chief, would I ever serve." The British commander, at Saratoga, seems to have appreciated the rifle corps for after his surrender, Burgoyne took Morgan by the hand, saying: "Sir, your command is the finest regiment in the world."

The rifles returned to Washington's army after the surrender of Burgoyne and on the 7th of December, Morgan repulsed Howe's advance guard out of Philadelphia. The British loss was 500 killed and wounded, while Morgan's loss was but 27. During the winter of Valley Forge, Morgan was at home in Virginia, but he returned in the spring and followed Clinton's army across New Jersey. In March 1779, he was made a colonel of the 7th Virginia regiment and in June he resigned disgusted with the action of Congress in commissioning foreign adventurers over the heads of native officers. His health was also troubling him at this time.

When Gates was sent to take command of the southern army he personally solicited Morgan to accompany him and Morgan was not backward in referring to his past treatment. However, he joined the army of the defeated Gates at Hillsboro, North Carolina, and on October 1, 1780 he was placed in command of a legionary corps with the rank of brigadier-general. He served under Greene and gained a victory at the battle of the Cowpens for which Congress after the war, in 1790, presented him with a gold medal.

The obverse of this medal shows Morgan in Continental uniform, right hand resting on his sword, bowing as an Indian places a wreath on his head. The legend: "Danieli Morgan Duci Exercitus", and in exergue: "Comitia Americana." The reverse shows Morgan on horseback with men bearing two flags, of 13 stripes without stars, advancing on a confused enemy. The legend is: "Victoria Libertatis Vindex," and in exergue: "Fugatis Captis aut Caesis Hostibus, xvii Jan. MDCCLXXXI."

The Battle of Cowpens

From his camp, eastward of the Pendee, Greene sent Morgan with the Maryland regiment and Washington's dragoons of Lee's corps, across the Broad River, to operate on the British left and rear. Observing this Cornwallis left his camp at Winnsborough, and pushed northward between the Broad River and the Catawba, for the purpose of interposing his force between Greene and Morgan. Against the latter he had detached Tarleton with about 1000 light troops. Aware of Tarleton's approach, Morgan retired behind the Pacolet, intending to defend the ford; but Tarleton crossed six miles above,

when Morgan made a precipitate retreat. If he could cross the broad river he would be safe. On his right was a hilly district which might afford him protection; but rather than he overtaken in his flight, he prepared to fight on the ground of his own selection. He chose for that purpose the place known as "the Cowpens," about 30 miles west of King's Mountain. He arranged about 400 of his best men in battle order on a little rising ground. Lieut. Col. John Eager Howard, with the Maryland light infantry were placed in the center, with Virginia riflemen forming the wings. Lieut. Col. William Washington, with eighty dragoons, were placed out of sight, as a reserve, and about 400 Carolinians and Georgians, under Col. Andrew Pickens, were in the advance, to defend the approaches to the camp. North Carolina and Georgia sharpshooters acted as skirmishers on each flank. At eight o'clock on the morning of January 17, 1781, Tarleton with 1,100 troops, foot and horse, with two pieces of cannon rushed upon the Continentals with loud shouts. A furious battle ensued. In a skillful movement, in the form of a feigned retreat, Morgan turned so suddenly upon his pursuers, who believed the victory was secured to them, that they wavered. Seeing this Howard charged the British lines with bayonets, broke their ranks, and sent them flying in confusion. At that moment Washington's cavalry broke from their concealment, and made a successful charge on Tarleton's horsemen. The British were completely routed, and were pursued about 20 miles. The Americans lost 72 killed and wounded. The British lost over 300 killed and wounded, and nearly 500 were made prisoners. The spoils were 2 cannon, 800 muskets, horses, and two standards. The cannon had been taken from the British at Saratoga, and retaken from Gates at Camden. Howard and Washington were awarded silver medals by Congress for their part in this action.

Soon after Cowpens a disagreement occurred between Greene and Morgan as to the route to be taken in the retreat. Morgan took his own way and after joining Greene at Guilford court-house left the service, again having been troubled with his sciatica. However in the same year he suppressed the Claypool Tory insurrection in Virginia and was with Lafayette for a time in the campaign against Cornwallis in Virginia but was forced to return home in August, 1781, on account of his health.

In 1795, as a major general he put an end to the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania, and in 1796 he was elected to Congress as a Federalist. At that time he owned 250,000 acres of land. He died at Winchester, Vir-

ginia, on July 6, 1802, and in the procession which escorted his remains to the burial ground were several members of the rifle company which Morgan had raised and led to Boston in 1775. No story of Morgan could be told without including his men, the first khaki uniformed real American regiment. Without his riflemen with him Morgan was not himself in the field. Morgan was a typical American who did not believe in unnecessary discipline and was much opposed to the foreign influence of Lafayette, Steuben, and others. Like "Mad" Anthony Wayne, he was an American leader, who could lead his men anywhere for they followed him and not his title as an officer. They knew he could do what he asked them to do. Chastellux relates that when some of Rochambeau's troops were passing a river between Williamsburg and Baltimore, where they were met by General Morgan, who seeing that the waggons did not understand their business, stopped, and showed them how to drive. Having put everything in order, he proceeded quietly on his way.

Date and Condition

William Brimelow of Elkhart, Indiana, writes: "I differ with the reference that 'the date is the thing.' I maintain that condition comes first, location second, with the poor old date running a poor third. How about it? By the way, just what would you do with a Carolina gold dollar or a Carolina two and a half gold dollar, or some of the Georgia issue of gold coins, where no date can be found, because they were issued without dates. Yes, condition is the thing."


Too much money was for the classic Greek mind a form of excess, and excess was the thing he would not tolerate. To have too much money was to show a lack of decent restraint and was on a par with too much dinner or too much drink or any other vulgar exhibition of lack of self-control.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

* * *

The bronze cent of regular issue and the two cent pieces were first coined in 1864 and the five cent nickel was first issued in 1866.

* * *

The U. S. trade dollar was first issued in 1873 and continued till 1885 and was intended for use as commerce with India, China, and Japan in competition with the Mexican and British coins.



Mostly about Books

Conducted by FRANK ROSENGREN

Questions and Answers

JUDGING from our correspondence, some of our readers appear to have a very vague idea of some of the elementary details of book collecting, first editions, and the whys and wherefors thereof. Letters repeatedly asking the same questions pile up. I shall devote considerable space in this issue attempting to answer questions most frequently asked. Many seem to think that possession of a given title is all that is necessary, regardless of publisher, date or edition. Many think that because a title page is undated or because a book looks old, it must be a first edition. Few seem to realize that thousands upon thousands of books have been printed that never got beyond a first edition and that it would not have mattered much to collectors or anyone else if they had never been printed at all. They should remember Charles Lamb's remark to the effect that tenth editions were much rarer than first editions. I attempt to answer here questions of all kinds—even the stupid ones, where I think an answer will serve some purpose to a number of readers. If my replies seem at times a bit caustic or weak attempts at being funny, read them over for you are wrong. I am trying to be helpful and often a tart answer will cause another questioner to think twice, and possibly discourage his asking a foolish question, thereby saving my time and his stamps. Let us start then with one of the thoughtless questions.

Q What is an octavo?

A Any good dictionary will tell you.

Q What is a first edition?

A The first publication in book (or pamphlet) form. (Collectors have but minor interest as a rule in magazine or newspaper publication.) For instance, hundreds of editions of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" have been published since its first publication in London in 1603. However, there is but one first edition—London, 1603.

Only two imperfect copies of the first edition are known, by the way . . . find a perfect one and you have found a book worth over \$50,000.

Another illustration: "David Harum" was first published in New York in 1898. That date on the title page and otherwise in fine condition should make your copy worth about \$20.00, if fine. However, you probably have a copy with the date 1899 on the title page, and, although copies so dated look almost exactly like those with the 1898 date, their monetary value is about \$19.75 less. There is no use of haggling with anyone about your failure to see the reason for this, because that's how it is.

Q What is a first issue?

A This question confuses all amateurs. Substantially, a first issue constitutes the earliest run of a first edition before any changes in the text have been made. If no changes were made, the question of issues does not arise. If, however, while a book is in process of printing changes become necessary and bibliographical experts can divide such changes into some sort of order, the copies published in which none of these changes occur are of first or earliest issue. Such copies are usually the ones that the collector wants. Sometimes he wants and will pay good prices for the variant issues or differing states in which the first edition appeared. Illustration: While the book "Innocent's Abroad," by Mark Twain, was being printed, someone evidently thought that page 129 would be improved if an illustration of some kind were introduced on the large white space there appearing. So a picture of Napoleon III. was introduced. The result as far as collectors are concerned is that they want no copy of "Innocent's Abroad" with that illustration at any price above say 5 or 10 dollars, while without the illustration (which proves the book a first issue of the first edition), they will readily pay better than \$25 for a fine copy.

Q I have a book entitled, "The Literary Miscellany." It was published in Philadelphia in 1795. I am of the opinion that it is the only copy in existence and very valuable.

A A copy, finely bound, sold for \$15 at auction in 1921.

Q I have a run of Harper's Weeklies in fine condition and well bound, from 1857 to 1883. What are they worth?

A They are very hard to sell. A similar run (1857-1889) brought \$46 at auction in 1916. I doubt they would bring as much today.

Q Are old copies of National Geographic Magazine worth anything?

A Very early numbers, say before 1905, are usually worth a dollar or more each. Special numbers such as the Dog number, the Flag number, the Horse number, etc., often bring better than a dollar when someone particularly wants them. Miscellaneous numbers published during the last 10 or 15 years usually bring around 2½ cents each when sold in lots to the second-hand booksellers who handle them.

Q Some time ago I wrote you asking the value of my "Book of Knowledge" which I purchased in 1919. You replied somewhere around \$5 to \$10, if in fine condition. Our set is like new and originally cost over \$75, so I'm afraid you are greatly mistaken in estimating its value.

A I'm afraid I'm not mistaken.

Q Would an author's autograph in the first edition of one of his books enhance its value?

A Of course, or in any other edition, in proportion to the scarcity and desirability of the author's signature.

Q I have a first edition of "Messer Marco Polo" by Donn Byrne which I wish to sell. I foolishly wrote my name in ink inside the cover, on the blank fly leaf, and on the title page. I understand a name inscribed hurts the value of a book, so I erased the name on the cover and removed the fly leaf. However,

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if I erase the name on the title page I'll wear away some of the printing. What would you advise?

A Your next step is to carefully remove the covers of the book. Then tear out the pages and throw half of them away, replacing those left between the covers—backwards. Then throw it in the fire. More seriously, if you have as yet not done any erasing on the title page, your book may still be worth say \$5. When you removed the blank page (even with your name inscribed), you reduced the value of this particular book possibly 5 to 15 dollars. Remember this, marks or blemishes of any kind tend to reduce the value of any book, but missing pages, even blank ones, just about ruin the value of a book. This isn't so much the case in very old books where we have some reason to expect it, but in a modern first edition a missing blank page might reduce its value around 75 per cent, while a missing page (or even part of a page) may reduce the value over 90 per cent.

Q I have several valuable books. How can I dispose of them to get their full value?

A I don't know. I wish I did, for our shop contains hundreds of rare and valuable books that I would like to sell "right off" at their marked prices. Rare and valuable books (or any other kind) may be disposed of in many ways. First, you have the auction houses. However, remember when dealing with auction houses, that you may have to wait weeks before your books are put up for sale. You can have no assurance that your books will bring full value. They may bring more, but if the sale is poorly attended, if it rains that night, or is too hot or cold, they may bring but a fraction of their true value. Regardless of what your books bring, the auction house will charge you approximately 30 per cent commission. Finally depending on the auction

house selling your books, you may wait from 10 to many times that many days to collect your money.

Another way to sell your books would be to catalog them at those full prices you mentioned and wait in optimistic delusion for orders for all of the books listed to come or you might canvass from house to house.

Or take them to a first class bookseller who will pay you cash for them. You may have to accept about half of what you think they are worth, but this method may net you more in the long run. And don't think the bookseller is robbing you. Few of them ever become rich. Remember that he has rent to pay, clerks to pay, and all sorts of other "chronic" obligations to pay, while waiting for the customer who will buy the books you sold him. If he sells your books the next day, he is probably entitled to double his money, for he buys hundreds and hundreds of books he never sells and the loss must be made up somewhere.

And then there is advertising. Here you can contact your collector direct and have the fun of merchandising.

Q Where can I find valuable books?

A That is what I call a stupid question, and on second thought I'll not even attempt to answer it. If I knew the answer, I'd go find the books myself.

Q Where can I get a complete list of rare books and what they are worth?

A This question we receive daily. The answer is—nowhere. Such a list would be worth hundreds, even thousands of dollars. And a list of customers for the books would be worth much, much more. It is true that lists are often advertised that purport to offer this information. In many cases they are rank fakes, and bids for rare books at a fraction of their true values. I have seen such lists offering \$300 for \$10,000 books. There are other lists that appear from time to time that give values on certain kinds of books, that is Modern First Editions, etc. All that we have seen issued to date are highly inaccurate. Much of the criticism they receive is at times unjustified, as books offering values are bound to satisfy no one entirely except possibly their compilers. None that I have seen issued in recent years seem as far as prices are concerned to be 50 per cent accurate. They are also filled with inaccuracies as regards the bibliographical facts they are supposed to contain. We mention this here not as a blanket criticism of the books themselves but as a warning to amateurs not to trust such books indiscriminately either in the matter of facts or figures.

Q I have often heard Poe's "Tamerlane" referred to as the most val-

uable American first edition. Can you give me any information about it?

A Unquestionably Poe's "Tamerlane" is one of the rarest and most desirable of first editions from the standpoint of the collector. It was published in Boston in 1827. The author's name appeared under the pseudonym "By a Bostonian." Some 9 or 10 copies are known to exist, and perfect copies are considered worth over \$20,000.

Poe's "Prose Romances," a 39-page pamphlet which appeared in 1843, is about as scarce and valuable as the first edition of "Tamerlane." His second book, "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which appeared in Baltimore in 1829, was the first to have his name on the title page. This book is not quite so rare as the foregoing two mentioned and is worth in fine condition perhaps four to five thousand dollars.

Continuing our alphabetical list of modern English and American first editions worth money—

GALSWORTHY (John) Forsythe Saga. London, 1922. First issue has genealogical table pulling out to the right. \$15-\$25.

GARLAND (Hamlin) Main-Traveled Road. Boston, 1891. In paper wrappers. Should have "first thousand" on cover. \$30-\$50. Cloth copies worth much less.

GARNETT (David) Lady into Fox. London, 1922. \$5-\$10.

GISSING (George) The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft. Westminster, 1903. \$15-\$30.

GRAHAME (Kenneth) Wind of the Willows. London, 1908. \$20-\$30.

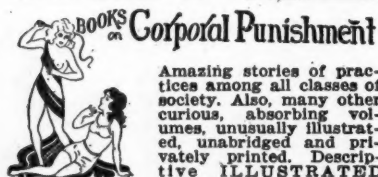
HARDY (Thomas) Tess of the D'Urbervilles. London, 1891. 3 vols. \$200-\$300. More if very fine. This is one of the most important of Hardy's first editions, although it is not the most valuable.

HARRIS (Joel C.) Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings. New York, 1881. The advertisements in back of book must not contain a review of this book. \$25-\$75. The value depends largely upon condition and varies greatly because it is so hard to find children's books, even the modern ones, in fine condition. Uncle Remus is no exception.

HEARN (Lafcadio) Stray Leaves from Strange Literature. Boston, 1884. \$25-\$50.

HEARN (Lafcadio) Some Chinese Ghosts. Boston, 1887. \$35-\$60. This book has brought twice as much in recent years.

HEMINGWAY (Ernest) Three Stories & Ten Poems. (Dijon, 1923). Wrappers. \$45-\$75.



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Partial List of Prices

Alcott (Louisa M.). *Little Women*. 1869. Little Women. Part 2. 1869. Little Men. 1871. All illustrated. 3 vols., 12 mo, three-quarter red morocco, gilt tops, original covers bound in. Boston, 1869-1871.

First Editions. Second issue of the first volume. \$6.00.

Allen (James Lane). *A Kentucky Cardinal*. 1896. *Aftermath*. 1896. Together 2 vols., 16mo, original buckram. New York, 1896.

First Editions. Tipped in one vol. is an A.L.S. of the author. \$8.00.

Barrie (J. M.). Autograph Letter Signed "J. M. Barrie." 1p., 12mo, April 24, 1894. London. To Mr. Collis.

Reads: "I can't do as you suggest, could not in any case, and I resent being told what I am to write about. Please don't propose me to any editor whatever. That is another thing I dislike." \$20.00.

Browning (Robert). Autograph Letter Signed, "Robert Browning." 2pp., 12mo, London, May 11, 1864. To B. Blundel.

Interesting personal letter. Reads in part: "... if you ever come this way of morning, I am nearly sure to be at home, and shall be happy to see you again, although we can get little pleasure out of our memories... I heard from my tutor at the time of your kindness to our poor friend's desire." Accompanied by autographed envelope, with stamp and cancellation. \$27.50.

Cabell (James Branch). Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the State of New York against Guy Holt Robert N. McBride & Company, and Robert N. McBride. Brief for Defendants on Motion to direct an Acquittal. Goodbody, Danforth & Glenn, Attorneys for Defendants, 27 Cedar Street, New York. Garrard Glenn (42 Broadway), William U. Goodbody, William L. Glenn, of Counsel. 4to, original printed wrappers. New York (1922).

First edition. One of a very few copies of the Brief in defense of "Jurgen." The suppression of "Jurgen" brought to Cabell for the first time his larger reading public. \$25.00.

Clemens (Samuel L.). *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (Tom Sawyer's Comrade). By Mark Twain. With 174 illustrations. Thick 8vo., original green cloth, gilt illustrations on front cover and back. Enclosed in a green half morocco slip-case. New York, 1885.

First edition. Fine copy. With "was" on page 57 uncorrected and "Him and another man," page 88, in list, uncorrected. \$40.00.

Conrad (Joseph). Autograph Letter Signed. 4pp., 12mo., n. p., 13th Dec. 96. To T. Fisher Unwin, with regard to W. E. Henley and "The Nigger of the Narcissus," and also the possibility of a volume of stores, if "The Nigger" should fulfill his hopes.

Conrad is an optimistic, though not aggressive, mood: "... I think I have conquered Henley. He has practically accepted my story for the N. R. (New Review), and it will appear some time next year. That's all I know about it so far, as the story is not quite finished yet. I have not discussed terms or conditions... It strikes me that, should that story prove more popular than my previous work, my other stories will become more valuable... It may become, perhaps, worth your while (in a year or so) to publish them—and in that case I would try by and by to write a couple more so as to form a vol., for which you shall give me what you think fit... Meantime I shall look upon these stories as previously belonging to you..."

\$220.00.

Confederate. Diary of John Tyler Clarke, a private soldier in the Confederate Army, covering the entire period of the Civil War and containing many entries of the greatest interest. Stories of the battles in which he fought, of marches, camp life, as well as Private Clarke's love affairs. A few pages of the diary are apparently missing near the end, otherwise the narrative comprises 262 continuous, closely written pages, bound in much worn calf. Following the diary are four pages of autographs of Private Clarke's brothers-in-arms. The closing entries in the diary follow:

"Late in the evening our Regiment fell in with them, and fought them 2 hours, killing a large number and capturing some prisoners. We got some of the best men of our Regt. killed, among this number was Capt. Wm. R. Sackett of Co. M., George Chrisholm of Co. K., and 6 or 7 others. The next morning our brigade returned to Laniers Mill on Sipsey River, where they remained until the next morning, when they started before day to Columbus, Miss., to intercept a force reported to be advancing on that place. We traveled upward of forty miles this day and reached Columbus late in the evening. We staid about this place several days hearing nothing more of any enemy in these parts. We finally left Columbus and went to Tuscaloosa, and from Tuscaloosa to Entan in Greene County, here we staid several days. At Entan news came of the surrender of Gen'l Robt. Lee's Army in Virginia and of the evacuation of Richmond, etc.

"April 22nd, 1865. Adams Brigade left Entan for Bragg's Bluff on Bibby River in Greene county, where we arrived on the 24th of April, crossing the river on the Steamboats St. Charles and Admiral, going down the river about 8 miles to Bluffport. We went out to Brewersville, about 7 miles from Bluffport. We staid at Brewersville 3 days and left, going to Livingston in Sumter county, and from there to Sumterville, camping near there 2 days. While at this, Gen'l Adams made a speech to our Regiment in which he said that he had despaired of ever gaining what we had been struggling for, for the past four years. As Gen. Lee had surrendered without a doubt, Gen. Jos. E. Johnson was also on the eve of surrendering. Abraham Lincoln's death has been confirmed so that no one now doubts it.

"Camp near Gainesville, Sumpter county, Alabama.

"May 6th, 1865. Our regiment met in Convention today and passed resolutions complimentary to General Wirt Adams. Last Friday, May 5th, our regiment was drawn up in line and at open ranks the command was given by Lt. Col. Cleveland to 'ground arms,' at that moment every man of our regiment which has battled so manfully since its organization at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1861, for Southern rights and independence was forced to bow in humble submission in yielding our arms to our foe who by reason of superior numbers has at last overpowered us and at last reluctantly forced us to yield."

\$70.00

Kipling (Rudyard). Typewritten Letter signed—"Rudyard Kipling." One page, 4to, Burwash, Sussex. To Edmund Gosse, July 30, 1908. Unusually interesting literary letter written to Edmund Gosse. Reads in part—

"If you will insist on turning me upon my head and shaking me until my teeth drop out, you might as well have the truth and know that I do with the vice of verbosity. Wordiness is all seven of Literature's cardinal sins... Wordiness is effeminacy and unforgivable in a male writer... The best training you can get is in writing telegrams... I am not in debt for style to anything or anybody but the telegraph system."

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AUTOGRAPHS of French kings, queens and nobility, from the reign of Francis I to that of Napoleon III, including the rare one of Francis II, first husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, brought \$460 recently at the Union Art Galleries, New York City. The original autograph manuscript of George Sand's "Mademoiselle La Quintinie," totaling 1,367 octavo pages was sold to Dr. Harry Singer for \$300.

—o—

JEFF DAVIS' signature, written in old-fashioned, slanting script, appears on a hymnal which the lone president of the Confederacy used when he attended Sunday services. This treasured document is one of the rare volumes found in the Louisiana University Library at Baton Rouge, La.

—o—

YALE UNIVERSITY recently added an original letter written by George Washington in 1799 to Jonathan Trumbull, Revolutionary War Governor of Connecticut, to its Colonial and Revolutionary War periods documents and letters.

—o—

WAYNE RISER and Meritt Hiner, mail carriers at Garnett, Kan., are ardent stamp collectors, who are elated over the receipt of Graf Zepelin covers for their collections.

—o—

Buys Leigh Hunt

The University of Iowa recently purchased a collection of Leigh Hunt's work and letters formerly owned by the late Luther A. Brewer, collector of Cedar Rapids, Ia. Consideration was \$20,000. In addition to about 500 bound volumes of first editions, there were letters of Hunt and some of his contemporaries.

Please mention **HOBBIES** when replying to advertisements.

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WANTED—Single copies or complete set of Young Klondikes magazine published about 1900. Must be in good condition.—J. Reichmann, 2170 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill. s3001

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WANTED—Early Books and Pamphlets on Wisconsin.—William Maloney, Portage, Wis. mh12021

WANTED—Items pertaining to Abraham Lincoln.—A. H. Griffith, Flak, Wis. jly12901

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MAGAZINES — Any Issues: Colophon, Fortune, Esquire, Amazing and Weird Tales, Transition and Madison's Budget. — J. M. Winters, 1213 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y. ap12861

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RARE BOOKS, magazines, stamps, pictures. Music supplied. — Arcane, 1937 Madison, Chicago. au12462

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FIREARMS

American Military Arms By

WALTER C. WHITE, JR.

A Gun Broadcast

All persons interested in guns, especially those who shoot them as well as collect them, should tune in on station WROK Rockford, Illinois, on Thursdays at 9:00 P. M. C. G. Williams, noted firearms consulting engineer and formerly firearms editor for a well known magazine is giving a series of talks on guns and ammunition. Mr. Williams has sent in some notes on the Kentucky and Plains Rifles, which are additions and corrections to articles, that appeared in HOBBIES in November and December, 1933.

Kentucky and Missouri Rifles

By C. G. WILLIAMS

"The Kentucky rifles had their beginning when two brothers, Peter and Heinrich Leman settled in the Swiss town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and began to make guns. By 1720 the arms from this section of the country had acquired an enviable reputation. The Leman brothers reduced the bore of rifles from .688 and .850 to .38, .35 and even .32 calibre and had lengthened the barrel from about 36 inches as an extreme, to an average of 58 inches. These rifles are called "Kentucky" from the numbers which found their way to Kentucky from about 1750 on. After about 1810 when the percussion lock began to be made in America, we find many of this type of rifle with these locks, though many continued to be made flint lock until about 1870.

"In the December issue of HOBBIES an article on the Wounded Knee Battlefield refers to Hawkins rifles and calls them Kentuckys. The Hawkins rifles are of later date. They are all percussion lock and from .40 to .50 calibre, some with barrels 70 inches long and weighing 18 pounds. They were used throughout the West just prior (I believe) to and subsequent

to the Civil War. They were always referred to as Missouri rifles in the West.

"Although the Kentucky rifle got its name from those first made by the Leman brothers, the same type with the same name were made by many makers in Pennsylvania, several sections of New York, and even in Kentucky with a few in central Tennessee and Ohio and one factory in Ontario, Canada."

Lancaster Gun Makers

L. D. Satterlee, in addition to the notes on early muskets and arms contracts contributed a great deal of information about the early Lancaster gun-makers in a recent issue.

Smoothbore

In the April issue of HOBBIES is an illustration of a Queen Anne Musket accompanying the story "The Find" by Smoothbore. These Queen Anne muskets, so-called, were made from about 1690, when the British Army was issued flintlocks. They were used much later, even in the American Revolution, but their manufacture ceased with the introduction of a slightly different type about 1715.

George First Muskets

The George First period muskets differed from the Queen Anne in the following particulars. The stock has a more modern appearing butt, it has less "drop" and is not of the club shape, that is it has a straight line from trigger to toe of butt plate. The lock is shorter, has a convex surface and is held by two stock screws instead of three. The pan and frizzen are joined by a bridge of iron, instead of being entirely separate as before. The hammer is of the goose-

neck type, the dog or safety catch is omitted, the pan has a fence. Battery spring tip is acorn shaped. The marks on the lock plate are usually: A large crown over the monogram GR under the pan. The word "Tower," or "Dublin-Castle" in rear of hammer. Sometimes a date is added. Some contractors placed their own name on the plate in place of the "Tower," others placed their name on the inside of the plate. The butt plate is brass and is similar to the Queen Anne type, that is of flat outline and with a small tang. The trigger guard is brass, with large bow and rounded end strap, similar to the Queen Anne type. The screw plate on the left side of the stock is brass with a flat surface, it has an ornamental curve. The barrel is about 46 inches long, similar to the Queen Anne type but is held at the breech tang by a screw from the top instead of below as before. The bottom edge of the lock plate is nearly straight. The usual underpin fastening is used, ramrod thimbles are brass. Charles Boothby has a George First musket which answers this description in general but has a few differences. The butt plate tang is longer than usual and has a spear head shape. The side plate is omitted entirely, the lock screws bearing directly on the wood. The butt is of the "Roman Nose" type usually used on the early Kentucky rifles. The pan is not joined to the frizzen or battery by the bridge. The top of the battery is flat, the usual type is pointed.

This type musket was made from about 1715 to about 1740.

George Second Muskets

During King George's War several differences appeared in the Brown Bess. The most striking is the butt and butt plate. The butt has a curve to fit the shoulder, the toe is more pointed, the wrist is smaller and there is a deep groove to set off the

comb. The butt plate is brass, curved to fit the stock and having a tang which is about six inches long tapering to a point. A few muskets of this period had a brass plate imbedded in the small of the stock which received the regimental and company markings. This plate is of shield shape. The lock plate has a curved bottom edge, having a noticeable drop in rear of the hammer. The parts are about the same as before, the bridge between pan and frizzen is always found. The battery spring tip sometimes has a leaf shape instead of the acorn or spear head shape usually found. The screw plate on left of stock has a convex surface but is of the same shape as before. The trigger guard strap has acorn ends instead of rounded ends. This type musket was made from about 1740 to 1750.

French and Indian War Muskets

From 1750 to the end of the French and Indian War the musket was of the same general appearance as before with a few changes. The lock is straight along the buttom instead of curved. The butt plate is of the same shape but the tang is about three inches long instead of six. The shield in the wrist is almost always found. The trigger guard is about the same, the acorn ends have slight differences.

George Third Muskets

From the end of the French and Indian War to the Revolution the musket underwent small changes. The butt was made smaller from heel to toe, with corresponding shortening of the butt plate. The screw plate was usually flat instead of convex in surface. The trigger guard was similar to the previous type but the acorn was left off the rear end, which was rounded.

Notes on the Brown Bess

The Brown Bess musket was always under-pin fastened. That is, the barrel had lugs which fitted into the stock through which pins were inserted which held the barrel and stock securely together. There were three sizes of the Brown Bess in the service; the early Grenadier musket having a 46 inch barrel, later reduced to about 42 inches. The Light Infantry and Sea Service musket having a barrel length of 40 inches or less. 37 inches being the shortest recorded. Some exceptional pieces were made for use as wall guns, which followed the general characteristics of the Brown Bess but were longer and heavier. The Grenadier muskets have four ram-rod thimbles

of brass, while the Light Infantry muskets have only three. The Brown Bess musket was of calibre .75, or as it was called in England, of 11 bore, until 1850 when 20,000 muskets were made of calibre .69, or 14 bore. When trying to date a musket by the general characteristics of a period as outlined above, remember that the Brown Bess was made by hand and by a multitude of contractors. Some old features were carried on by some makers after others had discarded them, while new features might have been used for years by a few makers before the others started using them. The possibility that some muskets were made or assembled by Colonial gunsmiths is always present, especially if some of the parts are not of the regular type and if the barrel or lock are not proof marked. The stocks are the usual American made part in such cases. Maple, cherry or American Walnut are the woods usually found. The stocks made in England usually had a crown and GR proof mark stamped on the right side of the butt. Barrels proved at the Birmingham proof house were stamped with a crown over crossed sceptres. After 1813 the crossed sceptres had the letter B. C. P. within the angles. The broad arrow is usually found on the lock plate under the pan, in conjunction with a crown. It may be found on other parts. If the letter O is found on the barrel, alone, it shows that the musket passed into civilian hands lawfully, by purchase. Some muskets of the Revolutionary period have a re-enforced jaw type hammer instead of the goose-neck, which was introduced about 1715. This illustrates the fact that gunsmiths are always reviving some old method which was believed out of date for years but when revived became the latest thing.

An E. Buell Musket

R. M. Greenshields, of Romeo, Michigan, has an E. Buell musket which answers the following description: Length, 58½ inches; Barrel length, 42½ inches; Lock plate stamped, under pan, eagle; in rear of hammer, "E. Buell". Hammer has flat surface; bands are of the Charleville type with springs to the rear, other parts of the Charleville type.

It is my opinion that this musket was made during the War of 1812, probably in the latter years of the war.

E. Buell contracted to make muskets in 1798. It is reasonable to suppose that these muskets followed the general measurements of the muskets made at the National Armories and by other contractors. Those measurements were: Length 59 to 60 inches; Barrel length 44 to 45 inches.

It is possible and highly probable that Buell made muskets from 1808 to 1812 on the second contracts. If he did, those muskets would follow the same general measurements but have the slight differences described in another issue of HOBBIES.

It is known that E. Buell made muskets on contract during the War of 1812. These would in all probability follow the 1808 type as to shape of parts and if made in the latter years of the war would be of the new short length which appeared during this period. That new length was from 57 to 58 inches with a barrel length of 42 to 43 inches.

A "Josh Golcher" Pistol

V. W. Hayden, Augusta, Georgia, asks about a pistol which has the name "Josh Golcher" engraved on the lock. The barrel is stamped "M. G. 1842."

Golchers and Goulchers seem to be a rather puzzling tribe of gunsmiths. Some are credited with making fine rifles and pistols, others seem to have made only locks which were sold to country gunsmiths who used them on their own hand made guns. The question as to whether any particular Golcher made a rifle or pistol entirely in his shop is a question which I cannot answer. I have seen a gunsmith's stock of shiny new back action locks, all stamped "Golcher." These might have been put on any old fowling piece or shot gun they happened to fit. Any broken lock may have been replaced by a Golcher lock.

Sawyer lists the following members of the Golcher clan, Josh is not among them.

James Golcher, Penn., died 1805, made flintlocks.

Joseph Goulcher, Penn., made flint and cap-locks.

James Golcher, Philadelphia, Pa., made cap-locks.

John Golcher, New York, made cap-locks.

George Goulcher, New York, made cap-locks.

Perhaps some reader of HOBBIES may know more about the Golchers.

An Odd Shotgun

Hacker Martin, Jonesboro, Tenn., wants to know the maker of an old muzzle-loading shotgun which greatly resembles the Remington center hammer breechloaders. The frame is center hung and strikes a percussion cap cone screwed into the barrel at the breech. This hammer has a notch which serves as a rear sight when the hammer is raised. The gun is about 20 gauge and has a 34 inch barrel. There is a front sight dovetailed into the barrel but no rear sight other than the notch in the hammer. The gun has no marks but

a small letter "P" on the under side of the barrel. The forearm is short and there are two ramrod thimbles welded to the barrel beyond it. Can any one tell who made this type of gun and whether it is a breechloader altered over to muzzle loader or whether it was originally a muzzle loader?

Famous Military "Firsts"

The first breech-loader regularly issued to any unit of the British service was the Ferguson flintlock rifle, which was invented prior to 1776. This had a vertical screw breech action.

The first breech-loader issued to the United States Army was the Hall, flintlock rifle, invented in 1811, this had a rectangular rising breechblock.

The first successful bolt-action breech-loader in any service was the Prussian needle gun invented by Dreyse in 1838, adopted in 1842.

The first bolt-action breechloader in the U. S. Army was the Greene, oval bore rifle invented in 1857.

The first successful magazine rifle in any service was the Spencer, invented in 1860 and used by the U. S. in the Civil War. This had a seven shot magazine in the butt operated by a coil spring. It was lever action.

The first military rifle in which a lever executed all the motions of loading, cocking and extracting was the Henry, patented in 1860 and used by the U. S. Army in the Civil War. The Henry later became the Winchester, after receiving improvements.

The first use of iron ramrods was in the Prussian Army on the order of William the great in 1730.

The bayonet was invented in 1641 in France. It took its name from the town of Bayonne. These early bayonets had a handle which was plugged into the gun muzzle. Socket bayonets appeared in 1689.

The first paper cartridge was used in 1586 in Europe. It was adopted by the Swedish army in 1610, of calibre .72 and was carried in a cartridge box. Previously the charge of powder and ball had been carried in hand-levellers.

A Field for Research

A contract musket of the 1815 model in the collection of Charles Boothby presents a problem which cannot be answered until further research is made by gun-collectors.

The musket is 56 inches long, has a 41 inch barrel. The barrel is stamped only with a large "P" an eagle head and "V." The stock has a decided drop and a thick wrist with

no comb, similar to the usual 1822 type. The lock plate is the regular bevel edge model, 6¼ inches long. There are no marks of any kind on the lock plate, either outside or in. The trigger guard is of the rounded end type. Directly in rear of the guard is the name "C. DIX" stamped in the stock. Who was C. Dix?

It is probable that Dix was a workman or an inspector, and if we knew more about him we could tell who made the musket. Every gun collector who lives in or near a town in which guns were made on contract in the 1795 to 1845 period has a chance to help other collectors answer questions of this sort. Look up town records, directories of the period, and histories and find the names of the workmen in the different contractors' armories. If you can find any information on the personnel of any of the early armories, send it in to HOBBIES. Any little item about guns which you know may help some one clear up a bothersome puzzle. If you have any question to ask, do not hesitate to send it in. If we cannot answer it we will ask the readers in this column. We would especially like to hear of any unusual military arm, or of any gun with an interesting history.

Fayetteville Armory

When the arsenal at Harpers Ferry was burned in April 1861, the Confederate troops managed to save some machinery and many rifles and musket parts, this material was sent to Richmond and Fayetteville, where armories were set up to manufacture guns and equipment.

As much of the material as possible was made into complete guns at once but soon some parts were exhausted and it became necessary to manufacture new lots. The small parts made in these armories were usually made of brass as it was easier to tool than steel or iron. A fresh supply of captured guns and battlefield pick-ups was always coming in and missing or broken parts were replaced with locally made parts.

A Fayetteville rifle-musket in my collection is 55¼ inches long, has a 40 inch barrel which has the usual Springfield marks, "V. P. eagle head, A", and the date 1863. This barrel is of the 1863 model with the round cone seat having the eagle stamped on it. The stock appears to be the regular Springfield but has no marks. The lock plate is stamped in rear of the hammer, "1863," under the cone seat the regular eagle but with the letters C. S. A. instead of U. S. The S. is inverted in this stamp. It is said that the die was captured at Harpers Ferry and the initials

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changed at Fayetteville. The hammer as originally made would not have struck the cone properly as it was used with a different barrel. It has been bent outward to fit the 1863 cone seat. The trigger guard is brass. The butt plate is also brass and is stamped on the tang "C. S. A." The ramrod is of the 1842 trumpet shaped type and has evidently been shortened a few inches to fit this rifle. The three bands are the usual Springfield 1863 type, held by screws instead of springs. Each band is stamped "U" and one is stamped in addition "C." The stock tip is iron.

A short rifle made at Fayetteville is 49 inches long with a 33 inch barrel. The barrel is stamped "V. P." and an eagle head, also the date "1864." The lock plate is stamped the same as on the foregoing rifle but the date is 1864. The stock is stamped T. B. within an oval on the left side, opposite the lock. The hammer is of the general pattern of the Springfield 1863 type, but is evidently of Confederate make as it is quite different in detail. The cone seat in the barrel is of the 1855 type with cleanout screw. The trigger guard is brass. The butt plate is brass, stamped C. S. A. on the tang. The stock tip is brass and larger than Springfield tips. The two bands are brass, of the flat type, held by springs, each band being stamped "U." The ramrod is the 1855 type cup shaped end. The barrel was evidently cut down from a long one and not turned down to take a bayonet. The front and rear sight are usual Springfield type. This rifle was captured by a Massachusetts soldier who shipped it home, the stock being sawed in two and the rifle dismantled for packing.

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Did You Know That - -

The Sharps carbine was issued to some of the British Cavalry in 1857?

Breechloading cannon were in use at the same time as muzzle-loaders, in 1388? At the same time hand guns were either breech or muzzle loading.

The principle of the Minie bullet was not invented by M. Minie, but by W. Greener in 1835? The soldiers in the excitement of battle had loaded and pulled the trigger without using percussion caps.

At the close of the Civil War when muzzle loaders were being altered to breechloaders that the calibre was reduced from .58 to .50 by brazing a lining tube in the barrel?

The Colt revolver was made in Russia as well as in London? Who has seen a Russian Colt?

The cavalry saber was discarded in U. S. service in April of this year? The cavalry is being rapidly motorized and sabers are in the way.

The present regulation rifle in the U. S. Army is not the latest model which the Army has used? The Model 1917 rifle was a World War emergency rifle and was redrawn from service after the war. The Model 1903, which had been in use before and during the war was continued in the service.

*United States Muskets,
1815 to 1822*

In the period from 1815 to 1822 there were many small changes made in the military musket. The only constant feature being that they were all flintlock and averaged about 57 inches in length with a 42-inch barrel.

The Model 1815 carried on the 1808 type metal parts but was of the new 57-inch length.

About 1816 the bands were changed to a narrower and flatter type held by band springs forward of the bands, with the exception of the trumpet shaped upper band which was held as before with the spring in rear. The trigger guard strap was shortened to about 9 inches and had rounded ends. The sling swivel stud was held by a pin through the stock as in the early muskets. The sling swivels were held by rivets. The stock was more like the 1808 type than the 1815 as it did not have the

extreme drop from trigger guard to butt plate. The lock and hammer were as in 1815.

About 1817 or 1818 the above musket was fitted with a stock which had no comb, and which had a large wrist or "small." This type stock is usually considered as being first used in 1822, but many muskets from 1798 to 1822 were fitted with them. The lock plate was rounded and made more nearly oval in shape rear of the hammer, but was flat and bevel edged in front of the hammer. The hammer was rounded. Some of the 1815 and 1816 muskets had been fitted with rounded hammers but this was the first model to be fitted entirely with this type. The pan was brass and detachable. The whole musket greatly resembled the Model 1822, but the trigger guard was still of the old type, although now only 9 inches long and with rounded ends. The bow and strap were one piece. The trigger was held by a separate small plate which was held by the tang screw. The rear sling swivel lug was separate and held by a pin through the stock. The sling swivels were of the flattened oval type held by rivets. Some muskets of this period had circular rings instead of regular sling swivels.

Although not before mentioned the type of ramrod from 1795 to 1822 was the same, of the button head type.

The Combless Stock

In the foregoing notes, muskets from 1795 to 1822 are listed as having a combless stock. The usual type of the period was the stock with a small wrist and pronounced comb which averaged about 8½ inches in length from butt plate to wrist. I believe that the combless stock was made by some contractors along with the regular type. Some writers on the guns of this period seem to think that this combless stock was not issued until 1822. If this view is correct then many collectors have guns which have all the metal parts of an old model with a stock of the 1822 type which presumably replaced the original stock when broken. Both sides of the question have good arguments in their favor and I would like to see some of them brought up in this department.

*The Bayonets from
1795 to 1821*

The bayonets of this period are based on two French model bayonets. The Model 1763 bayonet was of the spade type with plain socket. The width of blade at widest point was about one inch, length about 15

inches. The socket was about 2¾ inches long. The under side of blade was grooved for about five inches back from the point. The Model 1777 bayonet was similar but had a locking band around the socket. Both of these types were used on our early muskets, but the measurements had wide variations. Length of blade from 12 to 16 inches. Width of blade from ¾ to 1¼ inches. Length of socket from 2 to 3 inches. Some of these were attached to a bayonet stud on the bottom of the barrel, but most of them on top of the barrel. It is almost impossible to fit a bayonet to a musket unless it was made for that particular musket. Some of these bayonets are stamped U. S. on the blade but most are not.

Antique Pistol Match

The Chatham, N. J., police force under the sponsorship of Colonel Roller and Captain Roy S. Tinney, recently scheduled an antique pistol match to be mostly cap-and-ball firing, and flintlock pistol was to be given as first prize. A few years ago the Roxbury Rifle and Pistol Club of Dover, N. J., staged such a match which proved most successful. It is possible that pistol matches of this type will soon rival in popularity, the muzzle-loading rifles shoots that have become so prominent during the past four years.

*Arms Fabricator, Ancient
and Modern*

The one book that arms collectors have long waited for, is to become a reality at last. It is the manuscript of Captain Robert E. Gardner in which he has listed nearly 5,000 craftsmen with more or less data concerning each. The American list of gunsmiths and swordmakers numbers something over 1,200. Captain Gardner devoted sixteen years of intensive research in the compilation of this list and the cost must have been tremendous. The list is alphabetically arranged and some of the makers' marks are illustrated. The work will be volume II of the A. R. C. A. series published by the Arms Reference Club of America, of which F. Theodore Dexter, 910 Jefferson St., Topeka, Kansas, is secretary. Captain Gardner is secretary of the Arms and Armor Club of Columbus, Ohio, and since the death of Lewis Appleton Barker, has been "Ask Adventure" editor covering edged weapons, pole arms and armor. When the writer acquired a muzzle-loading rifle marked by an obscure maker (G. E. Wheeler, Farmington, Me.), Captain Gardner was the only arms expert able to furnish any information regarding this gunsmith.

The Secret of the Pictish Forts By

JOHN LAKMORD WAYNE

THERE are circular towers scattered throughout the far north-western parts of Scotland that are called by many names such as burghs, dunes, Danish forts, and Pictish forts. Their origin is attributed by others to the Picts hence the names of what some scholars believe to be forts. Antiquaries, who believe that they are of Scandinavian origin and that they were built by the great sea kings, can show nothing which resembles these towers in the Scandinavian peninsula or among the islands of Denmark. Their mysterious builders have carefully avoided leaving a particle of evidence, that might lead to the betrayal of their origin.

Graceful and symmetrical as they are in their outline, perfectly circular and rising without a bulge in a decreasing sweep from the broad base, there is not a single ornament or moulding to let the antiquary detect them, as the Romanesque work proved the betrayal of the one time secret of the Irish round towers. There is not even the mark of chiselling on the stones to show that human hands have touched them. The unhewn lumps of mica schist or gneiss are laid in distinct courses perfectly parallel and round, by the selection of rough stones of equal size, and the insertion of minute splinters to make up deficiencies, for as there is no stone hewing, there is also no cement. It is the most puzzling peculiarity of these perplexing buildings, that they have tiers of galleries running around them within the thickness of the wall. To form the roofs of these tiny serpentine chambers, large slabs have been necessary, but, in some marvellous manner, they have been obtained without being wrought; for, on the largest, it is vain to look for the mark of a chisel, or even artificial squaring or smoothing. It would seem that the largest and thinnest slabs of schist had been collected in the mountains and brought probably from great distances to fulfill the object of the builder.

It seems to have been taken for granted that these round towers must have been fortresses and the only question was by what nation were they built and why? Was it the Phoenicians? A great antiquary showed that in Tyre and Sidon there must have been edifices of the same character, though no vestige of them now remains. Did they belong to the Caledonians of the days of Tacitus or to some later people?

About eighty years ago an antiquary who worked from first prin-

ciples asked himself the question whether these were fortresses at all. He said that this idea arose as he looked down from the broken edge of the galleried wall of one of these towers in solitary Glen Elg Beg. It stands a hoar ruin on the edge of a precipice, where a torrent takes a certain turn, and nothing could be better conceived for the landscape ideal than the remains of some robber stronghold of the middle ages or this remnant of circular masonry rising flush to the edge of the precipice. But this force, which seemed so unnecessary, the needlessness of all these fortifications with nothing to defend and practically inadequate or defense, led him to a different train of thought. Even a windmill looks like a fort to a Don Quixote and the antiquary found the more he examined them the further from a fort he found them to be, so he ventured a theory:

"It is well known that when the Scots under Kenneth McAlpine conquered the Picts, they saved from death just representatives of that devoted race, a father and son; their interested object being to find out how

the Picts got their beer. It seems that they possessed a precious and most coveted secret, in the method of brewing heather ale. The Scots offered to spare the lives of the captives, if they would reveal the secret. The father promised to do so if they would, in the first place, comply with his request. This request was a very odd one to be made by a father in such circumstances. He asked that his son be put to death. The Scots did so; and then the father uttered a yell of triumph for the secret of the beer would be forever hidden in his bloody grave. He could not trust to the firmness of his son; he could entirely rely on his own, and he was ready to bear all tortures rather than make this revelation."

Now the antiquary asks, why not suppose that these mysterious buildings were just breweries of heather ale and the various galleries, decreasing as they ascend until they become mere pigeon holes, the places where the brew of the different years was kept for use of the Picts. No one can disapprove of this theory without proving another so perhaps the mystery has been solved.

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INDIAN RELICS

Murder Trial in Stone Age

A MURDER trial in stone-age North America was an elaborate proceeding—apparently with all the cards stacked in favor of the defendant.

An approximate picture of such a trial in the Iroquois League of the Six Nations has been reconstructed by J. N. B. Hewitt, of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, from the fading memory of aged tribal chieftains who have retained some of the traditions of their people.

Specifically, the picture refers to a chief who has committed murder. First he, together with the body of his victim, was brought before the council of chiefs representing the five tribes. This preliminary step was in the nature of an inquest. Once the man's guilt was decided upon he was "removed from the great white mat and taken through the great black door and placed in the middle of the vast meadow." The essential meaning of all this, Mr. Hewitt explains, is that the man was handed over to take his chances with the tribal law. "The great white mat" was the symbol of the peace which bound the federal council of the league together. The "great black door" was the entrance to the jurisdiction of this council of the league. The "vast meadow" was the friendless world outside.

The next step was up to the kinsmen of the slayer, those of the victim, and a neutral group in the tribe. So far as can be determined, there was no further discussion of the man's guilt or innocence. That pre-

sumably was fixed by the inquest of chieftains. The man was now up for sentence.

Under the Iroquois law the kinsmen—or owachira—of the slayer might either offer a stated amount of wampum in compensation for the murderer's forfeited life, or they could refrain from doing so. In the latter case the man was an outlaw, who could be slain at any time by anybody—supposedly by the kinsmen of his victim. It was useless for him to flee. He was an outlaw everywhere, to be killed on sight, to supply an extra scalp for some warrior's girdle.

But if this happened, the man who killed him must be killed by the kinsmen of the murderer—and so on indefinitely until the whole structure of the league might be broken down. So, the old trial proceedings indicate, it was the practice of the neutral group to plead on bended knees with the kinsmen of the slayer to make up the required payment of wampum for the common good. The sooner this was done and the killer returned to the fold of society, the safer it was for everybody.

This procedure might be considered a reversal of the practice of the public prosecutor. The task of the neutral body was to save, not condemn, the criminal, for the good of society. The longer he remained an outlaw, the greater the likelihood of a retaliatory killing, which would start a vicious circle of murder. The great force of public opinion was brought into play to save the man's life.

If his own kinsmen decided to save

him, a legally specified pledge was thrown on the ground before the kinsmen of the victim. They either could accept it or refuse it—but they almost invariably accepted it because of the frightful consequences which would have attended their insistence on the assertion of their right of a life for a life.

The final determination was in the hands of the mothers of the owachira, who debated the question and finally instructed the women trustee chief of the group as to their decision. She, and she alone, could stoop to pick up the proffered pledge or wampum. If she did so, the trial was over, and the culprit was restored to society once more, freed of any threat of vengeance. If she refused to do so, his doom was sealed.

The federal council itself, Mr. Hewitt points out, never sat as a court of judgment. Its concern was to keep clean the "great white mat," and this required only that the contamination of a murderer be removed from the council itself. His fate thereafter was of no concern to them.

An Interesting Newspaper

One of the most interesting newspapers that comes to the Publisher's desk is Frank Fisk's "Sioux County Pioneer Arrow," published on an Indian reservation at Fort Yates, North Dakota. It gives the weekly comings, goings, and doings of such citizens as: Eagle Man; Gray Bull; High Eagle; Black Tomahawk; Phillip No Heart; Mrs. Big Horn; Louis Crow Skin; George Standing Crow; John Iron Shield; Jake White Bull; Francis Long Chase; White Cloud; John Chasing Bear; and Ruby Kewaygeshik. The last must be an Eskimo Indian.

California Indian Plants

A collection of several plants used by California Indians for food, medicine, and magic has been gathered, through several years of intensive field research, by John P. Harrington, Smithsonian Institution ethnologist.

Most of these plants were employed by the Indians within the memory of living members of the tribes, and many of them are still in use. They are being identified botanically at the National Herbarium of the Smithsonian Institution by W. R. Maxon and C. V. Morton.

Notable among the plants used by these Indians, Mr. Harrington reports, is wild tobacco. It is smoked in a hollow elder stick, about eight inches long, from which the pith has been removed. A few inhalations of the smoke early in the morning are enough to overcome the smoker, so that he is unable to stand for a moment. He inhales until this extreme dizziness is achieved and then he touches tobacco no more for the rest of the day.

The Indian can give no good reason for this concentrated form of smoking, says Mr. Harrington. It is simply the way of his ancestors. To him smoking all day long appears an absurd procedure, with no justification in common sense or tradition.

Mr. Harrington obtained the plants used, together with the honey of bumblebees and the red scum off an iron spring, in the composition of a popular love charm. The mixture is placed in a buckskin bag and carried under the arm. When the favor of some particular maiden is desired it is necessary only to secure something associated with her and add it to the charm. The easiest to get is a pinch of soil upon which the lady has spat. This is used not only by lovers but by husbands wishing to force the return of errant wives.

The control of the charm is always

exercised by a man. A woman, however, can secure the same results by employing some male to exercise the magic power in her behalf.

Almost equally as important as tobacco in the life of these Indians is a vision-producing plant closely related to the common garden trumpet-flower and to the deadly nightshade. The leaves from the east side of the plant are smoked and this brings about a state of exaltation in which various animals are seen to come and offer their help to the dreamer. Leaves from the west side are never smoked. It would mean certain death, say the Indians, who associate the west with death.

Much the same effect is obtained by drinking a blue-frothy decoction of the root. It not only produces visions but acts as a powerful anesthetic. It is highly poisonous, however, and only those Indians who know the proper dosage make use of it. The plant is known as "grandmother," because of its comfort-bringing qualities.

Pains in various parts of the body also are eased by the slime of a slug which is allowed to climb up the spine of the afflicted person.

Mr. Harrington obtained a large collection of the Indian plants. They are fond of the toasted meal from approximately 30 kinds of native seeds which they toss with hot coals in a shaker before grinding.

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Dictionary of Sign Language

When Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, veteran Indian fighter and peace-maker, died in Washington a few weeks ago, he left half finished a work to which he had devoted the later years of his life and which would have been of inestimable value to American ethnology—a compilation of a dictionary of the universal sign language of the American Indian.

To complete the work the Smithsonian Institution has brought to Washington General Scott's chief informant and closest friend—Richard Sanderville, 70-year-old Blackfoot and probably the greatest living authority on what ethnologists regard as one of the most remarkable systems of communication known to man.

Perhaps the nearest familiar parallel to the Indian sign language can be found in the sign language of the deaf—but the two are very different in principle. The Indian system was not phonetic or grammatical. It was a highly complex system of action symbols composed of hand and finger movements. The North American Indians had literally scores of word languages, some of them used over very limited areas. Some were closely related, some vaguely related, and some apparently isolated with no known relations whatsoever. An Indian seldom knew any spoken language other than his own.

But the sign language was an intertribal, continental system of communication. It extended from the

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Atlantic to the Pacific. Practically all Indians learned it in childhood and became quite proficient. Inter-tribal conferences were conducted in it. This sign language is considered by ethnologists as one of the most remarkable systems of communication ever employed by mankind.

It reached its highest development among the Indians of the Great Plains. With these Indians General Scott formed his closest contacts, first as foe and later as closest friend and defender. He started recording the symbols. He was himself a proficient converser in the silent language.

When General Scott died he left more than 2,000 cards, each of which was intended to contain a word and its sign symbol. The vocabulary of the sign language was at least that large and probably much larger. But when the cards were turned over to the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution it was found that many of the cards contained only the English word without its manual symbol.

Use of the language has declined among the Indians themselves almost to the vanishing point. Few of the younger generation of Plains Indians know much about it.

Mr. Sanderville is a boyhood contemporary of the Indian heroes of the days of Plains warfare. He constitutes a remarkable bridge between two ages and two cultures. On the one side he is steeped in the old lore and crafts of the Plains tribes, as he absorbed them in his boyhood and young manhood. On the other side he is a scholarly gentleman of the 20th century, able to bring a critical appreciation to bear upon the past of his people.

Ancient Anchor Stones

White men who came to the New World and wrote about the ways of Indians seldom mentioned stone anchors, but we know now that they were in common use long before the days of Columbus.

Most of the stones used, the scientists tell us, were chosen for the purpose at random, and the Indians did no work upon them. In the Smithsonian Report for the year 1887 there is a long article on anchor stones, from which we read: "Rough stones demanding no labor for their preparation were probably so used since the first canoes were launched. Taken from the nearest point when needed, they were cast aside at any place when no longer wanted, bearing no mark or sign of their service. In some instances the same stone was repeatedly used as an anchor during

the fishing season, and received from the fisherman some modification of form to better fit it for its office, and in a few exceptional cases the anchor was completely and artistically fashioned from the rough angular rock."

Anchor stones have been found with grooves cut across them, to hold the anchor line; so look carefully at any stone you may find with a groove encircling it.

It has been believed by some authorities that mortar stones, used for grinding corn, sometimes served a double purpose, and were used also as anchors.

The doctor who wrote the long article referred to in the Smithsonian Report had made a collection of anchor stones. One of his treasures was found in a mound when someone was digging a cellar near the bank of the Illinois River. It weighs fifteen pounds and could not have been used as a mortar because the hollows on both sides are shallow. He refers to this and others like it as a "dished stone." When found it was in use as a pillow for an Indian skeleton. The back of the skull rested in the hollow of the stone, and the warrior was laid to rest thus: "under each elbow, each hip, and each heel of the skeleton, was found a common, smooth, water-worn pebble of the average size of a hen's egg." In one hand of the skeleton were seven flint arrowpoints. Evidently the anchor stone had been a prized possession of the Indian.

Once during dredging operations in the Illinois River an anchor stone that weighed thirty-four and a half pounds was added to Dr. Snyder's collection.

Dr. Snyder says further: "A few years later in the same locality I discovered another anchor stone near the doorstep of a small farmhouse at the foot of the bluff on the west side of the Illinois. The farmer, who was also a fisherman, found it at the river's edge at low water, and, noticing its peculiar shape and surface marks, he recognized it as an 'Indian relic' and held it for a good price later on."

In the region of the Great Lakes the Chippewa Indians of the long ago always used anchor stones; and in some localities they were using them at the very time when Dr. Snyder was making his collection.

Often in the Mackinaw Country children gather unusual little stones found on the beach, which they call "Lucky Stones," some with smooth holes in them; and it may be that in their collections they have pebbles that once were treasured by Indian boys whose fathers used anchor stones when they went fishing.—*The Target*.

Another old timer at collecting Indian relics is C. R. Welton, of Illinois. Mr. Welton recently sent in a renewal to *HOBBIES*, stating that he had been collecting for fifty years.

Florida Times-Union: "What does an Indian's squaw do when he beats her?" She squawks, I should think."

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FOR SALE—Arrows, spears, birdpoints, drills, fine flint. I am a private collector.—C. I. Mitchell, Temple, Tex. jly1

Town of Guasili

A mound site in the mountains of North Carolina which is almost certainly the "town of Guasili" visited by Hernando De Soto in 1540, is being excavated under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

It was described at that time as a town of 300 wooden houses—probably an exaggeration—capital of a province of the same name, where the hungry Spaniards were given a hearty welcome. Its occupants may have been Cherokee, since this was in territory later held by the Cherokee tribe.

The Spaniards arrived at this town "situated among many streams which pass on both sides of it and came from the mountains which are round about" famished for meat. They caught and cooked some Indian dogs, to the amazement of the natives, who never ate these animals. So, according to the journal of one of De Soto's followers, they themselves brought 300 of them and gave them to the white men to cook.

Says another of De Soto's men: "The lord who bore the name of the province left the capital half a league to meet the Spaniards, accompanied by 500 of the principal persons of the country, very gaily dressed after their fashion." In this way he conducted the general into his village. "His lodge was upon a mound, with a terrace round it where six men could promenade abreast."

The people of this town were visited in 1566 by the Spanish official Juan Pardo who "held a conference with them in the interest of His Holiness and His Majesty and they replied that they wished to be Christians and have His Majesty for their master."

Today the place—there can be little doubt of the identity because of the descriptions of the location in the journals of De Soto's men—is marked by a large mound. The excavation was undertaken under the direction of Jesse D. Jennings of the University of Chicago, representing the Smithsonian Institution, with a force of C. W. A. workers and it is being continued under a cooperative arrangement with the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Jennings has found definite stratification on the site. For four or five feet from the top of the mounds there are unmistakable evidences of European influence, with glass beads and scraps of iron mingled with the typical Cherokee artifacts. Below this level the Indian objects remain the same but the European fragments disappear. Below this, under the base of the mound, Jennings, has found evidence of a

habitation level, possibly pre-Cherokee, outlined by postholes. There are also remnants of a sweathouse with numerous burned logs.

Some of the pottery fragments and pipes collected constitute definite contributions to the field of Cherokee archaeology.



Indian Council Fire Activities



The Indian Council Fire, Chicago, is sponsoring an exhibit at A. Century of Progress which is designed to show the progress and achievements of the American Indian. It is located in Unit No. 2, of the General Exhibits Buildings.

The exhibit includes a Hall of Fame of photographs and biographical sketches of Indians who are working in all fields of human endeavor; a book shelf of books written, or illustrated, by Indians; paintings, drawings, wood carvings, pottery, etc. A Bear in a Trap, a wood carving by John Clarke, Blackfoot deaf-mute, and a charcoal-drawn portrait of Chief Black Horn, by Waano-Gano, young Cherokee artist, are attracting a great deal of attention.

I Lived With the Indians



A. G. LIEBMANN, Maryland

THE writer went west in the gay nineties, far from home, father and mother and actually lived over a year among the Indians, on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho. Some change for a city boy, born in St. Louis, Missouri. This reservation, peopled by Bannack, Shoshone and Blackfeet, but largely Bannack, had a good supply of Bucks, Squaws and Papooses.

Do not let any body tell you about the cunning of an Indian. It is all a mistake. In their natural habitat a full blood Indian is as peaceful and simple as a child, with an abiding sense of honor. If a white man was as honest, as an uncontaminated, ye gods, "wotta world," this would be! But white man is the cunning crook, not the Injunes. A primitive white man, can out-smart an Indian every time. If this were not so we would have no white people in America today. We would sell them horses; sell a broken team of work-horses to a strange Injun. But we knew our Injun. To sell a team of horses on credit with a down payment of about

one-third and the balance when the "Big Snow came" made it quite necessary that we actually know our Injuns.

To get such credit an Indian must be an Indian and not a half-breed, or even a quarter breed. To a full blood Indian, we gave credit without stint, and never lost a dollar. To a half breed or quarter breed, we would not even waste our breath.

I remember a few years ago I was stretching my legs, on the platform of a railroad station in Nevada, enroute from San Francisco to Chicago. At one end of the platform was an old Pahute Squaw, surrounded by trinkets and pottery, and the passengers, plentiful enough were passing by and making all sorts of derogatory remark about the old girl, until something stirred within me. Knowing Indians as I did, I stepped up and said "Well grandma, how is business?" and much to the consternation and surprise of the dozens of passengers, she replied in "Kings English," "Well son, not so good, not

(continued on page 102)



Courtesy Central of Georgia Railway.

"GREAT MOUND" NEAR MACON, GA.

"Great Mound," largest and most imposing of the several ancient Indian mounds near Macon, Ga. Steps are now being taken in Macon toward establishment of a 2,000 acre park project with these interesting relics of a by-gone race as the nucleus. The level area on top of this mound covers about an acre and is 125 feet above the level of the ground.

Around the Mound

The Drought Hurts

AROUND THE MOUND:

Here in Southwest Iowa collecting Indian relics has been hard because of the drought. Judging by the few stories in *Around the Mound* it must be the same elsewhere, or else some of the stories have been too good and the rest of the fraternity have shut up. I'd like to hear some more about the Folsom points. I can hear of but two from Mills County, Iowa. My own poor specimens, and Franklin Buffington's fine, but broken one.

PAUL ROWE,
Iowa.

The Present Indian Problem

AROUND THE MOUND:

The Indian has suffered greatly because of his lack of land and insufficient funds to carry out any definite programs of work, due to circumstances, both past and present. There has been a rapid decrease in the products made by the Indians, partially because of the small amount of money obtained from these products, and because the younger generation is being weaned from these arts and crafts, through modernization in schools and contact with white people. Some of the young people are entering into the fields of business and are incorporating the modern modes of living. But does this field have opportunities at the present time? Not always, as in some instances there are positions obtainable for the graduates of various schools, but many of the students return home with the knowledge gained and it goes to seed because of the lack of employment, therefore they are unable to divert their knowledge into money or for the benefit of their people. The land now owned by many tribes is very worthless, even if it could be cultivated or used as grazing land there is still the insufficient funds necessary for the Indian to promulgate enterprises which will reimburse him for his effort. Older Indians are handicapped to a greater disadvantage, due to the depression, if they are uneducated. Many reservations are in territories that do not recuperate so readily from a catastrophe.

A bill was recently proposed which was designed to enable the Indian to redeem acres of his lostland, that was bought by the white people through disintegration of personal and tribal claims. A fund of \$10,000,000 to be

used as credit is also recommended. This will give an opportunity to many to establish various enterprises, thus enabling the Indian to gain a firmer foothold upon his diminishing land and resources. The American Indian should be self-governed in their communities and voice their opinion in the courts. Up until the present time, many cases have been thrown out of the courts, simply because the persons involved were Indians.

We, as American citizens, whose forefathers opposed the European powers for the same cause of freedom, should grant these Americans, whose land we now live upon, the right to govern themselves. The vast continent of America was either seized by the white man and other invaders, or bought for a small sum of money. We, in turn, have literally kept the Indian in a "Gilded Cage." We, have subdued the Indian by force and by greed, to a state of poverty and to a near infinity of existence, in many instances. The Indian, may be considered wards of "Uncle Sam" now, but I believe that if we wish to banish the idea, that an Indian is a "curio" or a "dumb stoic savage," as many of the people look upon him, this new proposition will give him the opportunity to govern himself and to prove to the people of United States that he is aggressive. Most of all he is anxious to prove his independence.

What will become of the arts and religions of these Indians if their modernization continues.

That will be hard to say, as many of the older Indians who believe in the various ancient worshipers are dying off and the younger generation are accepting other faiths, although some are inclined to follow the religions of their people. If the Indians are free to worship as they choose; if they have a direct voice in their government; and if they are able to make a decent living for themselves, it will be only the natural tendencies, among many tribes, to use and continue making their arts and crafts, as they did prior to this time.

The statement has been made to me by many, that they do not see what the government owes to the younger generation of Indians. Why, should they have governmental aid, any more than the white boy and girls? My answer has always been this. Should, the Indian be able to hold the land formerly owned by him; should, he have had more lib-

erty on the reservation, (the reservation system was not always the best); should he have been able to withstand the many misdeemeanors thrust upon him in the earlier days, we would now find him as well educated, as independent and in possession of land which would be profitably kept. Now, we find the younger Indians returning home from schools and colleges to a state of poverty and listlessness, in many instances. This new bill, also proposes to banish the boarding schools which prevents many boys and girls from returning home during the summer, because their parents do not have the money for transportation. Thus, we find the student upon his return home after perhaps four years of school, so changed from his original modes of living, that he does not fit into the group which inhabits the reservation. Many students are bewildered at this condition, so they cease to forge ahead in the making of a success, in their various vocations. Naturally, there are many high school and college graduates, who do find employment in the governmental offices as well as tribal and outside businesses, also many teach in their schools, but there is always a surplus.

The Indian efficiency and ability to use the white man's method and to accomplish things, has been proven in the I. E. C. W. Many tribes have benefited by this work. It has cast a distinct and impressive idea as to what can be done by the Indian, too. It has encouraged them into a more secure and confident attitude toward their ability to build and accomplish tasks never before dreamed. This work will in time be discontinued, and unless the Indian has accrued the egotism of this program, which he doubtlessly has, the difficulties arising from self-government and tribal initiative on works attempted, will prove a stumbling block in the path of Indian Democracy.

The governmental guardianship over many of the older Indians created an unnecessary amount of uneducated people, but this was excusable, as a thorough education was not needed two generations back. Even so, it would have been impossible to have attempted such a venture in those days. We are living in an era which demands of all racial classes and distinctions, the best possible education. The Indian is a natural-born artist, lover of nature, and a craftsman. Further encouragement in this culture, already highly developed by their forefathers, should be continued for the generations to come. Recent showings of the American Indian Arts in Europe have caused highly favorable and encouraging comments to be given. A keener and more appreciative atti-

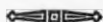
(Continued on page 102)

Scoutmasters, Eagle Scouts, and Junior Collectors Department

Scoutmasters, Eagle Scouts who take Indian work in their Scout organizations, and Junior collectors are invited to contribute to this department. It is our plan that this section be edited by these newer collectors and we invite all to send contributions detailing their work in Indian material. All worthy manuscripts will be printed.

Conducted by MAX A. AYER

The Indian Tipi



Of the types of dwellings, used by the Indians, there were the tipi, hogan, wigwam, wickup, and others. These dwellings were used in different localities because they were more adapted for certain regions.

The Plains tribes, who were nomadic, found it necessary to have a form of shelter that could be easily transported from one place to another. Thus, we find the tipi used exclusively among many of the Plains tribes. In the olden days, skins used to cover these tipis, but they are now replaced with canvas. The skins, when sewed together into a circular piece formed the outer covering of the shelter. A tripod of poles made from cedar saplings, cut down to the heart of the wood, were used to support the skins. These poles were twenty to twenty-five feet in length, three or four poles supported the entire weight of the skins, and others were used to give it a conical shape. Some tipis were large enough to have three camp fires burning in them. The tipi was erected by placing the main poles on the ground and lashing them together about four feet from the top with a raw hide thong, then with two poles starting at the back, the skins were brought around to the front where they were fastened together. Pins made of wood, eight or ten inches and numbering from eight to ten were used to piece the skin in the front of the tipi to hold it together. These extended from the doorway to the top leaving an opening for the smoke to escape. Flaps extending outward from the skins and supported by a pole on either side of the tipi were used as wind regulators. Around the bottom, pegs were driven through the skins to hold them securely, but in the summer stakes were driven into the ground and the bottom was raised to permit the circulation of air. Doors were made from skins stretched over circular or oval shaped frames made from willows or other pliable wood.

The interior to the tipi usually consisted of three beds, one on either

side of the doorway and one opposite it. Clothing was piled at the most convenient place. The beds were made in the form of couches, and were covered with skins and robes. Curtains were placed in the interior part of the tipi above the beds to prevent water dripping in on the occupants.

The exterior of the tipi was sometimes decorated with pictures of various animals, faces or symbols, according to the owner's liking or medicine. The skins were abundant, the outer covering was changed yearly, but good poles were always scarce, so care was taken in their handling. The tipi was easily dismantled, and could be easily conveyed on the "travois."

The Indian, although primitive, appears to be quite efficient in his thinking when it came to ideas concerning homes that would best serve his purpose.

Customs and Facts

1. Until the coming of the white man, the wheel and its use, was unknown to the Indians of North and South America. Remarkable feats of engineering have been done by the Indians of Central and South America without the use of this facility.

2. Sumac leaves and twigs were used by the Navajo to dye the wool black, gum from the pinon made their yellow dye and a fine cloth purchased from the Mexicans, called Bayeta, when unraveled and twisted back together, made the red. The natural colors, were white, grey and rusty black, these coming from the sheep.

3. A stick known as the "rabbit stick" was used by the southwest Indians to knock over small game. There were many shapes, including the straight and widely curved sticks made with the ability to return to the thrower if properly thrown.

4. One of the ceremonial head-dresses of the Klamath Indian, was

made of feathers from the throats of humming birds and red headed woodpeckers. As a foundation, the skin of a white deer, which is very rare was used.

5. The Apache, sometimes fastened discs of metal to the toe of their moccasin to prevent the sharp prongs of the cactus from entering their feet.

6. There is an old Delaware tradition, forbidding the killing of rattle snakes. The Delaware, claim the rattle snake to be their grandfather. This custom has been discarded.



Some weeks ago, Bob Gallagher of Lyons, Kansas, was driving a truck from Marquette to Lyons, and enroute punctured a tire, and when he examined the damaged tire he found that the puncture had been caused by an Indian arrowhead he had run over on the highway.

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LA GRANGE ILLINOIS

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aup

(Continued from page 100)

tude towards their works of art is being shown in this country. Why not create interest in these arts and crafts? Why not promote schools for the education of these younger artists and for the adults who are inspired to do this work. We in this way will preserve many valuable and old customs, which otherwise would be deleted from our histories and art galleries. Tourists visit the European art galleries, and the scenes of historical background. Why not see America first, see your own citizens and your own historic background. Your taxes pay for their education and present support. Let the "Real Americans benefit from your support.

One of the most energetic, efficient, and whole-hearted workers in the Indian Service, is John Collier, a sponsor of the Wheeler-Howard Bill. Untiring effort, ceaseless planning and many controversies in conversations with the tribes, have arisen before him, in his effort to push the bill. This man deserves the whole-hearted encouragement in the welfare of the American Indian, who, without the guiding hand of this man would possibly continue in the same rut as they did prior to this time.

I believe, that the Indian, deserves a great deal more credit than we have given him for his rapid progress from a practically "Stone Age" condition, to a quite civilized American, within three hundred years. Under the suppression of the white man, this is a remarkable feat of mental, religious, social and physical endurance.

What can we as collectors, and American citizens, do to help the Indian under the present condition? I firmly believe that it should be the policy of every collector, to interpret, for those who do not understand the Indian, his cause for self-government his redemption of land, and most of all his self-respect. Those who have known Indians personally, must have discovered the fact, that the educated

Indian is as capable of succeeding in the various vocations of life, as his white brother.

Let us do all in our power to help the Indian in his cause; no man can be happy as a dependent with numerous restrictions placed upon his livelihood.

MAX A. AYER,
Iowa.

Mound Builders

AROUND THE MOUND:

In the March issue of *HOBBIES*, Page 100, is a short paragraph on the Mound Builders. May I discuss it?

Probably the best known "mound digger" and authority on mounds was Capt. Peter Hall of Rapids City, Ill., for years known on the Mississippi River as the Old Man in a Boat." Mr. Hall, who died about 1904, dug mounds from Minnesota and Wisconsin south through Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and south into Mexico. It was his claim that the Mound Builders were in no way related to the Indians, as we know them, than were the cliff dwellers of the Southwest. That if anything, they were nearer related to the cliff dwellers than to the Indians, as samples of pottery and arms showed. That they inhabited the central Mississippi River valley and apparently were driven south by new tribes of Indians as we know them, even as the Cliff Dwellers were driven out. Captain Hall also claimed that no mounds existed west of the Missouri River after it turns north from crossing Missouri (going up the river) also that no mounds exist in Oklahoma, nor in the eastern states, but that they exist in parts of Northwestern Mexico and north central Mexico. All of Capt. Hall's collections were presented to the Davenport, Iowa, Academy of Science.

C. G. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Engineer.

Thirty members of the Illinois State Academy of Science of Millikin University made a geological trip through Central Illinois recently under the direction of M. M. Leighton, chief of the Illinois State Geological survey. They visited the Shelbyville moraine and studied soil erosion and other natural phenomena. The group spent considerable time inspecting the 5,000 specimens in the collection of C. C. Benedict, Decatur, Ill.

Workmen excavating for a new Signal Corps building at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, recently unearthed a quantity of buffalo bones and a uniform button worn by artillery troops in 1845-'46.

(Continued from page 99)

not so good. Your traveling friends seem to have gone back on the old lady."

It took me hours after I got aboard; and we traveled on, to convince these passengers that I was not only not an Indian, but that I had never seen the old squaw before in my whole lifetime.

About 25 years ago, Fred Blazar and I were mining partners in Nevada. Fred was just finishing out his second term as Governor of Nevada. He went to the "great beyond" in May. Nevada has quite a large band of Pahute Indians, with a big state to roam, and with only a vest pocket edition of a reservation adjacent to Walker Lake.

Fred and I had some gold prospects in the Toyabe Mountains, about 70 miles south of Austin. In the fall of 1909, the Pahutes selected a nearby valley for their annual reunion. About a thousand of them were on hand and they feasted and danced for several days.

In their collections music was supplied by a battery of zinc wash tubs, bottoms up. The rim projection of the bottom, was the string, so to speak, of these improvised fiddles. A hard wood notched stick was drawn back and forth, which gave forth a sort of bellowing sound, this was the music, to a rhythm.

The young bucks sat around the dance floor, which was nothing more than a space about the size of a large tennis court, a clearing in the sage brush. The squaws carried willow wands, and then they sought a dancing partner, they tapped the buck on the shoulder. The more they danced the dustier it got until the dust was almost knee deep, but they did not seem to mind it. Some fine looking bucks and some fine looking squaws, and all educated.

White men are prone to believe that they are the conquering heroes of feminine hearts, but ever since I saw this Pahute Fandango, I am more than ever convinced that, the eternal feminine does the picking and choosing, and it is the big dumb brute man, who pays, and pays and pays. Righto?

FRIENDS IN QUITO, ECUADOR, SOUTH AMERICA

sent me 3 ponchos to sell for them in March.

We advertised these in *HOBBIES* and had to turn down so many orders that we told our friends they could send a few more for those who were turned away disappointed at that time.

A new supply has arrived.

They are beautifully colored, made by hand by the Inca Indians, of pure llama wool, the size of a blanket. They are fine collection pieces and I'll gladly send your money back if you are not more than pleased.

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The Indians of New Jersey

By

RAYMOND J. WALKER

WHITEHEAD in his "East Jersey" quotes an older work published in 1648 which gave some important facts in regard to the aborigines of New Jersey. This early work says that the natives were under about twenty kings and that there were 1200 under the two Raritan Kings. From this Whitehead estimated the Indian population of East Jersey in 1650 to be about 2000. Nelson in "The Discovery and Early History of New Jersey" places the number for all Jersey at about 10,000.

The names and locations of the various tribes of which we have records are the following: The Sanhicans located about Raritan Bay were a peaceful people. To the north of these people lived the Reckawangank and the Machkentiwomi or Mechkentowoom. Still further north was the territory of the Tappaens, and two or three tribes at Esopus. There are also many notices concerning the Axkinkeshacky, Hackingsack, or Ackingsack, who occupied the land west of Bergen hill to the Watchung as Garrett Mountain, back of Paterson, was called, and to the south their domain extended beyond Newark. West of the Watchung the Pompetan or Pompton Indians roamed over a heavily wooded country, and still further west lived the Ramapaughs or Ramapos.

All the Indians of New Jersey belonged to the Lenni Lenape, or to the Mengwe or Mingo natives, the former being called Delawares by the whites. The river known to us as the Delaware they called the Lenape Wihituck, meaning river or stream of the Lenapes. The Lenape were divided into three sub-tribes or clans, (1) the Minsi, (2) the Unami, and (3) the Unalachtigo. According to E. R. Walker's "The Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians" the names of these clans described their location for he tells us: "Minsi means people of the stony country, or mountaineers; Unami, the people down the river, and Unalachtigo, people who live near the ocean." The three clans had each a totemic animal from which it claimed a mystical descent. The Minsi had the wolf, the Unami the turtle and the Unalachtigo the turkey.

There is authority for believing that New Jersey was a wilderness, uninhabited by human beings until the year 1396, when King Wolomenap (Hollow man) led his people into the Delaware Valley where they settled

and overran New Jersey. Rafinesque places Wolomenap as the 77th in his list of Lenape kings. He made his camp at the falls of the Delaware (Trenton). In 1650 the Sanhicans were located at the falls of the Delaware and their chief was Mosilian. This minor tribe was noted for the manufacture of stone implements, making beautiful spear and arrow heads of quartz and jasper. There are several vocabularies of their dialect extant.

The Minsi, Muncys, or Monseys were the most warlike of all the Lenni Lenape, and their camps extended across Northern New Jersey on the angle of the mountain ridges for as we noted before they were the mountain or wolf people. Their name is preserved in a little railroad station on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, a branch of the Erie Railroad system. Probably the Minisink Indians were the same tribe. The Senecas and Mohawks two of the Five Nations, or Iroquois Confederacy, at various time invaded Northern New Jersey. The Lenape and the and the Mengwe or Mingos waged deadly war against each other for years. Both nations were in the later years transferred to the Western Reserve or the Northwest Territory. During the French war of 1756 the Indians allied with the French massacred the whites in the Minisink Valley, near Walpack, Sussex county.

The Indian name for New Jersey was "Shejachbi" (pronounced as if spelled "Sha-ak-bee"). At a conference at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1757, Teedyescung stated that the lands of the Lenape extended eastward from river to sea. The New Jersey Legislature at once took steps to extinguish peacefully the Indian claims, and most of the tribes emigrated to western hunting grounds. The Indians were grateful, and the Six Nations in conference at Fort Stanwix in 1769 in the most solemn manner conferred upon New Jersey the title of the "Great Doer of Justice."

Early writers probably confused the names of villages with tribes which accounts for the numerous tribes mentioned occupying the lands in North Jersey and for the following tribes listed as living in Central and South Jersey. On the peninsula now known as Cape May County lived the Kechemeches and in the present Salem County were the Manteses. Other South Jersey tribes were the

Asomoches, Erinonecks, Ramcocks, and Mosilians. This last tribe was probably a branch of the Sanhicans ruled by Mosilian mentioned before.

When the English conquered New Netherlands in 1664, they were careful to cultivate the friendship of the Hackensack sachem, and Governor Philip Carteret wrote two letters in 1666 to Oraton, as he called him, in relation to the proposed site of Newark. It is said that this sachem was prudent and sagacious in council, prompt, energetic and decisive in war, as the Dutch found to their cost when they recklessly provoked him to vengeance.

Some Indian names survive in Jersey as the names of towns, rivers, brooks, etc. Allowayes, who signed a deed on Nov. 7, 1675 for a tract of land on a creek in the southern part of the State, is now remembered in the name of Alloway's Creek. Shig-hemeck or Sicomac was reserved, in the Totowa patent, by the Indians for a burial place and the site of this sacred ground is now the village at Paterson and the name has the sound of falling water, possibly it was the name of a tribe or a village

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- 12-4 fine drills 1.00
- 13-12 Choice selected arrows. 1.00
- 14-10 Fine war points 1.00
- 15-6 Choice var. of arrows ... 1.00
- 16-2 choice rotary arrows ... 1.00
- 17-1 rare spear 1.00
- 18-3 nice spears 1.00
- 19-6 fine bird points 1.00
- 20-10 fine flint knives 1.00
- 21-100 Assorted grave beads.. 1.00
- 22-100 imperfect relics 1.00
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- 24-12 Fine hide scrapers 1.00
- 25-10 rare wampum beads ... 1.00
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in the vicinity. Macopin the name of a present day village and lake we are told was the native name for the pickerel which abounds in this lake.

Singack, Singheck, or Singac was a descriptive name for the sunken flats on the Passaic River above the Little Falls. It is now the name of a village on the Newark to Pompton Turnpike, in the vicinity of the flats which gave it its name. Watchung, the native name for Garrett Mountain, was a descriptive name signifying "bold bluffs." Preakness was the Lenape name for High Mountain in Haledon but the name is now given to the first range of mountains extending from the Oranges northward to Paterson. A village in Wayne township also bears the name and a horse named for this district gave his name to the Preakness race at Pimlico, Maryland. The Rockaways were a sub-division of the Minsi and their name is now preserved in the names of the town of Rockaway and the Rockaway River. According to Tooker the name was Recka-Akie meaning "sandy place" and so the world famous beach on Long Island received its name. The old name of the Saddle River in Bergen County was Warepeake and Rerakanes. The modern name is from the township which originally resembled a saddle on the map and was not named because Washington lost a saddle when fording the stream as local tradition tells us. Wanaque or Wynocke is the name

of a village and an important reservoir, its Indian origin has been traced to the meaning of "beautiful valley." The city of Hoboken was originally Hoboken-Hacking or "land of the tobacco pipe" and at first was called Hobuk by the Dutch. The Indian name of a brook in the vicinity of the Raritan was Raweighweros and the name sounds suspiciously like the modern Rahway. The Indian river Mochwipponing has been shortened to Whippany and is also the name of a town. Siskakes, a sachem of the Hackensack, has one of the forms of his name perpetuated in the name of Secaucus, a town in the northern part of Hudson County.

Swampy, or Swanpis, was to have succeeded Ockanickon as king, at Burlington, but according to Smith in his "History of New Jersey," the heir apparent was "given more to drink, than to take notice of his words," and therefore Ockanickon "refused him to be king" after him. In the deed to a tract of land on the east side of the Passaic River and behind the mountains called the blue hills, dated March 23, 1703-4, the representative of the Indians, Tape-shaw is styled "Sakemore and Commander in Chief of all those Indians inhabiting the North part of what the English call the Jerseys." Teanish signed a deed dated September 19, 1745, to John Burr, of Burlington County, for lands between Swimming river and Ancocus Creek "which

remain unsold by my father Metremickin alias King Charles, and my brother Osolowhenia, late of said county deceased." This tract included Bards Swamp.

The foregoing notes are far from complete but it is believed that the information given here is beyond the reach of the ordinary reader as the authorities cited published their works by subscription and stray copies are seldom found in the book stores. But the Indian is gone from New Jersey. His noiseless tread long ago ceased to thread the boundless forests, or to course the once great "Minisink Path," that highway from the Raritan to the Delaware, via the Great Notch and Singack; no longer does he sail along the placid "Pesayack," in quest of the once plentiful shad. He is gone, and except for an occasional flint arrow head or a bit of coarse pottery, he has left no trace behind him except place names. But he will not be forgotten while the Pequannock ripples and dashes and dances over its rocky bed as merrily as the vowels and consonants of its appellation do over the tongue. The names although the meaning is unknown to the speaker or reader, who must use them in daily talk or in perusing his evening paper, will always remain a monument to the mysterious children of Nature who were with us for a brief time and then went away to the "happy hunting grounds" or red man's heaven.



Courtesy Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science

MOTHER AND CHILD BURIAL

A close-up of one of the many interesting burial groups found in the Wickliffe Mounds, Wickliffe, Ky., by Fain W. King, archaeologist. This is said to be the remains of a mother and her child.

THE SHIPMODELER

Official Journal of the SHIP MODEL MAKERS' CLUB

CAPTAIN E. ARMITAGE MCCANN, Secretary

News Notes

Chapters

BROOKLYN

We had a very interesting meeting on May 29th at Col. McDermott's house. Mr. J. L. Wilson of the American Bureau of Shipping was our speaker. He gave us a talk outlining the development of the British Lloyd's and the History of the American Bureau of Shipping.

We gave Capt. Wessberg our best wishes for his trip to Sweden to join Alan Villiers and the club entrusted him with a large S. M. M. C. flag to be given to Mr. Villiers for use on his forthcoming voyage.

There was a special meeting on the afternoon of June 9 aboard the schooner *Effie S. Morrissey* to bid farewell to Capt. "Bob" Bartlett before he starts for Cape York, Greenland; Grinnell Land, Ellesmere Land and the Northern Canadian islands. We hear that he has handed the manuscript of his new book "Sails Over Ice" to Scribners' for publication in the Fall.

A combined meeting of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Chapters will be held on June 23 aboard the ship *Tulstala*, now at 150th St. Hudson River, by kind permission of the owner—Mr. James Farrell.

Next meeting September 18.

MANHATTAN

The last meeting before the Fall was held on June 18th, when a model exhibition and contest was held.

Particulars of this in a later issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 10th meeting was held at the home of Harry Middleton, on the Virginia side.

Offer to hold the 4th Annual Exhibition at National Museum rejected in favor of some place open in the evenings. A large oil painting of *U. S. F. Constitution* was shown and much admired. It was painted by N. W. Canter from her plans, the work of earlier artists and the ship herself.

Host and family gave us fine refreshments.

May meeting was held at John Carlton's home. 13 members and guests present. After a brisk discussion the Canadian Pacific offer was accepted for the Annual Exhibition to be held May 26 to June 9. W. E. Grier was given charge of the placing of exhibits and K. Foote of publicity. Seventeen scale models, two working models, three ships in bottles and a two inch miniature were exhibited by members and seven models by others as well as other interesting features.

Pilgrimage to the White House

On Sunday May 20th, the Washington Yard had the honor and pleasure of making a pilgrimage to see the President's collection of Ship Models and Ship Prints. While the stay was brief and the President had to be absent for the Lafayette ceremonies, the party was nevertheless a very happy one, fully sensible to the honor shown us. Mr. Roosevelt's collection occupied the walls and many stands and cases in two or three rooms and their connecting corridors and the estimates we made of the number of ships on display averaged seventy-five of many types, frigates seeming to be the most numerous to the writer's mind. There are a great number of rare prints, and other interesting pieces. The general opinion was that the President has taken full advantage of a rare knowledge and judgment to get together a wonderful collection.

Members and wives present totaled twenty-three.

A. C. Wagner, Sec.



At the First Events in New York Exhibition at the New York City Museum were several seaman's activities. Among them are the first bound volume of the *Sailor's Magazine* and *Naval Journal*, 1828-29 and the first edition of the *Sailor's Hymn Book* and *Mariners' Devotional Assistant*, compiled by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt

in 1830. A feature of the exhibition is the loan library presented by the American Seamen's Friend Society to Commodore Peary and his crew when they sailed to the North Pole in April 1909, on the steamship *Roosevelt*.



We hear from Hessel, Michigan, that the hulk of a sailing vessel, thought to be La Salle's *Grifon*, will be raised from ten feet of water, off the Michigan shore.

The hulk was discovered last Winter and divers went below the surface to examine it and bring back scraps of metal. These scraps have been sent to metallurgists in Toledo, Chicago and Cleveland with a view to establishing their age. The *Grifon* set sail from Green Bay September 18, 1679, and was never heard of again.

Whether the sunken vessel is found to be the *Grifon* or not, she will be raised. The work will be carried on with a derrick, taking out one timber at a time. Although the wood is well preserved, investigation by a diver last Winter showed it could not be raised intact. The upper works have been burned away, a diver found, and there is a large hole in the bottom near the keel.

Those in charge of salvaging claim this indicates the wreck is the *Grifon*, saying it was LaSalle's belief that his crew had betrayed him, burning the vessel and her valuable cargo of furs which he hoped to use in paying his debts.

Recent investigation has disclosed the wreck is 130 feet long, whereas it had previously been thought it to be only seventy feet.



We had the pleasure of attending and saying a few words at the opening ceremonies of the new library dedicated to Joseph Conrad at the Seamen's Church Institute of New York on May 24th.

It is a very beautiful little library, our Gordon Grant being one of the principals in the movement.

Sir T. Ashley Sparks was chairman and Christopher Morley made the chief address. The carpenter of the *Torrens*, during Conrad's time,

was present. In all about 100 were present. No less than seven were, without pre-arrangement, members of the S. M. M. C.



We also had the honor of attending the Commencement of the Webb Institute of Naval Architecture. Mr. Robert H. Patchin of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. gave the principal address, mostly about the wonderful ships built by William Webb and his apprentice Donald McKay.

Here several of the professors and students are members of the S. M. M. C.

There is not much news yet about the Grain Fleet. The *Abraham Rydberg* reached Falmouth on April 28th, 108 days out from Wallaroo. The *Parma* was reported in 23° 55' S., 4° 14' E. on April 28th. The *Pommern*, *Prinwall* and *Passat* were each reported near the equator.

The Japanese training vessels *Kaiwo Maru* and *Nippon Maru*, auxiliary four-masted barques are on their way to San Francisco and Seattle.



The Model Engineer Exhibition will be held as usual at the Royal Horticultural Hall in London, September 6 to 15.

There is always a large ship model entry with a number of prizes, medals and diplomas. This is the biggest thing of its kind, anywhere. We are usually well represented.



Canada.—The Shipmodeling articles in HOBBIES are very interesting and prompt me to suggest this. If any of HOBBIES readers, interested in fine models go to Liverpool, England, they should if time permits spend an hour or two in that city's splendid museum. One room has splendid models of all types of ships, sailing, steam, new and old. One case contains tiny models of ships, made with bone and gut for the rigging. Some of these have intricate carving which

remind one of the excellent work done by the Chinese and Japs. Nearly all of these models were made in Liverpool by French prisoners of war, during Napoleonic days and were sold by them to get money for food. The

widow of a Liverpool shipowner gave them to the city. In addition to fine ship models this museum has a splendid collection of old china and pottery made in the once famous potteries of Liverpool.—*Charles T. Marshall.*



Courtesy Old Dartmouth Historical Society

Figurehead of Ship Bartholomew Gosnold



THE museum of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, New Bedford, Mass., is rich in figureheads. That of the ship Bartholomew Gosnold represents a naval officer. The ship Bartholomew Gosnold was built in 1832. She sailed 13 whaling voyages, was rigged as a ship twice and twice as a bark. At the end she was turned into a coal barge and ended her existence in disgust in May, 1894. She had been used as an experiment in

barge construction which proved a failure and the hull was burned at Nut island in Boston harbor.

Her whaling voyages were one in the Atlantic ocean, two in the Indian ocean and ten in the Pacific. Her voyages were average. On her last voyage the vessel took a sperm whale from which 300 pounds of ambergris was removed which sold for \$25,000, a low price due to the fact it was improperly preserved.

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Book Reviews

MEN, FISH AND BOATS. By Alfred Stanford. Designed by Gordon C. Aymar, New York. William Morrow & Co. \$3.00.

This is a book you will all want. It is written by our Saxon haired Viking-member Alfred Stanford, if writing is the correct expression because it is a collection of over 100 photographs of East Coast fishermen, their boats and their catches, selected from over 40,000.

The subject is in itself picturesque and the photographs have been carefully chosen to depict the fascination and hardships of the fishermen's lives with, throughout, a discerning eye to their value as beautiful compositions, excellently reproduced. The captions, though short are so carefully worded that they give full value and understanding to the pictures.

Incidentally, this book makes a

good companion to Alan Villiers book of pictures, "The Sea in Ships" reviewed in our issue of December 1932.



CARE AND FEEDING OF HOBBY HORSES. By Ernest Elmo Calkins. Leisure League of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. 25 cents.

This is the first of a series of little books on Hobbies and is, as is fitting, written by an enthusiastic shipmodeler. It is not, however, about ship-modeling in particular. It is a guide to those seeking a hobby that will bring them pleasure.

The ardent shipmodeler, of course, already chosen but there are some interesting hints here for a side line and anything written by Mr. Calkins is worth reading just because of his style of writing.

E. A. M.

Ship Model Makers March

1. Of model makers grim and bold,
The faithful story shall be told.

Hurrah for the model makers!
Down in our cellars dark and deep,
Remote from friends, devoid of sleep,
While wives their lonely vigils keep,

2. In thought we make long ocean

trips
In frigates, brigs and clipper ships.
Hurrah, for the model makers!
We sail from humdrum life with ease,
And, running free before the breeze,
We cruise all o'er the seven sea
With our fellow model makers.

3. Adept at drawing, skilled with tools,
We're classed as "planked" or "solid" schools.

Hurrah, for the model makers!
We know the ropes, as sailors should,
When lines are fair and finish good,
And offer thanks to plastic wood,
As becomes true model makers.

4. Once in a while we tars emerge
And to a rendezvous converge.

Hurrah, for the model makers!
When clocks wee hours of morning peal
We to our chambers softly steal,
Lest we, the wifely ire should feel
On the heads of model makers.

Alexander MacPhedran

(This specially written march has been tried out by the Brooklyn Chapter, and found to go with a fine swing. We would suggest that other Chapters and groups adopt it. Ed.)

Urca was the term applied to an armed Spanish fly boat.

* * *

Vakka is the name for a type of large canoe used in the Friendly Islands.

* * *

A piggin is a little pail having a long stave for a handle. It is used for bailing water out of a boat.

Models of ships from the days of Eric the Red to the modern electrically propelled liners, were displayed at a maritime and foreign trade week exhibit held in San Diego, California, recently.

* * *

A spit-fire jib was a small storm jib used in cutters.

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PIECES OF EIGHT

Bits of Etymological Treasure from the Seven Seas

By ROLAND PITCH

PIECES of eight is a phrase that conjures up pictures of pirates and hidden treasure. The old Spanish colonial silver pieces that formed the greater part of the loot of pirates were known as pieces of eight. Eight bits made one of these dollars and the value of a bit remains the same today, for "two bits" means a quarter of a dollar in any part of the United States with the exception of some parts of New England.

It is curious that while nearly all our military terms are derived from the Norman French, those connected with seafaring life are mostly Anglo-Saxon or Dutch in origin. Such are aft, abaft, boat, boom, bowsprit, bow, boatswain, coxswain, crew, dock, deck, ebb, helm, hatch, hawser, keel, knot, ladder, luff, mast, mate, neap, punt, port-hole, rope, rudder, reef, stern, shrouds, skipper, skiff, sailor, tar, tack, thwart, taut, trim, yard, and many others.

The etymology of the word "ship" shows that in its origin, a ship was something "shaped," and this proves

that the word arose when a ship was nothing more than the trunk of a tree scooped out and shaped to enable it to glide smoothly and safely through the water.

The verb "to launch" a boat or ship is from the French "lancer" meaning to rush. The noun "Launch" for a boat is from the Spanish "lancha" a name for a longboat. Lorch is the Chinese name for a peculiar kind of sailing vessel. The word "lorcha" is probably a corruption of the Portuguese "lancha" the name for a launch or pinnace.

"Man-of-war" is a phrase applied to a line of battle ship, contrary to the usual rule in the English language by which all ships are feminine. It probably had its origin from "men-of-war" who were heavily armed soldiers. A ship full of these men would be called a "man-of-war-ship." In the process of time the word "ship" was discarded as unnecessary, and there remained the phrase "man-of-war."

The word "schooner" comes from the Dutch word "schoon," that is "beautiful." The first vessel of this kind is said to have been built at Gloucester, Massachusetts, by Captain Andrew Robinson about the year 1714. In the "Essex Memorial" of 1836 we find the following anecdote: "When the vessel, which was masted and rigged as schooners are now, was going off the stocks, a bystander using the word 'schoon' as a verb, said 'O! how he schoons'. The owner instantly replied, 'A schooner let her be called', and from that time this class of vessels has gone by that name."

"Brig" comes to us from the word "brigand" or "brigant" that is a "robber." A "brigante" was a pirate, and a pirate's ship was a "brigantine." These vessels were built on a peculiar model, which was copied by the British Navy. The name "brig" is a contraction of "brigantine." Likewise the term "brig" for the ship's jail owes its origin to the brigantes who were often chained there.

The use of the word "clipper" to designate a fast sailing vessel has been subject to much debate. In "Alice Lorraine" Volume III, page 2, we find a plausible explanation: "The British corvette, 'Cleopatra cum

Antonio", was the nimblest little craft ever captured from the French and her had been reefed into "Clipater" first and then into "Clipper," which still holds sway."

Yow-yow is the name given to a small type of Chinese sampan.

The use of the word "pier" to describe a landing place, is derived from "pyr," or "pyre", a beacon, and not from the French "pierre," a stone. It was customary in olden times to keep a light burning at landing places, to guide seamen who might approach in the darkness. In Danish the word "pyr" is defined as "a pier or lantern by the shore side." In Swedish the word is "fyr," and the authorities collect "fyr-penningar", or pier dues. The pier was, therefore, originally the "light at the jetty" or landing place, and the word was gradually transferred to the whole structure. The word "piere" in the sense of a support for a bridge, is probably correctly derived from "pierre," a stone.

Kemstock is an old name for a capstan.

The word "wreck" is probably derived from the word "wrack," the name given to seaweeds cast upon the shore. The word "wreckage" shows the analogy between the two words very clearly.

A "David's Staff" was a kind of a quadrant used by the navigators of Tudor and Stewart times.

Zoel or Saul is a kind of timber much used in India in the construction of vessels.

The salt eel was another name for the rope's end used in punishing delinquents in the days of wooden ships and iron men.

At one time there were a number of boats used in the Newfoundland fisheries that were called "chebacco boats." These were so called from Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, Massachusetts, where many of these vessels were fitted out. They were also called "pinksterns" and sometimes "tobacco boats."

In Venice the traveller uses a "gondola" instead of a taxi cab. This



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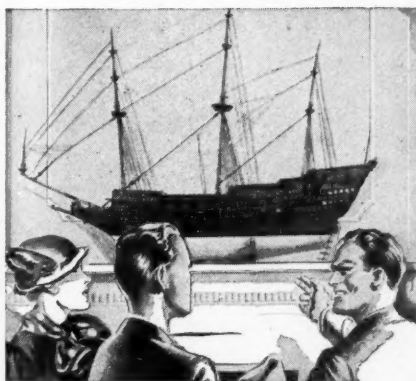
small boat derives its name from the Greek "kondy" and the Latin "cymbula." Both of these words are names for an ancient drinking vessel that resembled the gondola in shape. The original gondola was a large broad boat attached for transport uses to the service of sea going vessels.

"Hammock" was originally a North American Indian word. Webster quotes from "The First Voyage of Columbus": "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship today, for the purpose of bartering their cotton and "hamacas" or net, in which they sleep." Sir Walter Raleigh also mentions: "Cotton for the making of hamacas, which are Indian beds," in his "Discovery of Guiana" (1596).

Another American type of vessel was the "wangan." The name is Indian in origin and was applied to a type of boat in use on the rivers of Maine, chiefly by lumbermen.

The name "scow" is derived from the Dutch "schouw" a boat of the same description.

A "dungaree" was once the name of a type of vessel used for conveying dung along the New England coast. In the Anglo-Indian dialect the word "dungaree" means "low, common, coarse, vulgar," probably from the name of a disreputable suburb of Bombay. This name was applied to the blue denim work clothes of sailors because of their coarseness.



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"Hatch is derived from the Saxon word for "gate". In England we find many places names and surnames in which "hatch" forms a part of the name. Such places were at one time flood gates or gates leading to deer parks or forests. The stops or hatches erected in the River Thames and other streams, for their better convenience, by fishermen consisted of sundry great stakes and piles.

The origin of the phrase "the Seven Seas" is much disputed and an authority on etymology has credited the phrase to Rudyard Kipling but Strabo and Diodorus writing in Roman times tell us that the Brachmanes of India believed there were seven seas viz. water, milk, curds, butter, salt, sugar, and wine, each blessed with its particular paradise.

"Typhoon" is from the Chinese word "tai" that is "great" and "foong" for "wind." The Chinese pronounce the word "taifoon."

A spider is an iron outrigger used to keep a block clear of the ship's side or of the funnel, etc. A spider-band or spider-hoop is an iron band around the lower mast, to which the futtock shrouds are attached by hooks inserted in eye-bolts in the band. Also a band around a mast,

with sockets attached into which belaying pins are thrust.

A Matthew Walker is a knot so termed from the originator. It is formed by a half hitch on each strand in the direction of the lay, so that the rope can be continued after the knot is formed, which shows a transverse collar of three strands. It is the knot used on the end of laniards of rigging where dead-eyes are employed.

The water casks of old sailing ship days consisted of the butt of 110 gallons; the puncheon of 72 gallons; the barrel of 36 gallons; and the cask or kilderkin of 18 gallons. Small casks for use in life boats were called breakers a name which still survives.

Ram-head was an old name for a halliard block, while ram-block was used as a name for a dead-eye.

A "persuader" was a rattan, colt, or rope's end in the hands of a boat-swain's mate.

Soma is the name of a type of Japanese junk.

Zahn is a species of rush from which inferior canvas and cordage is made in the East.

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Courtesy Old Dartmouth Historical Society

Effigy of "The Navigator"



FROM 1830 until around 1870, James Fales, nautical instrument maker, occupied a shop at the corner of Elm and Water streets, New Bedford, Mass. Over the street door was an effigy, about two feet tall, the figure of a Navigator in the act of "shooting the sun," or taking a sight. The image is gaily clothed, blue coat and brass buttons, with red waistcoat, grey trousers and a beaver hat. The sign was an adaptation of the signs in front of similar shops in England. We read in "Dombay and Son" of the "little timber midshipmen in obsolete naval uniforms, eternally employed outside the shop-doors of nautical instrument makers in taking observation of the hackney-coaches."

EARLY AMERICA AND PIONEER LIFE

A Pioneer of the West

DR. FRANK P. O'BRIEN, New York reader, sends some information relative to one of the interesting characters of the west. He says: "Major Sam S. Hall, known throughout the entire Southwest of an earlier day as 'Buckskin Sam,' was born on a farm in Massachusetts, and at the early age of fifteen determined to start toward that Mecca of so many eastern boys of romantic and adventurous spirit — the far-off plains of Texas. With only a gripsack and a few dollars in his pocket he started on his way to the great West, but a financial shortage halted him at the city of New York, where he worked as 'handy boy' in a hotel until he had saved enough money to pay his passage on a schooner bound for Indianola and Matagordo, Texas, the land of his ambitious desire.

After various vicissitudes he joined the famous Texas Rangers at San Antonio, and as he rose in rank became known as one of the leading scouts, guides, and Indian fighters of that region. As a scout he soon adopted the buckskin habiliments of the plains Indian as his regular costume, and thereby became known far and wide by the sobriquet of 'Buckskin Sam,' a name which stuck to him during the whole of his military service, and in fact, throughout the rest of his life.

"As a writer of stirring tales of the Texas frontier his personal narratives present a vivid picture of those romantic and adventurous times, pursuing and fighting hostile Indians, outlaws and bushwhackers in the hills and on the plains of the then little-known Southwest, and the Mexican border following the Civil War. His stories were submitted and published by that pioneer of all publishers, Erastus F. Beadle, head of the 'House of Beadle,' in the late 70's and early 80's. The following verses in dialect were printed in the Beadle's Weekly Star Journal about 1884.

"Buckskin Sam was a personal friend and admirer of the famous scout, Col. Wm. F. Cody, as the verses would indicate. He died at Wilmington, Del., in 1886, and was buried in that city where he had peacefully spent his declining years. He was buried at the expense of E. F. Beadle of Dime Novel publishing fame.

"Old Rocky's" Opinion of Buffalo Bill

By **SAM S. HALL** ("Buckskin Sam")

Jist take a sot 'bout ther blaze, boys,
an' screw up yer gab-traps till I'm dun;
My ole bones ar' gittin' chill'd; Jim!
Dog-gone yer, yer'll burn yer gun!
Is no 'fect'uns ter 'splain how I run
agin' him, an' what sort o' a coon
he ar'.
But az I spit out, a bit ago, bet yer
boots he's jist strait' up an' squar'!

Yer see, I war up on ther washtaw, an'
ther kioways war B'llin' 'round—
(Reckon I'll takea chaf terbac. Jim, pick
ther bacon offer ther ground)—
Half a duzen o' tuft long-horns war with
me boys twer' hard ter scar';
We hed see'd sum kunsaid'bl' skrim' agin'
an' slashed off a heft o' ha'r.
But 'twan't rekor'ded ther our leetle
party c'u'd hustle ther hull kioway tribe,
Fer, boys, tha' war thick az grass-burrs,
an' nary show fer we-uns ter slide.
Tha' cum jist a-howlin' an' screechin'
slap intew our camp in ther timber.
An' ef yer'd see'd us hustlin' fer kiver
yer'd 'low'd we war plet an' limber;
Yer kin rec'on we had things kinder
lively in ther leetle washtaw bend,
But we met 'em cool an' calmly, an'
gl'n 'em better nor tha' c'u'd send.
We p'led 'em thick 'round ther bottom,
a-howlin' az tha' died,
But 'twan't rekor'ded, az I sed afore,
we c'u'd sceop in ther kioway tribe.
Ther arrers kim whizzin' thru' ther bush
an' kep' our outfit all doggin',
An' we-uns war blazin' right smartly,
but ther cusses kep' on a-scrugin';
Tha' run us cluss ter ther creek, an'
'twas a lengthy jump fer ther drink.
An' kep' up sich a refty ole scdeechin'
ther we-uns hadn't a show ter think.
At las' tha' kim so clost an' thick I
see'd we muss sartin pass in our chips;
I try'd ter 'member a leetle prayer but
c'u'dn't git one out'n my lips;
Then ther red hethun p'led onter us an'
we hed it tuft steel ter steel.
Tuggin' fer life thru' blood an' de'th, but
nary a long-horn 'ud skueel;
I never felt so dog-goned scumshus afore
nary time sin' I war born,
Az I did 'bout then when thru' ther
bottom sounded a bugle-horn!
An' down in ther dangest stampede
charge a-thunderin' over ther hill
Kim ther blue-coats jist a-t'arin', he'ded
by ther scout, Buffler Bill!
With a "six" in each hand, reins 'twixt
his teeth, he did everlastingly pop,
An' I hed ter sot down an' laff ter my-
self ter see them kioways drop;
'Twar ther purtiest site I ever see'd;
flyin' sabers an' ha'r an' fe'thers!
An' Buffler Bill jist 'bu'v 'em on ther
jump shutin' 'em ter slivers!
We war ther wust chaw'd-up outfit,
pards, I rec'on yer ever see'd;
What warn't gone on ther long, dark
trail war slash'd an' kiver'd wi' bleed.
Then Cody jist showed his keards, with
his talk az kind az a woman;
He hustled 'round an' nuss'd us up like
I never see'd another human;
An' when we p'inted suth'rd fer Texas,
an' tuck a shake from Buffler Bill,
'Twere ther wusest dose I ever swall'r'd,
'ceptin' a blue-mass pill;
We war sum salivated 'bout ther peepers
ontil we got out'n sight,
An' all 'low'd right ther bill war fust-
cut No. 1, XXX, an' white!
An' thet's my 'piny'n ter-day an' will be
ontil I turn a dang'd fool;
Quit pokin' ther fire with yer knife, pard,
an' tie up that ole gotch-eared mule!

T'was Ever Thus

A. G. Liebmann, Maryland, sends these statistics:

"In 1837 the following states borrowed millions from Uncle Sam. (I don't believe that it was ever paid back.) (The following in round numbers:)

Maine	.....\$ 955,000
New Hampshire	..... 669,000
Vermont	..... 669,000
Massachusetts	..... 1,338,000
Rhode Island	..... 382,000
Connecticut	..... 764,000
New York	..... 4,014,000
New Jersey	..... 764,000
Pennsylvania	..... 2,867,000
Delaware	..... 286,000
Maryland	..... 955,000
Virginia	..... 2,198,000
Ohio	..... 2,007,000
Indiana	..... 860,000
Illinois	..... 477,000
Michigan	..... 286,000
North Carolina	..... 1,433,000
South Carolina	..... 1,051,000
Georgia	..... 1,051,000
Alabama	..... 669,000
Mississippi	..... 382,000
Louisiana	..... 477,000
Tennessee	..... 1,433,000
Kentucky	..... 1,433,000
Missouri	..... 382,000
Arkansas	..... 286,000

"Texas was an independent Republic. Everything west of the Mississippi River, excepting Missouri and Arkansas was Indian country, or part of Mexico. The center of population in 1837 was near Clarksburg, West Virginia. The population was less than one-fifth of what it is today. The wealth per capita was less than \$300. The public debt per capita was less than \$3. In 1919 the wealth and public debt had materially increased as a result of the war inflation.

"The war increased the debt of the country fifty-fold, i.e., from one billion in 1914 to fifty billion of expenditures by 1919. Who knows but fifty years hence, posterity will look at the records and see where Uncle Sam dished out billions in 1937, where he dished out the same number of millions a hundred years before, to keep the country pacified and to help it get back on its feet.

"In the last analysis, it is only taking it out of the left pocket and putting it in the right pocket, so long as it stays in the country, what does it matter anyway? History is only repeating itself."

In 1637 there were five plows in Massachusetts' colony.

Cattle Rustling Days

A United Press report from Alpine, Texas, states that branding irons that burned claiming marks in the hides of yearlings during the last century lie in historical importance at Sul Ros Teachers' College here.

Cattle rustling, drives over long trails to northern grazing lands and markets, and all the color of pioneering in the Big Bend country of West Texas are connoted in these curiously twisted pieces of iron.

They were collected from over the Pecos River country by Henry T. Fletcher, Brewster County banker and ranchman, and presented to the West Texas Historical and Scientific Society, of which he is president.

Among the 60 irons is the "6" from the H. L. Kokernot ranch, one of the oldest brands in Texas. It was registered in 1838 and the mark has been used continuously for the last 96 years. The brand was bought by the Kokernots from a man named Jones and four generations of the family have seen their herds go out to the spring grazing country with the 6s burned on new hides.

The Kokernot ranch covers 6,000 acres in the four counties of Pecos, Jeff Davis, Reeves, and Brewster.

The original small "S," brand of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Texas, is one of the prize possessions in the collection. It was made at Marlin in 1864 and an affidavit attests its authenticity. The handle of the iron is gone, broken off when a horse thief was hit on the head in a raid on a rustler's hangout, where eight thieves and two officers were killed.

An old soldier of fortune's "Spectacle G" brand is one of the most curious in the exhibition.

The First Cowboys

By EDWARD LAWSON in the Target

To most of us the word "cowboy" has but one meaning—a man or boy employed in the West to round up and tend to cattle. The term was first used in this connection in Texas about 1840, when large bands of cattle, having "gone wild" during the troublous times of the Texan revolution against Mexico, roved the broad prairie. In those days nothing was known of the use of the lasso, and the only way in which the herds of wild longhorns could be rounded up was by chasing them on relays of

ponies until they were too tired to resist being corralled. Cattle herders of the South, West, and Northwest flocked into this lucrative occupation, and gradually, for obvious reasons, they became known as "cowboys."

Cowboys, however, had existed long before that time. During the Revolutionary War there were groups of vagabonds who by the misfortunes of war had lost all their possessions either to the British or colonial armies. They formed bands and went out to take what they could by plunder. They were principally found in upper New York and lower New Jersey, and gained the name "cowboys" from their practice of taking cattle from the farmers of outlying regions and selling them to one army or the other to be used as food. Other

lawless bands of a somewhat similar type were dubbed "skinnners" because of their ruthless habit of stripping a man of everything he owned, even to the clothes on his back.

Each group pretended to confine its outrages to the enemies of its own political party, but in most cases they pillaged indifferently, carrying off anything they could find. Both "cowboys" and "skinnners" were generally refugees who had been driven to reside within the British lines because they refused to take up arms for the colonies.

The Revolutionary "cowboy" finally died out entirely, and the word was not heard again until in Texas some sixty years later.

A Cane for Every Memory



Courtesy Baltimore (Md.) Evening Sun

William H. Parker and his Cane Treasures.

WILLIAM H. PARKER, veteran hotel owner of Baltimore, Md., has a cane for every memory. The one which he is holding he inherited from his father. The others represent friendships or memories of places visited. One, which belonged to Grover Cleveland, was presented to Mr. Parker by Richard F. Cleveland, the President's son. It was made by

a Southern planter, so the story goes, shortly after the Civil War, to be presented to the next Democratic president to enter the White House. Another was a present from the Imperial Russian Court to the Buffalo Bill troupe which Mr. Parker managed some years ago. A cane that used to belong to William Jennings Bryan is included also.



Museum Gets Early Vehicles

By C. H. THOMAS

THE State Museum at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, contains an almost complete story of early Pennsylvania.

The rapidly growing collection of horse drawn vehicles that form an important page in Pennsylvania's history, now assembled in the State Museum, Department of Public Instruction, has been augmented with the loan of a double sleigh and a double coach of the early nineteenth century period by Haldeman O'Connor, of Harrisburg, grandson of the original owner. Both vehicles in their time were the aristocrats of conveyance. Before the date of their construction, travel in Pennsylvania was almost solely limited to foot and horseback. The sleigh has a high, straight back of the 1800 period, and an elevated front seat which set the liveried coachman apart from the occupants in the rear.

The coach is of a slightly later period than the sleigh. It is characteristic of the turnpike era of Pennsylvania history. In its doors are slots through which toll was passed from the occupants to the gatekeeper as the coach rolled over the roads. Toll bridges were common in Pennsylvania during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The rich upholstery

is well preserved. Attached to the rear is an unusual and ornamental contrivance for holding baggage. It is of folding design easily opened to carry bags and neatly folded when not in use. The coach and the sleigh were originally owned by Jacob M. Haldeman who during his life was prominent in Harrisburg civic and social circles. They then became the property of Mrs. Sarah J. Haldeman Haly, his daughter. Upon her death, they became the property of Haldeman O'Connor, in whose possession they have been for the past forty years.

The sleigh rounds out an interesting type collection that has been assembled by Dr. C. F. Hoban, museum directors. The coach, among the pioneers of its kind in Harrisburg, is the first of its type to be placed in an exhibit that will parallel the old ox cart, the Conestoga delivery wagon, the stage coach, and the Conestoga farm wagon—a collection that has proved a center of interest to the increasing numbers that daily visit the State Museum. This museum has been of great assistance to the public school system in the State and many queries are received annually for varied information.

Faking Museums

Museum Service issued by the Rochester, N. Y., Municipal Museum issues some pertinent information about fakes. It says:

"Recent disclosures have shown that fraudulent objects of art are frequently offered to museums and that experts are often deceived. It has long been suspected that paintings and sculpture from abroad should be examined with more than circumspect care. The experience of the Metropolitan Museum, the Cleveland Museum and European galleries merely emphasizes the suspicion.

"In our own limited realm, the Rochester Municipal Museum frequently has frauds brought to it for opinion or purchase. Often we point

out the fraud and send it on its way, for our policy is to make no purchases where there is the possibility of a false attribution. This holds true for specimens of American Indian art, as in other fields.

"Indian relics seem simple things and counterfeiting looks easy to the amateur. Pipes, slates, ceremonial articles, bone implements and articles of shell made by forgers have come our way for inspection, but we have succeeded in detecting the bogus character of the offerings. A low power glass, a few simple chemicals, and a sixth sense born of years of experience, reveal the recent manufacture of the fake. Yet, for a time it seemed as if fakirs old and young were deter-

mined to sell their wares to the museum. Two things have prevented this event. First, we discover our own specimens, or seek them from known collectors who have not made a strenuous effort to make sales; and, second, we show our eager counterfeiters a copy of the Dick law, making it a crime to make and sell manufactured 'antiques.' The penalty is \$500 fine or six months in the county jail, or both. Apparently the game is not worth a candle of this size, and the 'moths' have been less numerous for some time."

Famous Church Yard Perpetuated

London.—Part of the land adjoining *Stake Poles Churchyard*, known through the world for association with Gray's "Elegy," has been acquired by the Penn-Gray Society. It is to be converted into an Elegy Memorial Garden, thus preserving for all time the lovely landscape immortalized by the poet.

The Penn-Gray Society was formed several years ago to secure the surroundings of the beautiful church and churchyard against the threat of the encroaching builder.

The National Trust owns a meadow of about thirteen acres outside the church to the northeast, which is safe forever. On the west of the churchyard lies the ancient manor house with its grounds. To the south and east the land has been for sale in building lots. The memorial garden will cover the land which was threatened, insuring that it will not be built upon, and the manor house will be converted into a Gray museum.

According to custom, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has presented her Eleanor blue velvet costume which she wore to her husband's inauguration to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, where it will be displayed along with those of other first ladies.

An allotment of \$25,000 from public work funds has made possible an addition to the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado. Already overcrowded with fascinating relics of ancient Indian days, it will be possible now to give more adequate display.

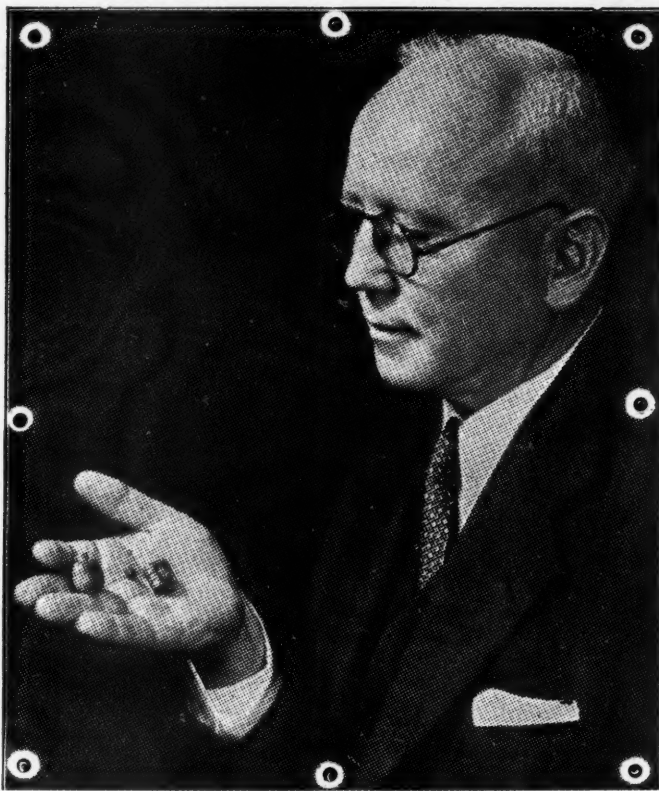
A Story About Little Things

IF you should ask Jules Charbneau what counts most in this world, he would probably answer, "the little things." For "little things" have been Mr. Charbneau's hobby for thirty-three years. In these years he has made three trips around the world equipped with magnifying glasses searching here and there in country village and city for tiny things. That his quest has been successful there is no doubt, for he now has the "World's Largest Exhibit of Tiniest Things," on display in the Italian Village at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Wherever the collection has been on public exhibition it has been a magnet for lovers of the unusual, and more than a quarter of a million people have viewed it in the last nine months. Among those who have come to view and admire, and who have left their signatures in the Charbneau registry book are Jack Dempsey, Max Baer, Galli Curci and husband, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson Armour, Colleen Moore, Helen Twelvetees, Buddy Rogers, President Von Klein Schmidt of the University of California, and other well known persons in all walks of life.

Some of the things are so small that they have to be viewed through microscopes which Mr. Charbneau supplies.

There is for instance, a hollow nut not much larger than an acorn in which there are 3,000 of the tiniest imaginable silver spoons, each perfectly formed, brought from China—so small they cannot be seen with the naked eye.



Jules Charbneau, whose hobby is collecting the tiniest things in the world, is pictured holding in his hand the smallest book in the world, a seed containing 33 carved elephants, and an acorn containing 3,000 tiny silver spoons.

The smallest article ever made by man is undoubtedly in this collection. It consists of a verse from St. Luke arranged on a space the size of the point of a needle. A special high power magnifying glass has to be used when viewing it.

For delicate and intricate workmanship there is a miniature pipe organ made in France for a member of the Court about one hundred and fifty years ago. It is in a small box, the lid of which opens by a spring, and a canary, made of kingfisher feathers, comes out and sings a tune on the lid of the box, moving his head realistically. There are other delicate musical instruments including a small silver violin, a guitar, a radio and a piano.

There are any number of exquisitely carved pieces of ivory. A set of carved pieces of furniture probably should be awarded highest honor in the miniature ivory pieces. However, it would be hard to give this award after viewing carved Buddhas, the Japanese household in a shell, and the thirty-three ivory elephants which when not on exhibition are kept in a nutshell hardly larger than a pea. The miniature elephant family once was thirty-five in number and thereby hangs a tale. Mr. Charbneau was

exhibiting his famous collection of miniatures before various organizations in San Bernardino, Calif., and lost two elephants in a rug. He combed the pile of that rug thoroughly with a magnifying glass but was never able to recover the missing ones. The elephants came from Bombay.

A look through the microscope reveals unique vistas. In a walnut shell is a scene from the country estate of the landed aristocracy of the flea kingdom. Fleas are dressed and on parade. In one shell there is a pair of dressed fleas from Mexico, a bride and a groom.

The smallest pocket knives in the world are undoubtedly in this museum of tiny things. They come from France, and there are eleven in one cherry pit.

Complete sets of dishes in Dresden and other fine ware are so tiny that doll dishes look large in comparison. The tiny candle sticks hold tiny candles. A miniature silver set from India is all the more interesting because of its fine filigree work.

Domesticity is further represented with the smallest vacuum cleaner in the world. Best of all it is mechanically perfect and works, and so does the smallest copy of a Singer sewing

(Continued on page 117)



Boosting

Bethlehem, Pa.—The other day I interested one of my co-workers in HOBBIES, and he sent in his \$1 without much ado. I let all my friends look at my HOBBIES and try to convince them that they should subscribe.—Charles W. Erdell.

I Won't Squawk

Bellevue, Ky.—It is with great pleasure I send the enclosed renewal and a year's subscription for a friend to your beautiful magazine, HOBBIES, which with every issue improves, if such can be possible and grows more brilliant both in contents and in cover. If you raise the price of this magazine, I will not squawk. It is surely worth much more than the present price. Congratulations and thanks for the fraternal spirit you are displaying with your relations and with your readers, and also in recognizing them not only as readers but as factors in your great achievement or if one might say the feeling you are a sort of a pal with fellow collectors.—Arthur W. Arand.

Finding the Criminal

San Francisco, Calif.—When my May number of HOBBIES failed to appear I blamed the postman, my neighbors, the cat, and canary and utterly failed to recognize the crime must be laid at my own door. I can't believe it's a year since I subscribed to your paper, so I'm subscribing for two years this time.—Elizabeth W. Larlee.

A Woman Tells Her Age

Pomona, Calif.—I wish to subscribe for HOBBIES for the coming year and enclose \$1. It was given to me last year and I can't do without it. I think it is the best magazine I ever had. I am seventy-eight years old and have a good deal of time to read. I read HOBBIES over and over and pass it on to friends. Long live HOBBIES.—Mrs. M. C. Sampson.

Reading for the Month

Los Angeles, Calif.—I presume that I am like most of your subscribers, as soon as a number arrives, I want to sit right down and read it through. Though of course that is impossible as there is so much of interest in each number that it takes pretty nearly all the month to read and digest it all. I enclose check for renewal to many a pleasant and profitable hour's reading.—Paul D. Burks.

Speaking From Experience

Bethlehem, Pa.—No use talking HOBBIES is the only real magazine for collectors. I have tried them all.—E. G. Heacock.

Pardon My English

Nicaragua, Managua.—I have one signature of Rebeldee August Cesar Sandino — genuine, with rubber stamped symbolised; one indian man with spade deathing to american soldier. I may sell it for \$500. I thanking are very cheap, for spectation of word nations over him. Addend. Now no have life, are death. im. Writing on type machine writher, very curiosity, on city founded for egerite of Sandino—The subject are answer letter to Mayor Carter, that from U. S. A. inquire his project rebeldee motive, are document of interest of U. S. A. connected with Nicaragua of you.—F. Reyes.

Yes, and Go Broke

West Philadelphia, Pa.—Make HOBBIES a two hundred page book.—Albert Todd.

Spreading Hobbysm

Cleveland, Ohio.—Just showed a friend a copy of HOBBIES. Here's his dollar for a year's subscription. You really publish a fine magazine for the price. I have yet to find any other publication catering to all the "57" varieties of collecting. Wish it would come more often.—A. W. Weigel.

Links in the Chain

H. W. Lackey, Lincoln collector of Chicago, gave his friend David F. Nelson, Abingdon, Ill., a gift subscription to HOBBIES. Here's what Mr. Nelson writes:

"For several moons I have had it in mind to send you a note, telling you how much I have enjoyed HOBBIES. I read it, then pass it on to the editor of a local paper. Then it goes to a high school teacher. After reading HOBBIES the Rotary club decided to have a hobby party for the school boys, with awards for the best entries."

"Modern Romance"

In Indiana there lives a young "American,"
Though an orphan a perfect "Country Gentleman,"
He was 'Everybody's' friend yet led a lonesome life,
So he thought I'll be on the "Outlook" for a wife.

He goes south to visit the 'Judge' an old friend,
In "Hunting and Fishing" 'their 'Leisure' they spend,
He meets a "Gentlewoman" 'who's daughter so fair,
Is a "Modern Priscilla" gifted in "Needlecraft" rare.

It's love at first sight and he says when they meet,
'I'll give up my "Liberty" you'd make "Life" complete,
In being this "Woman's Home Companion" I'd take much pride,
If she will share my "Farm and Fireside."

Their honeymoon by auto, which they take in the spring,
On the "Open Road" is a long, glorious "Outing,"
Then settle down to a quiet "Farm Life,"
And think of "Little Folks" to forget trouble and strife.

Now in old glass and "Antiques" she finds much joy,
As "Recreation" with "Marine Models" he likes to toy,
They subscribe to the "Hobbies" which just hits the spot,
This is a "True Story" believe it or not.

Atsie B. Lawrence
Galveston, Ind.

Brothers Agree

Bridgeport, Conn.—We have enjoyed HOBBIES thoroughly since we received our first copy. My brother's, (Benjamin A. Goodman) hobby is the collection of written [tintypes] by Sidney Skolsky of the New York Daily News. He has started recently to collect U. S. small coins.—Leo S. D. Goodman.

Robinson Crusoe Is Looking for Friday

Glen Echo, Md.—For years I have had a hobby too. Well to be exact seventeen years. One day last week a fellow handed me a magazine named HOBBIES. The darned old book was so fascinating that my dear wife chased me off to bed at 2:30 A. M., after giving me "hail Columbia," as I had to be to work the next morning at 8:00 A. M.

Never knew there was such a book and to think I had an ingrown hobby, that being the collecting of United States World War Posters. Say, by the way, not one word in that copy of HOBBIES about World War Posters—but it still was a hummer. Maybe if you print this some one might tell us they too have that bug. For right now I feel like Robinson Crusoe without Friday. I noted each and every line regarding the Museum section. Haven't they any World War Posters too?—"Captain Mac."

Attention, the Publisher

Sarasota, Florida.—In looking over an issue of HOBBIES I see you were down here and gave Sarasota, "The Once Over." I wish that I could have met you, as I have been collecting Indian relics for the past 40 years. My home before 1920 was at Fairbury, Ill., where I was born and raised. Years ago I used to write on archaeology for The Collector's World and The American Collector. For the past five years I have been gathering Florida fossils for the American Museum of New York City and have made some rare finds. They have published several bulletins on my finds and the Smithsonian has published a bulletin on my fossil bird bone finds. We have a very rich fossil field here and the surface has barely been scratched. Every time there is a drainage canal put through I find new fossil deposits, and I sure get a kick out of digging them out.—*J. E. Moore.*

At 92 Reads Hobbies

Newark, N. J.—I am past 92 years old and a reader of HOBBIES.—*Y. W. Welcher.*

Wanted Adjectives

Wichita, Kans.—I only recently made the acquaintance of HOBBIES, and will you please think of a dozen or more adjectives that you like and then you'll know something of my delight in it. In a recent number the lines by Jessie Le Muck strike a re-

sponsive cord in me—I, too, was a "Buttonaire" once upon a time and the collection of quaint buttons gathered during the decades of 1860 and '70 are precious to me. Now I am a grandmother, taking pleasure in making a "charm" string for little granddaughter. I buy the buttons. However some have given us buttons when we show the string. One friend said, "but no sentiment is attached to the buttons you buy." I replied that the sentiment will come thirty years hence when Ellen will say, "this is a toy Grandmother made for me when I was five years old." To HOBBIES, I wish that your shadow may never grow less.—*Mrs. Cyrus M. Beachy.*

Brief Notes From Readers

Rockford, Ill.—Here is my renewal. I want to congratulate you for the bigger and better HOBBIES. You are certainly putting out a wonderful magazine for the collector in all lines. I have been a collector for more than thirty-five years, and I have not found a magazine that equals HOBBIES. Every collector should be a subscriber.—*Henry A. Lambert.*

Scotia, Calif.—A sample copy which I secured, calls for more of the same. Use the enclosed dollar to put my name on your mailing list.—*Frank Nein.*

Mount Tom, Mass.—Enclosed find money order for renewal. I think HOBBIES is a worth-while publication, and I should not want to miss a single issue. I have each copy from its beginning and think it improves with each issue.—*Myron J. Parsons.*

Kennewick, Wash.—I enclose \$1 for which please enter my name for one year's subscription. HOBBIES is by far the best magazine of its kind that I have ever seen.—*Leone E. Skeen.*

"We made several very good contracts through our ad in HOBBIES."—*Agnes Black, Illinois.*

Kenosha, Wis.—I am certainly glad to renew my subscription to HOBBIES for I think this magazine is by far the best for the hobbyist HOBBIES covers so many hobbies that it is bound to be good. My renewal is enclosed.—*Don W. Stewart.*

West Philadelphia, Pa.—I consider HOBBIES the best ever, and I am indeed pleased to have the privilege of renewing.—*L. Fridy.*

Milwaukee, Wis.—I enjoy reading HOBBIES very much. Anyone without a hobby reading it can't help but start one.—*Edwin H. Thurrow.*

Champaign, Ill.—Please find enclosed \$1 to continue my subscription to HOBBIES. I have been a subscriber of this fine magazine since the first issue. It is the best.—*Elmer Wright.*

Massachusetts.—Here is my check for another year's subscription to HOBBIES. Don't know when mine expires but am so darn afraid that I will miss a number, that I am remitting now.—*Alfred Crocker.*

Carnegie, Okla.—HOBBIES is the best collectors' magazine I ever read.—*D. R. Shepherd.*

Salem, Oregon.—Please send me HOBBIES for one year. My remittance enclosed. HOBBIES is one of the finest magazines in America, and I haven't the nerve to use my friend's magazine every month.—*Loyal A. Warner.*

Moravia, N. Y.—Here is my dollar for another year of good reading, reliable information and very many pleasant hours with my own two hobbies.—*H. K. Crofoot.*

St. Joseph, Mich.—HOBBIES is my favorite magazine. I collect everything—Indian relics, coins, stamps, antiques, rocks and minerals, Civil War relics, curios, arms and sea life. Here is my renewal.—*Billy Shearer.*

Chicago Ill.—Enjoy HOBBIES so much, just can't afford to miss a number. Here's my dollar.—*Mrs. James Citizen.*

Canada.—Enclosed find \$1.75 for renewal of subscription to what is really the finest of all hobby magazines in the world. There is not one anywhere else that is half as good. Best wishes for its continual success.—*Chas. T. Marshall.*

Roxbury, Mass.—Please send HOBBIES to This magazine subscription is my fifth which indicates how much I believe HOBBIES will interest my friends.—*Mrs. C. T. Cottrell.*

Wyoming, Ill.—Through an oversight, I failed to renew my subscription to HOBBIES for another year, and I sure war the magazine. Am enclosing my check for \$2 for two year's renewal. Please send me a copy of the May number at once. I am completely "lost" without the regular visits of HOBBIES, the most interesting among the magazines that reach my desk.—*J. F. Schureman.*

(Continued from page 114)

machine displayed recently. Its use might have to be confined, however, to the making of clothes for the flea family or dresses for the collection of miniature Mexican dolls.

A snuff bottle of yellow glass, hardly more than two inches tall fits very well into this collection. It has probably come down from the Golden Age of the Pharaohs. Like many of the old snuff bottles, it is decorated with a hand painted scene on the inside of the bottle. The painting was done by manipulation of the artists' finger nails. China is also represented with cricket cages, an arena in which cricket fights are held, and beautifully decorated tiny dishes from which these "chicks of the hearth" as they are known in China, are fed.

There are many other small objects, the guns, ivory carvings, Rattan furniture, playing cards, bells, and books. So extensive is the assortment that the name, the "World's Largest Exhibit of Tiny Things" is well applied. What a satisfaction, after thirty-three years of pursuing a hobby to be able to append a worthy and significant title. What memories of pleasant hours and interesting associations are stored up in the consciousness of the collector.

Tours Familiar Pioneer Trails

The Lincoln Group of Chicago, of which Henry Horner, Governor of the State is chairman, J. Henri Ripstra, Secretary; and Jewell F. Stevens, Vice-Chairman, made up an automobile caravan on June 9 and journeyed over the historic trail from Chicago to Danville, Ill. The group participated in the dedication and unveiling of a boulder at Watseka, Ill., marking the site of the post Gordon S. Hubbard, intrepid trader, established as his Iroquois River station on his route between Danville and Fort Dearborn. J. Henri Ripstra officiated in dedicating the large boulder. Hubbard's epic journey to Danville for reinforcements when Fort Dearborn was menaced by Winnebagoes was recounted at the ceremony. His route still stands today as the shortest engineers can trace.

At Danville, where important years of Lincoln's life were spent, the club stopped for luncheon and a program in which many prominent persons participated. In Danville is the historic Barnum Building where Abraham Lincoln and Ward Hill Lamon had their law office. Also the well

Unusual Autograph Quilt for Sale

Ladies of the M.E. Church, Calhoun, Ky., Are Offering to the Highest Bidder:

A Blue Eagle Quilt autographed by Hugh S. Johnson, surrounded by 48 blue stars, each star containing the autograph of a governor embroidered in white surrounded by the outline of a respective state. The background is white.

Send your offers to:

MRS. J. S. OWENS, Chairman
CALHOUN - KENTUCKY

known old M'Cormick House, headquarters for Lincoln, Davis and the circuit riders is located here. Lincoln students will recall that Lincoln had his last view of the Illinois prairie from the rear platform of his special train, as he passed through Danville at 12:10 P.M., enroute to Washington, D. C. On November 13, 1859, while attending court in this city Lincoln signed the contract with James A. Briggs for the delivery of what later was known as the "Cooper Union Speech," in New York City, an address that brought to the East the realization that he was presidential timber.

Notes From a German Album—Churches of Germany

By THEODORE RHINEAR

THE following notes give some details of the history and relics of the more important churches in my German post card album. The majority of the churches date from the Romanesque and Gothic periods of architecture. Some of these edifices were old when Columbus discovered America. On their walls are paintings executed by the greatest of the German painters and in their crypts are the tombs and monuments of Germany's emperors, kings, princes, dukes, electors, and landgraves, her poets, generals, and saints. In the course of centuries many of the older cathedrals have become the repositories, for relics not only of saints and heroes but curiosities of the old pagan creed of the Saxons.

The Garrison Church at Potsdam contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church. French eagles and flags, captured in 1813-1815 and in 1870-1871, are suspended on each side of the pulpit. The uniforms worn by the three allied monarchs during the campaign

against Napoleon in 1813 are preserved in a mahogany chest behind the pulpit.

St. Michael's Church at Hildesheim, formerly belonged to the Benedictines. It was founded by Bishop Bernward and was consecrated in 1033. The church was afterwards injured by a fire and restored in the 12th and 13th centuries. It is considered one of the finest Romanesque churches in all of Germany. The crypt beneath it was consecrated in 1015. The beautiful paintings on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave, consisting of prophets, church fathers, Christ as judge, etc., on a deep blue ground, date from the close of the 12th century, and are the only works of this kind north of the Alps. The crypt contains the monument of St. Bernward, dating from the 13th century which is surrounded by a spring.

The Cathedral of Hildesheim is in the Romanesque style, erected in 1055-61, on the site of an earlier church. It was entirely disfigured in the interior by repairs made in 1730. The brazen doors were executed by

the Bishop Bernward in 1015 and are adorned with sixteen reliefs depicting the "Fall and Redemption of Man" and are of considerable merit. The Irmensau, a small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir, is said to have been erected by the ancient Saxons in honor of their God Irmin, or Irmin. On the right of the high altar is the gilded Sarcophagus of St. Godehard, with figures of the Apostles, which dates from the 12th century, while on the left is the Tomb of St. Epiphanius, with silver reliefs of the same period. The modernized crypt contains the Wandelkreuz, supposed to date from the 9th century. On the external walls of the cathedral crypt extend the branches of a rose bush which according to tradition was planted by Louis the Pious, and proved by existing documents to be over 800 years old.

The Cathedral of Magdeburg, a noble and massive structure, was erected in 1208-1363 on the site of the ancient Benedictine church, which had been burned down. The towers were completed about 1520, and the

whole edifice restored under Frederick William III. In the chapel beneath the towers is the Monument of Archbishop Ernst, one of the earlier works of the celebrated Vischer of Nuremberg, completed in 1497. Beneath a simple slab in the choir reposes the Emperor Otho I., who died in 973, and behind the high altar lies his consort Editha, daughter of Edward the Elder of England. She died in 947. Her monument probably dates from the 14th century. Among the show pieces are Marshal Tilly's helmet, staff, and gloves, and an indulgence chest of the notorious Tetzels who stired the ire of Martin Luther.

St. Martin's Church at Brunswick was erected in the 13th and 14th centuries. Opposite the pulpit is the monument of the burgomaster Peter Paul, by Hans Jurg, the inventor of the spinning wheel, who has farther adorned it with a likeness of himself.

The Cathedral of St. Blasius, or the Burgkirche, at Brunswick was begun in 1173 in Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, after his return from the Holy Land, and completed with its essential parts in 1194. The monument of the founder who died in 1195, and his consort Matilda, who died in 1189, the daughter of Henry II., of England, with recumbent figures in sandstone, executed shortly after their death, is a work of great value in the history of art. Nearer the choir, beneath a brass bearing a long inscription reposes King Otho IV. The oldest sarcophagus is that of the Margrave Ekbert II., who was assassinated in 1090 by his own servants, beside it is the tomb of Gertrude, mother-in-law of Lothaire and grandmother of Henry the Lion. She died in 1117.

The Cathedral of Bremen, begun in the 11th century, has a Bleikeller, (lead cellar), where the lead for the roof was melted. This cellar contains several mummies, some over 400 years old. This vault still possesses the property of preventing decomposition, a proof of which is afforded by the dried poultry suspended in it some years ago.

The Church of St. Lambert at Munster is of the 14th century. From the south side of the tower are suspended the three iron cages, in which the bodies of John of Leyden, Knipperdolling and Krechting, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were placed after they had been tortured to death in 1536 with red-hot pincers.

The Church of St. Mary is the finest edifice in Lubeck and one of the most admirable examples of the grave Gothic style peculiar to the shores of the Baltic. It is constructed of brick and was completed in 1304. The clock at the back of the high altar, dating from 1405, from which at noon the Emperor and Electors step forth, move past the Saviour, and

disappear on the other side, is the main attraction of this church and in fact of all Lubeck.

The Church of St. Mary at Dantsic, is a noble pile, begun in 1343 and completed in 1503. The Dorotheen-Capelle in the north aisle contains the gem of the cathedral, a large altarpiece with wings, painted in 1467, a bold and grand conception of the "Last Judgement," by Memling. It is said to have been painted for the pope, captured by pirates on its way from Bruges to Rome, recaptured by a vessel of Dantsic and presented to the Church of St. Mary. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war.

The Cathedral of Konigsberg contains ancient monuments the chief of which is that of Albert I., Duke of Prussia, who died in 1568. A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

The Kreuzcapelle to the northwest of Gorlitz is an imitation of the Holy Sepulchre, constructed at the end of the 15th century by a burgomaster of Gorlitz, who undertook two journeys to Jerusalem for the purpose.

The Cathedral of St. John at Breslau, begun in 1170, completed in the 14th century, contains the tomb of Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hessen. In his chapel is a statue of St. Elizabeth, executed by Floretti of Rome in the middle of the 17th century. An adjacent chapel contains the monument of Bishop Roth, who died in 1506, cast by Vischer of Nuremberg, in which the bishop in high relief is surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. There is also the monument of Duke Christian of Holstein, an imperial general who fell in battle with the Turks at Salankemen in 1691. The monument is decorated with reliefs of battles and Turks as caryatides. Another chapel, that of Count Palatine Franz Ludwig, Elector of Mayence, and Prince Bishop of Breslau, contains two fine statues of Moses and Aaron dating from 1727. The Chapel of St. John contains Cronach's celebrated "Maddonna Among the Pines." On the wall of the choir is "Christ with the Disciples at Emmaus," ascribed to Titian.

The Church of Wang, the parish church of the struggling village of Bruckenberg, is a curious wooden structure of the 12th century, purchased by Frederick William IV., in 1844 and transferred to the village from its original site at Tellemarken in Norway. A small portion of the carved work is modern.

The Church at Hochkirch contains a monument to Marshal Keith, an English Jacobite, who became a Russian field marshal, and later a Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin under Frederick the Great. He was killed in the battle of Hochkirch on

October 14, 1758. This was one of the most disastrous and bloodiest battles fought by the great Frederick. The bench on which Keith lay when mortally wounded was formerly to be seen beneath the pulpit but at the rate it was being cut away by relic hunters little of it can now be left.

The Cathedral of Freiberg is a late Gothic edifice erected on the site of a Romanesque church which was burned down in 1484. The Golden Porte or south portal dating from the 12th century has interesting sculptures. In the vaults beneath repose 44 Protestant princes of Saxony, from Duke Henry the Pious, who died in 1541, to Elector George IV, who died in 1694. The finest monument is that of the Elector Maurice, the work of Anthony van Seron of Antwerp. Maurice was killed at the battle of Sievershausen in 1563. High up in the corner of the choir is the suit of armor he wore at the time of his death.

The Cathedral of Meissen stands on the Schlossberg, 160 feet above the town, and was founded in the 13th century and completed in the two following centuries. Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th centuries repose here, and among them the princes Ernest and Albert who were carried off by the robber knight Kunz van Kaufungen. Of the many monuments the finest is that of Friedrich "der Streitbare," in bronze. The Furstencapelle contains a "Descent from the Cross" by Cranach.

The Stadtkirche at Wittenberg contains altar pieces by Cranach, who was once burgomaster of the town. Luther frequently preached in this church. The font in bronze is by Herman Vischer of Nuremberg, in 1557. The Augustine Monastery, in which Luther was a monk, is at Wittenberg and is now a college for Protestant students of theology. His cell, which is little changed, contains a few relics. Peter the Great's name is pointed out among those written on the walls. An oak, enclosed by railing, outside the Elsterthor at Wittenberg, marks the spot where Luther publicly burned the papal bull of excommunication on December 10, 1520.

The Ulrichskirche at Sangerhausen has a stone slab over the door which records that it was erected in 1079 by Lewis the Springer, Landgrave of Thuringia. He had been a prisoner in the Krollwitz, and according to tradition he escaped by a daring leap into the river, after having vowed to erect a church should his attempt prove successful.

The Stadtkirche at Weimer, erected in 1400, possesses one of Cranach's largest and finest pictures, a "Crucifixion," containing portraits of Luther and Melancthon, and the artist and his family. Herder, the

poet, who died in 1803, reposes in the nave of the church, beneath a simple slab, bearing his motto: "Licht, Liebe, Leben." The life sized figure of L. Cranach is now in the church having been brought there from the churchyard of St. Jacob and restored. The brass which marks the grave of Duke Bernhard, who died in 1639, is the most interesting of the numerous monuments to the princes of Weimar interred here.

The Cathedral of Erfurt is a fine Gothic edifice and possesses a double portal of the 12th century. One of the towers contains ten bells, the largest of which, the "Grosse Susanna" (properly St. Maria Glorio) weighs nearly fourteen tons.

The Andreaskirche at Eisleben contains a pulpit from which Luther preached, this town being the birthplace of the great reformer. The church also has some interesting monuments of the Counts of Mansfeld. The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in this town contains a font in which Luther was baptised, also a fragment of his clock, and his leathern skull-cap.

The Abbey Church, or Schlosskirche, at Quedlinburg dates from 1021. The crypt which was the original church is built over the ancient mortuary chapel containing the tombs of Henry I. and his wife Matilda. The "Zitter," or treasury, contains such relics as the "beard-comb" of Henry I. and one of the water-pots of Cana.

The Church of St. Elizabeth at Marburg was erected in 1235-83. Soon after the death of St. Elizabeth, the daughter of Andreas II, King of Hungary, and the wife of Lewis, Landgrave of Thuringia, in 1231, the church was erected over her tomb. Multitudes of pilgrims from all parts of Europe were attracted to the tomb. The Emperor Frederick II. caused a crown of gold to be placed upon the head of the saint. The Landgrave Philip, in order to end the pilgrimage, caused the bones to be removed and interred in an unknown spot in the church. The sarcophagus is still preserved in the sacristy. In 1810, the French carried it off to Cassel and despoiled it of its jewels, but it was restored to Marburg in 1814. There are carvings and pictures by Durer at the four side altars.

The Cathedral at Fulda, with a dome 108 feet high, was erected in the eighteenth century in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. The Chapel of Saint Boniface, beneath the choir, has beneath its altar the remains of Saint Boniface (Winifried), a zealous English promulgator of Christianity, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dockum in Westfriesland in 754.

The Moritzkirche at Coburg with its lofty tower, 334 feet, contains a monument to Duke John Frederick II., erected in 1598. Near it are the finely executed brasses, of John Casimir, John Ernest, and John Frederick V.

The Cathedral at Minden is a fine edifice in the transition style, erected 1072-1290, and restored about 1860. Near the south entrance, under the altar piece, is a long narrow picture by Aldegrevier, a Westphalian master of the sixteenth century, representing the meeting of Charlemagne with the Saxon Duke Wittekind.

The collector of church views should also add tombs and monuments to his collection as they form parts of the interiors of many an interesting old cathedral. In many cases a whole chapel is devoted to the memory of some great prince and there are many family chapels to be found in the cathedrals of not only Germany, but of France, Austria, Spain, and Italy.

Original Spode Wheel Is Being Exhibited

The original potter's wheel of Josiah Spode, with which was fashioned all of the early pieces on which was built the reputation of Spode ware is on exhibit in the china section of Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, for the summer months. The wheel, first put into service about the year 1770, will be sent to Henry Ford's Museum in Dearborn, Mich., after it is exhibited at Field's. Gresham Hassall of the Spode factory brought the wheel to Chicago and is present at the exhibit to answer questions as to its operation.

Cattle Was Let Out to be "Herded" Then

Mrs. Paul Huntley, of Canon City, Colo., sends notes from a letter written by her father to a brother in Denver, Colo., in 1884. Note the custom of herding cattle out which is mentioned.

"I have a splendid show for herding this year. I have engaged one hundred and six head of cattle to me all ready so I have a fair show this summer."

The Missouri State Museum in the state capitol at Jefferson City has been renovated and storage specimens catalogued through a CWA project supervised by the curator, Prof. A. C. Burill. There are some 40,000 specimens in the collection—half on display and half in storage for lack of display room.

STOLEN

A new service is being inaugurated by HOBBIES for the benefit of its readers. These notices will be printed free of charge to subscribers. Stolen material will always find its way to another dealer or collector. It may probably be recovered in this manner.

STOLEN—Lot of land deals pertaining to Michigan and Wisconsin, 1830 to 1850. Land grants by Jackson, Van Buren and Monroe. Lucius Lyon and Kinzie letters. Old maps of Michigan and Wisconsin. Early Chicago material by Arthur Bronson. —L. E. Dicke, Evanston, Illinois.

Find Lottery Netted College \$267,000

Dusty old documents recently uncovered in the attic of the library at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., reveal that funds amounting to \$267,000 were once raised to support that institution by two New York State lotteries.

The papers were found in an ancient shoe box.

A possible solution for financially embarrassed colleges.

The woman who has 800 four-leaf clovers in her collection will be jealous when she reads this. J. R. Davis, county agricultural agent of Colusa, Cal., is reported to have a 200 square foot patch filled with clover of the four-leaf variety.

World's Fair Souvenirs

We have a few souvenirs left from our store at the World's Fair last year which we wish to dispose of at these reduced prices.

Postage prepaid. On orders of \$1.00 or more we insure at our expense.

Souvenir Buttons	_____	\$.05
Souvenir Knives	_____	
	25c, 35c, 50c and 1.00	
Tie Clasps	_____	.25
Belt Buckle and Tie Clasp Set.	_____	
Per set	_____	.75
Combination Letter Opener and Book Marks. Per set	_____	.10
Souvenir Bracelets, Each	_____	
	25c and	.50
Compacts	25c, 50c and	1.00
Wooden Nickels	_____	.05
Lucky Tillicums	_____	.10

HOBBIES

2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.



The Publisher's Page

SILVER ought to help. It is conservative minting of more sound money. While what we got is not exactly what we should have had, it is as good as the usual compromise measure that gets through Congress. There is a lot of inconsistency in silver arguments. The single standard people insist that it will put the price of silver so high that silver money countries cannot buy from us. Yet China and other silver money countries have already expressed their pleasure over the measure because it will lend strength to their basic currency.

Silver purchase will place into the pockets of the average American citizen \$10 more currency. (Don't spend it before you get it.) The per capita circulation has now reached about \$40. That is higher than it has ever been—about \$5 per capita higher than it was in the flush times. Of course there is more circulating medium needed now because fewer people have bank accounts. Many communities are not serviced by banks. There is a lot of currency still hoarded. Naturally there would be a demand for more currency to carry on even a smaller volume of business because of the lack of bank-check facilities. Currency expansion has been brought about by issuing government bonds which were purchased by banks and rediscounted. Currency can be expanded along those lines as long as Uncle Sam is willing to keep putting himself in debt. When the time comes that a majority of investors begin to fear Uncle Sam will not be able to pay those debts that kind of money will begin to depreciate in value. Some think we are near the breaking point now. Others think we could absorb more government securities but it is bad policy to keep piling up the national debt. We read on the financial page where one of the big brokerage houses advocates the expansion of currency through bank credits. That can be done too, but that is what broke us before. That always leads to the vicious cycle. Interest charges and easy money increases prices until another breaking point is reached. Credit inflation breaks the individual, the banks, and the government although it is all right while the upward curve of the cycle is in swing.

Silver certificates are safe, sound and sensible at this time because we need more currency which the banking system cannot supply. It puts back of every dollar issued a sound tangible without putting us further into debt. Some of the bunk promulgated against silver by people who ought to know better is the assertion that we will pay out gold to buy silver. No gold will be paid out.

It was apparent we were not getting anywhere along either lines that have been pursued before. Expansion through bank credits failed for both Hoover and Roosevelt because neither the people nor the banks wanted to do it. The average banker is determined that he is not going to expand credits regardless of government prodding. His practical experience guides him away from that course. Conditions simply are not right for it. On the other hand the borrower feels the same way. He is loathe to load up with notes payable without a better demand for his commodity.

The silver plan will prove ideal in every way if the countries of the world join to pay international obligations with three parts gold and one part silver, and if we go ahead forgetting the rest of the world for the present and get our own buying power restored the rest of the world will be more inclined to fall in line. What is needed now is world leadership and they look to us for that.

The president is either an adroit politician or the recipient of good advice on this question. It is apparent that he led the conservative New York group to believe that he favored the single (gold) standard. At the same time it was apparent that he led the western group (including Father Coughlin) to believe he was going to help silver. No doubt the jam he found himself in was anything but pleasant but he certainly maneuvered it to satisfy both in masterful fashion.

At the same time he probably avoided a silver fight in the next Democratic convention that would not be so pleasant for him to listen to.

There should be no opposition to the use of silver except among those who are in position to manipulate money under the gold standard or through bank credits. Silver has always been used for money as far

back as we can find a record of economics. There never was a nation, great or small, since the beginning of history that did not use silver money. There is no experimentation to it. There should be no argument about it. We never could see how Republicans should argue against silver when Alexander Hamilton insisted on the bimetal standard and made the real silver dollar the standard basis of our money at the beginning of the government. Naturally silver will not be popular in New York because New York is in position to profit from the manipulation of bank credit and the manipulators could get rich on inflation through bank credit while the cycle is on the upward curve. They can also play at the historical game of busting each other and starting panics. They say nobody will be benefitted but the eight silver producing states. Anything that can help make eight states prosperous will soon help the rest of the country. New York will find itself just as able to spend those silver certificates as anybody else. In fact, the lion's share of this new money will flow immediately to New York where bar silver is held in vaults, useless to anyone, and now that it will be moved to the sub-treasury and certificates issued on it, that silver will be put to work. It will do everybody some good. It should not be claimed that this is going to be a panacea. Work and budget-balancing are the real steps that will cure our troubles.

* * *

The "Century of Profit" is on again—the racket which calls itself a World's Fair, under the mis-management of the Dawes-Radnitz gang. Some half-way intelligent Chicago people say they were under the impression for quite awhile that the foreign villages had something to do with a foreign country. If you don't see it this year you can see it next year or the next. It will be there for a long time. Ford has a creditable exhibit and the layout is better than last year. As a Fair it is not nearly so good because the General Exhibits building is about half deserted and very few of the State spaces are occupied. As an amusement park, for which it was planned, it is better. It is not as big as Coney Island or as dignified as Atlantic City but makes a fairly good amusement park for a western town. It is not a civic enterprise but a privately-owned scheme and it will be a long time before the people of Chicago get that bunch off the lake front. Politicians of both parties have their finger in it and they have it so they can't lose. On the other hand they are pretty sure they will make plenty and they are going to keep it there for many years to come. Concession-

aires are taking an awful drubbing and there will probably be some real fun between the fair management and their victims, before it is over.

If you attend the Wings of a Century, one of the features owned by the Fair, it might be interesting to know that the actors putting on four shows a day seven days a week are paid between fifteen to twenty dollars a week.

Some say that regardless of the merits or demerits of the Fair we ought to keep still because if it brings a few people here it will help Chicago. If we don't care what representations we make to get them here that might be true but our contention is that the same amount of money spent on permanent attractions would make Chicago a center of sightseeing for visitors to the fourth largest city in the world. The Fair claims they spent thirty million dollars including what the concessionaires spent. They spent it, yes, but by far the greatest part of it went for officials' salaries and promotional expense. It was not represented in actual construction work. Not more than a very few million was put into actual construction; same say not over ten per cent. Had this thirty million dollars been taken and put into more institutions such as the Field Museum, the new Museum of Science and Industry, the Art Institute, Shedd Aquarium, the Planetarium, Chicago Historical Society, Merchandise Mart, Furniture Mart, Elks Memorial, and many other such attractions, the city would attract millions annually instead of getting them here for a few months only to be disappointed by finding an amusement park operating under the guise of a World's Fair.

* * *

A very interesting proposition has recently been made to me by an Ecuadorean engineer whom I met while in South America. He urges me to buy an old cruiser which the government would sell for the price of junk, as any old boat will do so long as it carries a few good cannons. I am to bring just enough men to man the cruiser and he will furnish 50 soldiers. We will then capture the Galapagos Islands which belong to Ecuador. He says Ecuador has no navy and his 50 soldiers on a well-armed cruiser could whip the entire Ecuadorean army, but there would be no opposition since that country is torn by revolution at this time. The Galapagos Islands lie on the Equator a few hundred miles off the South American coast. They are very cool, however, because the cold Humboldt current from the Antarctic turns at the Equator and flows through them. He says we would not need many provisions to feed the army because turtles weighing 300 pounds are

plentiful and their meat imitates every known kind of poultry and animal. There is an ample supply of coconuts, fish, berries, fruit and other things to eat. I am to be King of Galapagos and he is to be Generalissimo.

As soon as we have captured the Islands we will divide them up giving each soldier plenty of land. Then we will build a big resort hotel which my co-conspirator is sure will be filled the year round with visitors from Los Angeles who could get there in three days' sailing. We are having stamps designed now and collectors should get ready to order new sets from the Kingdom of Galapagos. Any reader of HOBBIES who wishes to join the expedition should get in touch with us at once.

* * *

We hear from Washington that plans are under way to stimulate building as a help in restoring prosperity. At the same time the building material groups get together under N.R.A. codes and proceed to raise prices. If material remains cheap enough to stimulate building a lot of rehabilitation work would go ahead, provided, of course, the high cost of labor in some lines could be reduced. We have been doing a lot of rehabilitation work lately and it is quite discouraging to find how many workmen are still imbued with the idea that if they really work they are working themselves out of a job and that it is smart to stall around and stretch the work out. We have employed men in almost every branch of building and when we see the attitude of most of them we make a short job of it. We soon determine to spend as little money as possible and let the rehabilitation work go until such time as we can get proper value for our money. The scarcity of money today ought to demand an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

Thousands of our readers will agree with us on this point. For instance, we are called upon to pay \$2 an hour for an electrician and many other branches of the building industry still insist upon getting these robber prices. That is \$16 a day. Many a business man with \$100,000 cash capital invested in his business is not drawing anywhere near that much out of it.

It is unreasonable that these groups should persist in exorbitant wages in the face of all the sacrifices the public has made in this depression, often amounting to actual mental and physical suffering. When we find that we have to give twelve issues of HOBBIES Magazine in exchange for a half hour's work we absolutely rebel. In pinning electricians down to facts they admit that their work is not

worth that much in proportion to what other people give for a dollar. They say there are thousands of their men out of work and a great majority of them are willing to work for reasonable wages so as to stimulate a lot of rehabilitation that is waiting but they are held back by a group of their members who work for the city and other public bodies and naturally when they are working for the taxpayers they can exact the toll. It is to protect these few who are in position to bilk the taxpayers that others are kept out of employment.

The crack-brained politicians at Washington are urging people to build. Who is crazy enough to spend his money building at these wages? The property is not worth it. How many thousands have lost their property because they paid for building costs far beyond any rhyme or reason? Is that no lesson to us? Are people expected to shoulder such building costs again only to find their property worth 25c on the dollar? There never was a time that property has been let run down and needs rehabilitation as it does today, yet thousands of property holders, who might have a little money, will not put it in circulation as long as they are being gouged for exorbitant costs. As long as this maladjustment lasts, as long as some must sacrifice to the hurting point while others hold prices to ridiculous levels, we can expect nothing but a prolongation of the depression.

* * *

August George Liebmann who lives in a suburb of Washington, D. C., is an appraiser of extinct securities. He collects Indian relics and historical material. It might be also he collects prettily lithographed defunct bonds as that is quite a hobby these days. Mr. Liebmann predicts that in 1938 we will enter another period of easy money during which our citizens will be drunk with visionary wealth. After reading his letter we went immediately to our doctor, lawyer and banker to see if they can prolong us until that time.

* * *

No, we did not buy any silver. We never speculated on any stock or commodity at any time, under any circumstances and we are never going to. Gambling is not our weakness and it is no temptation to us. If you want to know our weakness send a stamp for reply.

D. C. Lightner

Add Three More to the collection of Cave Pictures

CAVERNS OF THE PINNACLE MONUMENTS

A reader who was interested in the story by Russell T. Neville, the caveman, in the June issue, is responsible for our printing here three more pictures pertaining to caves. These recently appeared in the Standard Oil Bulletin of California and are reprinted here by special permission.

BENEATH the tumbled rocks of the Pinnacles National Monument, in San Benito County, California, is a connected series of caves. An excellent trail threads through them, ascending by easy stages from entrance to exit; where necessary, concrete steps and pipe-rails have been provided. Visitors should carry



This picture gives an idea of the size of the rocks under which and between which the visitor walks in the caves.

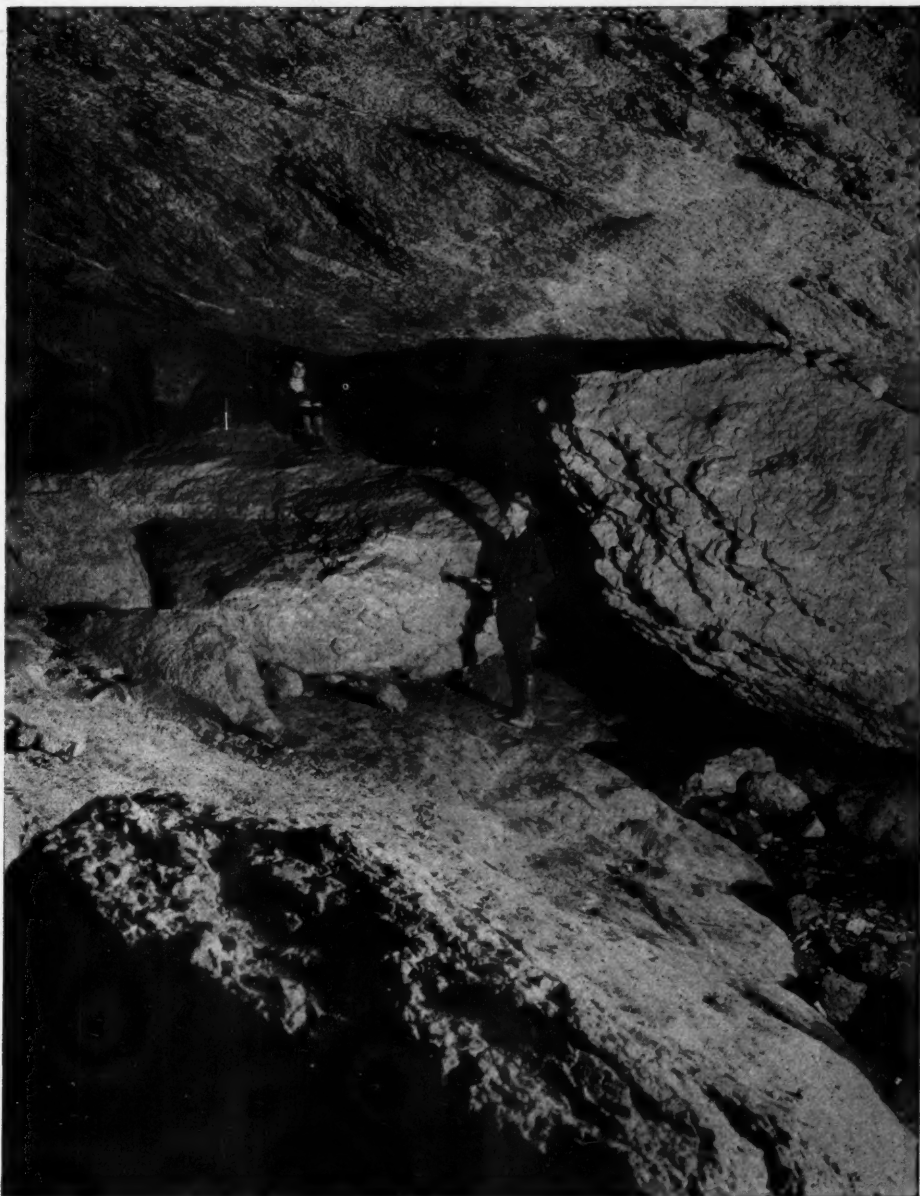


One example of the hanging rocks to be seen during the trip through the caves. This one is at the western portal.

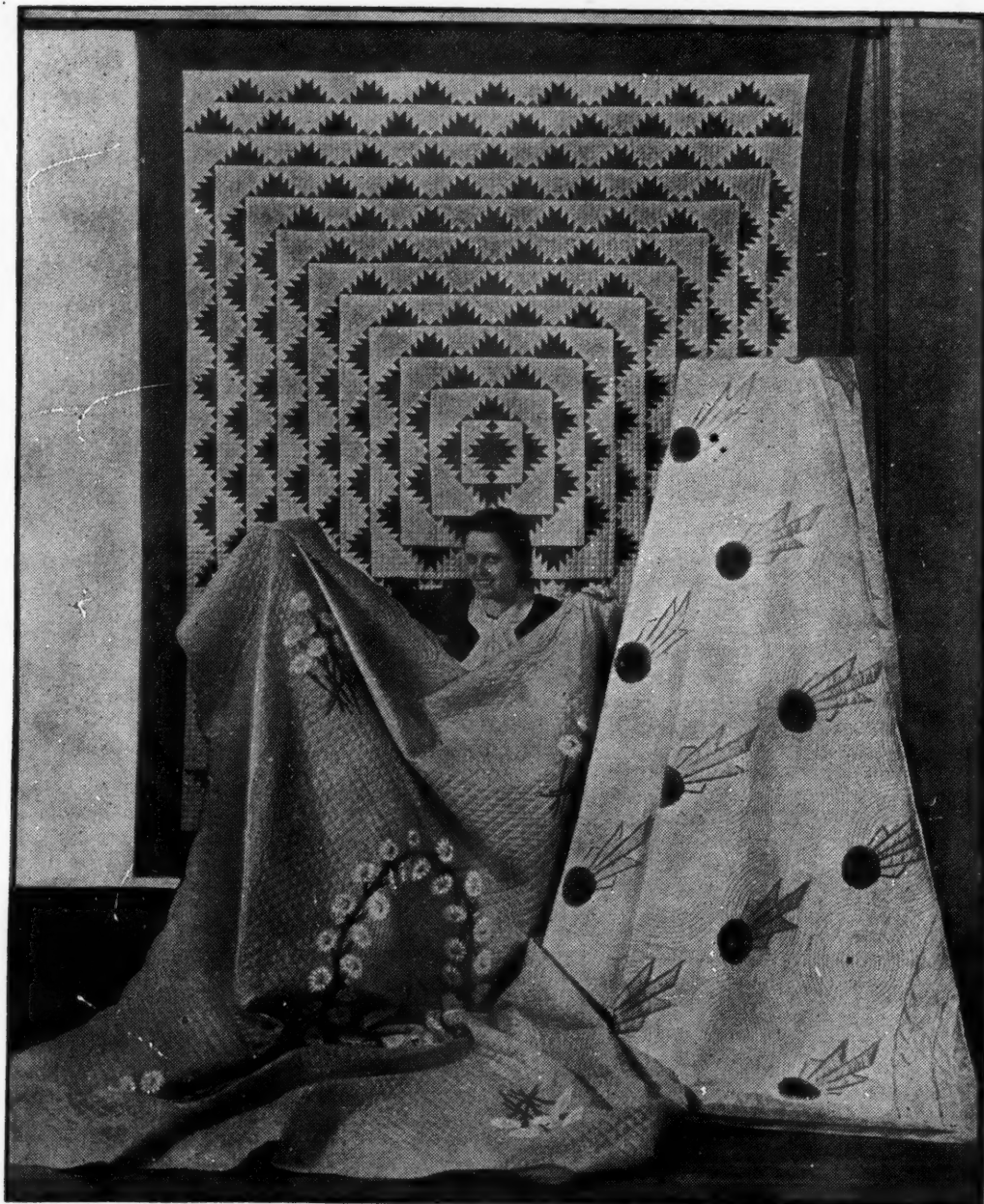
flashlights, although crevices between the massive rocks piled every which way admit varying amounts of light into the caverns save in two places, where Stygian darkness reigns. The caves are dry overhead and underfoot, although pools of water are found in stone basins so regularly formed they seem man-carved. There are a few places where the explorers must stoop; but for the most part the half-mile underground trip is easily and comfortably made. One tremendous rock beneath which visitors walk has been estimated by engineers to weigh a quarter of a million tons. Everywhere are seen leaning rocks and suspended rocks, rocks at every angle, but there is no danger; the units of this geological hodge-podge are wedged firmly into place and can not fall.

A grateful coolness is always found on this subterranean trail. Approaching the entrance, up the rugged and beautiful canyon, a cool breeze meets the explorers—welcome indeed in warm weather.

Guides are provided for this trip, for which no charge is made.



Deep within the caves, the trail wanders around projecting rocks and between jagged edges; often for long distances the roof is composed of one huge mass—as is the case in this picture. This photograph, taken with artificial light, shows the typical formation of the caves—dry, airy, cool and comfortable, with no difficult climbing and no danger whatever.



Quilts Suggest Coolness in Summer Exhibitions

OUR grandmother stitched on tiny blocks diligently in the winter so that her beds would be adequately equipped, cool and fresh looking during the summer. The art of quilting has been revived during recent years, and displays and contests have been conducted in department stores to good advantage. Standard patterns run into the thousands. One reader says that she is a collector of quilt patterns and has about 2,000 different designs.

MATCH BOX LABELS

HOBBIES is the official organ of THE BLUE MOON CLUB an International organization of collectors of this hobby. M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Box 732, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pres.—W. G. Fountaine; Vice-president—Harry M. Goold; Manager Cover Division—John C. Schulz.

Blue Moon Club Notes

By M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary

Special Notice

It is with regret I announce the resignation of our President, Robert A. Jones, of Indianapolis, Ind., who has filled so well the position since the Blue Moon Club was organized. Due to business which keeps him out of touch with the club he feels that for the good of the club someone who could devote more time to the hobby should be appointed. I am sure club members are grateful for the fine way in which he filled the presidency. May success in other lines be his also. W. G. Fountaine, of Columbus, Ohio, has been appointed successor to Mr. Jones. The directors feel that Mr. Fountaine will likewise uphold the high standards of the Club, and help to direct it to further achievements.

What's What in Label Collecting

Ideal is the name of a new label now on the market. It is a big improvement over the older two styles, made in U.S.A.

It is reported that Japan, in order to cater to American business, has come out with a label called American Rose.

At the present time there are three types of Moderne label made by the Federal Match Company. There is also a new Foremost brand which is a decidedly classier label than the older one out a short time ago.

And of course you know Fairfax Hall, Toppy, and Baby Stuart are also out by the same company.

Booklet No. 2 listing the labels of Belgium will be available from the Secretary about the first of July. Price, 35 cents. (Please do not send stamps.)

Do not request the Secretary to hold the catalogue unless you expect to remit. Seventy-eight requests were made by letter or card for booklet No. 1. When notified only 29 actually sent for them. This means a loss of time and money to the club.

Booklet No. 1 is the keynote of all booklets, and without it some collectors may have trouble in understanding the catalogue.

With the advent of summer many collectors will lay aside their hobby till cooler days. But even so remember to pick up the new labels as they come out, or any scarce types even if you do not mount them in the album till colder weather.

Here is a hint just given me by a new member and so I pass it on. Break the wood before soaking which will allow the water to get under the label and it will come off much easier.

Wonder if the cover collectors are losing interest even with all the new sets being put out by the Diamond Company. No cover fan has joined us in over three months.

Post Card Collecting

By ROBERT RESSLER

GREETINGS, fellow collectors! I have information on a few clubs. The first is the Guiana Hobby Club. It is a small club founded by J. E. Humphrey, Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, and has members in a number of countries, including British Guiana, Brazil, Trinidad, Grenada, United States, Canada, England, Scotland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Latvia, Egypt, Dutch East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Syria, and Hawaii.

Another is the Corona founded by Tsunehiko Fukuda, Tokyo, Japan. The Corona is the only club of its kind in the Orient. This club is the premier one in the East, and it has many members in about 100 countries, states or islands. Therefore, all members can easily collect many beautiful cards and curios from all parts of the world, not forgetting the mysterious Eastern countries of which the view scenes and types are most remarkably beautiful and curious.

We now turn to a few cards. I have a few that are interesting to me. I have two from Mahe, Seychelles. One shows the Coco de mer tree and the other Cascade Peak with Church. The Seychelles are located about 100 miles off the

East coast of Africa. Another card that is interesting and rare shows a group of Belgian soldiers at Camp Ziest. It was sent by Alfred Laysen, fifth regiment of Lignel/3, second division to a friend in the United States on the tenth of October, 1914. It was entered as military mail and bears no postage. The sender was perhaps a naturalized American entered in the army of his mother country. Carlo, Egypt, has two views that have found their way into my collections. One is a view of Pyramid de Sakkarah and the other is a view of Avenue de palmiers a Gezireh. While we are in the East we might visit Persia. Here we would expect a very beautiful colored card, but to our disappointment we find that only the photo type card is made here. It is black on white, resembling a snapshot. The only card I have from Persia is from the city of Teheran, showing Pahlevi Avenue named after His Imperial Majesty, Persia's beloved king. The avenue is in front of the palace and is newly paved with stones, so my correspondent tells me. Little do we realize that there are larger countries that issue cards just as interesting as the smaller countries. Take Morocco for

example. I have a number of cards from that country that are good enough to be in my collection. Odd as it may seem most of the countries in Africa and the Near East, with the exception of perhaps Egypt, Palestine and Turkey, do not have colored cards.

I have two other cards that are unique and interesting. Both are Toledo views, which have passed through different countries and then back to Toledo. This type is known as a traveling card, in that it travels from one country to another collecting stamps as it goes. My first card went to Haiti, to Cuba, and then to me. The other card went to Canada, to Brazil, to Italy, and back to me. To obtain this type one must have the cooperation of friends in the foreign countries. There is no scenic value to these cards, but they are valuable for their uniqueness and philatelic interest.

Acknowledgement

J. A. Ross, of Montclair, N. J., has sent us a Jaroscopic picture, an unusual curio in the art line that is made with view postcards.

Cachets: Cachets were received from the following: U. S. Ry. Postal Car Exhibit, mailed on the official opening day of the 1934 World's Fair from Fred Geyer, Chicago. Tennessee Sesquicentennial from R. S. Kelly, sponsor. Two hundred and fiftieth anniversary cachet of the settlement of Perth Amboy, N. J., from the Chamber of Commerce. One celebrating 250th anniversary of Newton, Pa., from George A. Hill, P. M.

Clippings Acknowledged

C. H. Thomas (3)
Waldo C. Moore (12)
Grace W. Farnsworth (1)
George Remsburg (15)
C. Weir Kirk (6)
Paul Rowe (7)
Clyde Nickum (9)
Frank C. Ross (1)
M. Sorensen (1)
Hoyt M. Fleming (30)
Mrs. Paul Huntley (75)
Anthony J. Suchy (3)
Henry Priebe (2)
Frances Bohny Zackert (1)
Anthony Kigas (75)
Heim Brothers (1)
C. J. Alton Means (8)
D. E. Chichester (1)
M. Sorensen (3)
Earl W. Baldwin (5)
Roy W. Carlson (2)
Bert Gilson (2)
Vern P. Kaub (1)
M. Sorensen (2)

A Hartford, Conn., woman has just completed a series of postmarks on a letter which includes the post-offices of Adam, Eve, Eden and Garden, the latter being the mark of Garden, Mich. The post mark "Adam" is from Adam, Va.; "Eve" from Eve, Ky., and "Eden" from Eden, Vt.

WANTED

I will pay cash for old U. S. match box labels made between the years of 1835 and 1910. Look over your attic boxes and trunks for some of these old ones. Send them on for my inspection and offer.

M. A. RICHARDSON
Box 732, Ticonderoga, New York, U. S. A.

SWAPPERS' PAGE

Any one reported offering for sale any article advertised under this heading will henceforth be refused the use of the department. Our readers will confer a favor on us by reporting any instances of bad faith.

ADS MUST STATE WHAT IS WANTED IN EXCHANGE, AND WHAT IS OFFERED IN EXCHANGE.

1c per word for one time; or 3 times for the price of two insertions; or 12 times for the price of six insertions.

(Cash must accompany order. No checking copies furnished on this service.)

LARGE CENTS and other old coins exchanged for Indian relics (grooved axes preferred), candlesticks, bullet moulds, Civil War buttons, buckles, revolvers, etc.—H. S. Moore, Kahoka, Mo. n12611

WILL TRADE U. S. and foreign stamps for anything numismatic. Would like to trade for large pennies and bills.—B. R. Brady, P. O. Box 1595, Lubbock, Texas. j1103

INDIAN HEAD PENNIES. Have 300 to swap for genuine Indian arrowheads. Make me an offer.—Sanford M. Lord, Kelso, Wash. jly102

TRADE—Duplicator, cartooning course, watch, binoculars, rifle, motor gas engine.—K. Hudson, East Syracuse, N. Y. s304

AMERICAN LABORER—Vol. 1, complete. Published by Greeley & McElrath, 1842, New York. Very scarce. Will trade for stamp collection or old coins.—E. E. Fuller, R. D. 3, Sewickley, Pa. jly103

OVER 300 YEARS. Works of William Cowper, bishop of Galloway, printed 1629. Also Confederate and Federal fractional paper currency. Exchange for Indian relics.—A. W. Weigel, 1245 East 123rd St., Cleveland, Ohio. jly103

FIVE DOOLITTLE COVERS, Cat. \$18.50; German War Money; used Air Mails; Misc. covers. Want good U. S., or what have you?—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City. jly34p

MAGAZINES—Back numbers, all kinds. Largest stock in the country. Want coins, guns, relics. Prompt service.—Jos. O'Brocta, 217 Willow Rd., Dunkirk, N. Y. jly12441

DIME NOVELS Exchanged—I have over 3,000 to swap.—C. Bragin, 1525 W. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. pje35

HONEY WINE FORMULA—Guaranteed same ancient German formula as handed down by old Father Kneipp. Will swap for one good Columbian half or two good half cents or five good large cents or five good half dimes or five good nickel three-cent pieces or what have you to offer?—Box 313, Louisville, Ky. s3011

GRAFLEX WANTED—Also other cameras, lenses, photo equipment, photographic and writers' magazines, books, etc. Describe fully in first letter. Swap list and answer sent immediately.—Stottmeyer, R. D. 1, Wilkinsburg, Penna. s385

GIVE 150 VIEW CARDS for Scotch and Irish manuscript genealogies.—Kenneth MacCallum, 3418 Jackson Blvd., Chicago. d1269

EVERY STAMP COLLECTOR has idle duplicates and empty spaces in his albums. Trade your duplicates for space fillers at The Swappers Club, 4406 Augusta Blvd., Chicago. Send stamp for information. (No dues.) s12291

EXCHANGE—Blank checklist with over 3,600 Cat. Nos. for ten undamaged commems. No N. R. A. or 2c Bicents. This wallet-size pamphlet is good for recording any stamp, cover, coin, etc., collection listed in any catalogue, U. S. or foreign. Ideal exchange list.—E. Das, 17 Clinton Ave., Clifton, N. J. jly3001

40 INDIAN PENNIES, 10 ¼ dimes, 1 Colonial Coin, 1793, U. S. Copper Cent, 20 mixed U. S. Coins, and rare Sioux War Clubs. Trade for best offer in U. S. Half Dollars, etc.—Otto Nill, Islip, N. Y. je153

PHOTOGRAPHS—Actual photographs, size 8x10 inches, gloss finish. Hundreds of these, aeroplane, flyers, wrecks, royalty and interesting events. A few good photos of Calvin Coolidge, Lindbergh, and Prince of Wales. Desire stamps that catalog over 5c Scotts.—Frank Gordon, 546 Bright St., San Francisco, Calif. au387

EGYPTIAN OR BABYLONIAN articles wanted for United States and foreign stamps. Tell wants.—Charles Horn, 514 E. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. s384

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS—Will exchange specimens of Southern Illinois, for those of your part of the country.—O. G. Rawson, 3208 Forest Place, East St. Louis, Ill. au306

3 DIMENSIONAL POCKET STEREO—scope with pictures to be had in exchange for magazines. Any of the following one's are acceptable: Amazing, Astounding, Ghost, Weird, and Wonder stories.—H. Weissman, 161 West 21st St., New York. au366

OLYMPIC PRECANCELS wanted for other commemoratives. Also have blocks etc.—K. Smith, Fostoria, Ohio. jly1

DAILY NEWSPAPERS WANTED. Send one from your home town and receive fifteen choice precancels. Stamp appreciated.—Smith, B7, Fostoria, Ohio. jly1

HAVE HUNDREDS of items to swap for shotguns, rifles and revolvers. List free.—Swapper Abe, 36 So. Brunswick, Old Town, Maine. s12411

SWAP—Printing, books, stamps for commemorative stamps. Write—Striepecke, 447 Logan St., Brooklyn, N. Y. s303

30 DIFFERENT CANADA, or 15 different Newfoundland for any mint block of 4 U. S. Commemoratives, or 5 different mint commemoratives singles, except Bicentennials and Century of Progress.—Albert Edgar, 100 Maple Street, Windsor, Ontario. au307

I HAVE U. S. FOREIGN PRECANCEL Stamps, Indian Relics, Antiques to trade for late used Commemorative stamps in 100 lots, Ohio celt or 5 arrowheads for 100 used Maryland, etc. (No S. E. torn, or perf. initials wanted.)—Nu Way Stamp Co., 125 W. Center, Marion, Ohio. au349

A PAINTING of your family coat-of-arms made for you in exchange for Confederate or good U. S. or Foreign stamps or covers, or Confederate money. I also have many good southern and other books I would exchange for stamps and bills or other interesting items. Write for lists.—J. H. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga. jly3211

BANKERS COIN BOOK, for old connoisseur magazine.—Hobby Shop, 401 Crilly Bldg., Chicago. jly362

GERMAN PAPER MONEY, Different, For Each Medal or Transportation Token.—Brown, 490 Crilly Bldg., Chicago. jly323

WANTED—Indian relics, pipes and odd pieces in exchange for shotgun, old coins, razors, camera. Write for my list.—C. M. Bruff, Hoopston, Ill. s12441

OLD SAMPLERS, old prints wanted. Will give United States and foreign stamps for old samplers, old prints, or what have you?—Charles Horn, 514 E. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. s306

SMALLEST BIBLE, 220 pages, leather covered, imported, and Miniature Knife, for Indian Relics, Curios, Coins, Lincoln Medals, Tokens or Antique Firearms.—Leinard, 35 S. Dearborn, Chicago. jly345

WILL GIVE 100 fine U. S. commemoratives for 100 precancels.—John Nagle, No. Judson, Ind. jly151

TRADE ANTIQUE GUNS, bayonets, swords, Indian relics, curios, old books, agates, rough and polished, powder horns, powder flasks, elk and deer horns (not mounted), deer foot handle knife, death mask of Abraham Lincoln. Want long spear points or fine percussion Colt revolvers, dragoons, navies, etc.—Ralph Wingert, R. 3, Paola, Kansas.

GUARANTEED Typewriter, Carbon Paper, Ribbons and Razor Blades to swap for mint Blocks.—U. S. Peck, Box 1561, Tulsa, Okla. jly383

TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES BLACK—stone Law Course, nineteen twenty-eight edition and fifty-two Supplement Guides, as new valued \$87.50. Also rare eight volumes Ferrish History Arizona, as new, out of print, valued \$40.00. Trade for U. S. commemoratives, gold and half dollars. No Columbians. Splendid deal. Carriage extra. Particulars write.—M. Joe Murphy, "Numismatist," Box 405, Phoenix, Ariz. jly106

WILL TRADE Canadian First Flights for United States First day, First Flights, Airport Dedications, Byrds, Lindbergh's and Navals.—Racicot, 376 North Main St., Norwich, Conn. au3p

U. S. AND FOREIGN Stamps, to trade for old coins, Gold, Silver and Copper, etc., or what have you?—Archibald Sabin Parker, 236 Brackett St., Portland, Maine. d12021

EXCHANGE original cartoons by well known cartoonists for other cartoon originals.—George T. Maxwell, 411 Beach Ave., Rochester, N. Y. mh12021

NATIONAL SALESMAN TRAINING, set of books, like new; large hand-painted vase, very rare and old; small vase, a beauty, from Italy; for old coins and stamps. What have you? 5 1932 D mint cents for silver dollar, Liberty seated; 20 different mint cents for 1797 silver dollar, or 5 before 1874; 1849 O mint quarter dollar for 6 different commemorative half dollar, uncirculated; 1795 half dollar for 25 large cents, before 1820; 25 Indian head pennies for 5 1909 V.B.D. S mint, uncirculated; 5 large V.D.B. cents for 1823 large cent; 100 Indian heads for 5 silver dollars; 1802 silver dollar for Missouri half, no stars, or Hawaiian half, or 6 Isabella quarters, or 2 Washington-Lafayette dollars.—Paul A. Schroeder, 800 Prentiss Ave., (Apt. 545), Detroit, Michigan. jly1031

TRADE—10,000 political campaign and advertising celluloid buttons. Will give 5 all different buttons for every street car transportation tokens you send, or will give 2 for 1 of your duplicates.—E. S. Cole, 10 Berbro Ave., Upper Darby, Penna. jly173

WILL SWAP CACTUS. (Have 45 varieties) for Indian arrows.—C. I. Mitchell, Temple, Tex. jly1

I HAVE a 32 rifle, rim fire, Wesson patent, 1864, fair shape, will trade for Postage Stamps; any kind.—F. O. Poole, Deer Park, Ohio. jly305

GOOD U. S. COLLECTION of over 300 different stamps mounted. Will trade for good kodak using #120 films.—S. Jacobs, 4429 So. Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill. jll

COLLECTOR'S MATERIAL — Books, petrified wood, antiques, war relics, books on war, original oil paintings and water colors. Trade for Indian relics, old coins, guns. Send 10c for lists.—Allen Brown, 6430 Hutchinson St., Chicago, Ill. aul24p

TEXAS LETTERS, 1835-45, postally marked. Also early United States, 1756-1800. Will give mint United States stamps.—Harry M. Konwiser, 151 Claremont Avenue, New York City. 1225p

STEAMSHIPS — Want photographs, postcards, cheap pictures modern American merchant vessels. Have stamps, coins, books, cachets, curios.—R. Bazire, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. jly344

WILL TRADE for U. S. or foreign gold coins, the following: 527 large cents, 20 half cents, 25 2c pieces, 22 3c nickels, 4 3c silver, 36 nickels, 56 half dimes, 60 dimes, 80 quarters, 41 half dollars, 23 dollars and others, including 50 white cents and 18 colonials.—Dr. Albert Applebaum, 627 Peoria Life Bldg., Peoria, Ill. jly106

DIME NOVELS to exchange. What do you have? What do you want?—Raymond L. Caldwell, 835 Highland Ave., Lancaster, Pa. aul2021

I WILL GIVE YOU good U. S. and foreign for your precancel accumulation. Send what you have for offer. (SFA 3985) —Francis Greeley, 90-19 88th Ave., Woodhaven, L. I. jly

WILL SWAP Indian relics for U. S. Coins, Fractional Currency, encased postage stamps. A square deal guaranteed. Write us.—The Trading Post, Blackwater, Va. jly384

MILITARY MEDALS and Celluloid Buttons Wanted. Give old Paper Money, old Coins, for those new to me.—R. Williams, 4243 Sheridan, Chicago. jly304

WILL TRADE — Small collection of some 500 old coins, including large cents; 65 old newspapers, 1797-1865; almanacs, 1786-1866. Want printing press with type. Send for complete description. Square deal assured.—E. E. Clemons, Manlius, N. Y. jly153

200 MIXED U. S. and Foreign Stamps for each Transportation Token, Lincoln or Washington Medal. Send 5 or more.—Torry c/o E. T. Service, 35 S. Dearborn, Chicago. jly325

SEND ANY QUANTITY United States or Foreign mixture of stamps cataloguing over three cents each; receive same quantity nicely assorted precancels. Better grade you send better grade you receive.—Henry Perlish, 54 Riverside Drive, New York City. el2222

SMALL SPECIALIZED collection U. S. stamps, catalog Scott's over \$2,000. Trade all or any part for ornamental or useful articles.—Horn, 1907 Loring Pl., Bronx, N. Y. el2261

SWAPS—Will give 100 different cigar bands or 25 English cigarette cards for 5 celluloid buttons. Have 80 fiction books, for Winchester rifle (30-30 to 44 cal.) in perfect condition. Trade books and magazines for steel traps and chewing gum picture cards. Have small house and lot, Chicago suburb, value \$1,200. Will take cabin or shack in woods along some river as down payment.—Alfred Philipp, Box 105, Midlothian, Ill. jly107

MALLARDS, GLADIOLI BULBS, collets, wild geese, perennial plants, for minerals, gem points, relics.—Dawson, Brothers, Franksville, Wis. jyl2001

SEND HUNDRED United States commemoratives, five each of twenty kinds, receive half pound ten foreign country unsorted mixture.—Lyndman, 55 Harlem, Rochester, N. Y. jly152

WILL SWAP old or recent Canadian stamps for other British Colonies or foreign.—T. Allison, 3046 Dundas St., W., Toronto, Canada. jly125

SWAP COVERS, Hotel Labels, Stuffed Birds, Telescope, Books, Geographics, Coins, Turtle Shells, Sea Shells, Insects, Curios. Want guns, swords, Oriental Pipes, Airmail Covers, good stamps, autographs.—Joe Shutter, 4723 Rorer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. aul306

100-YEAR-OLD VIOLIN in good condition, early American wall clock, Turkish coffee mill, Bennington jug, pair Holland wooden shoes, Russian copper utensils, Geographics, Commercial art correspondence course. Will trade for good stamps (U. S. only). Tell me what you have.—C. Lynn Coy, 3823 South Madison, Brookfield, Ill. jly184

CELLO, corduroy case and Pernambuco bow, value \$115.00, and about twenty old and modern violins, valued from \$25.00 to \$150.00 each. Have collection of watchmakers and engravers tools, valued at \$250. Will swap for U. S. stamp collections. Anyone interested, within reasonable driving distance, write.—E. F. LeLand, Minnesota. es001

SWAP—Auto whistle, cigarette roller, awl, flashlight, postmarks. Want postmarks, etc.—Wm. Ertz, Ivanhoe, Minn. jly151

BOOKS—Recent publications in Architecture, Engineering and Business. Will exchange for flintlocks, tinder pistols, or other Americana. Send for list.—Wm. Reeder, 10 Chatham Road, Upper Darby, Pa. s206

TRADE—Furniture, Glass, Fireplace Utensils for Indian Flints, Lincoln items, Relics.—Chas. Patrick, Highway 31, Peoria, Ohio. my12001

WILL TRADE 2 LOTS, 25 x 100 ft. each, for good stamp collection. Lots are in restricted section of fastest growing town in Northern New Jersey and only 2 miles from George Washington Bridge. The 2 adjoining lots sold in 1933 for \$3,500.00 and are worth more today. There is a \$1,000.00 mortgage on the property. Taxes are paid to date. Railroad station 1/4 mile from property. A genuine opportunity as property in this section is increasing in value yearly. U. S. A. collection preferred, but will consider foreign. Make an offer.—T. Prescott, 79 Matlock Street, Paterson, N. J. o4003

I HAVE the following to exchange: Presidential Land Grants, Confederate stamps and covers, Slave Deeds and Documents, scarce books, etc. In exchange I desire Confederate money, broken bank bills, fractional currency and Colonial notes, or old documents bearing embossed revenue stamps.—Benjamin B. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. jly12003

COMMEMORATIVE 1/4-Dollars, in exchange for either, Gutta-Percha, Brass, or Celluloid Presidential Buttons of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, U. S. Grant, Chester A. Arthur, or Grover Cleveland. Write, A. B. Burkholder, Parkersburg, W. Va. jly308

WILL EXCHANGE foreign coins for Old U. S. Coins.—William Hilt, 914 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. au304

WILL TRADE unimproved quarter section Western South Dakota land which is unencumbered for collection of stamps cataloging approximately two thousand dollars. Write details.—Box 921, Sioux City, Iowa. s365

WILL TRADE watches, arrowheads, bird points, etc., for Indian relics, guns, coins and broken watches.—Felix Koehler, Humansville, Mo. jly102

OLD BOOKS over 100 years old to trade for 5 mint U. S. commemorative blocks, no 1c wanted, or 10 large cents, or 1 mint set Bicentennials or National Park issue. Books before 1790 for each 10 mint commemorative blocks, or 25 large cents, or 2 mint sets, Bicentennial or National Park series.—J. Robicheau, 9 Waltes Wharf, Newport, R. I. s3p

BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE Stamps, 4 different values, to 10 shillings, for every 6 Bicentennial or Commemorative precancels sent me.—Archibald Sabin Parker, 236 Brackett St., Portland, Maine. mh12261

SCRIP COLLECTORS — Will exchange Bourke County \$1 and \$5 Scrip for your Duplicates, in good condition. Any quantity exchanged.—Frank E. Johnson, Morganton, N. C. jly305

HAVE PRINTER'S CUTS, books, old music, prints, bric-a-brac. "Antiques magazines" and others. Want books on Indians, Indians relics, art photos, old 5c novels, old colored glass, milk glass, etc. Send your list for mine.—Herbert Prestwood, 1002 Ga. Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn. jly106

HERE'S WHAT I WANT—Plain Kentucky rifles in good condition; flintlock and patchbox Kentuckies in any condition; hunting pouches; hunting knives; powder horns; flintlock parts; Colt's revolvers; land grants. Here's what I have —Crosley gem-box cabinet radio; fine collection 300 Indian relics from Miami Valley; about 3,000 U. S. I. R. stamps, mostly first issue; large number foreign and few U. S. coins; pioneer household relics; Civil War muskets, carbines, belts, pouches, swords; Krag sporter; 7.62 Russian sporter; a few Kentucky rifles; 20 percussion and flintlock pistols and revolvers; complete set of Dickens, world's greatest masterpieces, 50 volumes, Elbert Hubbard's Journeys; about 40 Harvard Classics; back issues Fortune, National Geographic, American Rifleman.—George C. Cummins, 717 Rentschler Bldg., Hamilton, Ohio. jly1221

WANT BINOCULARS, Microscope, Kodak, mint United States Coins, latest edition Encyclopedia. Offer books, relics, postcards, magazines, minerals.—Wm. Hogan, Parrottsville, Tenn. jly324

HAVE revolvers, rifles, stereoscope views and many other things to trade. What do you have and what do you want? Swap lists exchanged. Want especially old coins, bills (not common foreign) and old gold. Government licensed for gold buying.—M. Wheatley, 1606 Stinson Ave., Kansas City, Kans. jly309

3.2 BEER LABELS exchanged. Send for check list.—Schlager, 208 N. Central, Chicago. jly362

METER POSTMARKS. Will trade for symmetrical trade marks such as round, oval, square, triangular, etc., appearing on letterheads, envelopes, circulars, in catalogues, etc. Collecting trade-marks is worthwhile hobby and has real background. I have many duplicates and would like to interest you. Write me regarding meters. Have thousands and will swap for trade-marks.—Chas. W. Erdell, 612 Montclair Ave., Bethlehem, Pa. d6652

WANTED—U. S. cents dated 1795-1796. Also good U. S. and B. N. A. stamps, precancels, etc., Ohio Civil War tokens. Have coins, stamps, tokens, books, etc.—Frank Hakovec, 9613 Higer Drive, Cleveland, Ohio. jly8001

ARROWHEADS, Oriental embroidery, carvings, simulated pearls, books, curios, in exchange for Jenny Lind songs. Harper's Weekly, Dore's illustrated books.—Robert Anderson, 535 No. Clark Ct., Chicago. jly325

PRECANCELS and Bureaus to exchange for other precancels or 7c black, any issue.—Pierce, Box 623, Eustis, Fla. s363

I HAVE Stamps, Coins, Curios, Books, Firearms and many other things to trade for Valentines and Valentine Covers (before 1870), illustrated and patriotic covers, fancy cancellations, especially on 6c. Let me know what you have and what you want.—C. G. Alton Means, 339 Alden Ave., New Haven, Conn. jly12382

BOTTLES, Glassware, China antiques wanted for rare cactus and succulents from all over the world, also have some purple desert bottles to swap—what have you?—McCabe Cactus Farm, Rt. 3, San Diego, Calif. ap12402

AUTOGRAPHS—Exchange several hundred duplicates for those I do not have. Old prints, engravings, etc. (1650-1880) exchanged for autographs.—B. H. Blackford, State College, Pa. au325

WILL EXCHANGE for Derringers or World War Rifles, five books entitled "L'Armee Française" by Edouard Detaille.—Elton M. Manuel, 7 Walnut St., Newport, R. I. n6001

BICENTENNIAL AND OTHER PRECANCELS for your Bureau Prints.—Louis Staub, 4217 16th Ave., Brooklyn. mh1287

SWAP—410 double-barrel shotgun, 32 cal. pump Colt's rifle for U. S. coins. Swap 40 Indian head cents for trade dollar.—Leland J. Mast, Box 872, Lubbock, Texas. n7001

TRADE — Colt's .31 Remington, .44 C. & B., for 25-20 Remington repeating rifle, guitar or blacksmith's tap and die set (cut 7 sizes).—Andy F. Parker, R. 2, Overton, Texas. jly152

MINT U. S. and good foreign for your precancel accumulation. Send what you have for offer. (SFA 3985)—Francis Greeley, 90-19 88th Ave., Woodhaven, L. I. jly

I HAVE a dealer's stock of foreign and British Colonials to exchange for pre-cancelled commemoratives.—J. Don Brown, Glenwood, Ind. au304

WILL SEND \$10 catalog value South American stamps to all who will return stamps of same value.—M. Guerrero, Casilla 1816, Buenos Aires, Argentina. j12441

FOR 300 UNITED STATES POSTAGE, airmail, specials, dues, revenues, not over five any kind, good copies only, no current 1/2, 1, 2 or 3c, will send, prepaid, 1,000 fine varieties from entire world. Will accept precancels from cities under \$5,000. Commonest current, perforated initials, straight edged, dirty cancels or damaged will be returned for replacement. Send good stamps, get good stamps. Send 3c postage.—Fred Luther Kline, Kline Bldg., Kent, Ohio. f12414

TURKISH YATIGAN, walrus tusk handle (value \$15), exhibited Centennial 1778; Bronze Burmese battle axe (value \$12); General Taylor pint flask; United Fire and Fire Association fire marks; unc. Vermont, Oregon, Stone Mtn., Maine, Pilgrim, Columbian half dollars; want firearms.—Wm. Reeder, 10 Chatham Road, Upper Darby, Pa. au3001

54 YEARS IN BUSINESS—For Arrowheads, U. S. Coppers, 2c, 3c, 5c silver, package 10 Airmail stamps, allow 10c each trade. For Spearheads, or 10c silver before 1930, 15c. For old hunting knives, large Indian stone pieces 25c. For powder horn, 50c. To swap \$1.00 value. Indian pipes, war clubs, Totempoles, baskets, pottery, bows, rings, bracelets, Colorado stone and unrefined nugget jewelry rings, pin, charms, bracelets, agate novelties, two large or four medium size agate marbles, one carat diamond, doublet or 25 coin collection. For \$2.00 value —Moccasins, war clubs, pipes, tom-toms, totem poles or 20 catalogued mineral collection. For \$3.00 to \$5.00 value—Spears, Navajo rugs, war bonnets and beaded belts. 75c value—Putter and ball bow and arrow or 5 stone age relics. 50c value —3 specimens garnet, gold and silver ore or collection ten different cut gems.—Davis Jewelry Co., Colorado Springs, Colorado. jly2692

EXCHANGE of Match Labels Wanted. Will give Post Cards, Coins, Stamps, Xmas, Seals, Tram and Bus Tickets, Cigar Bands for Match Labels.—Parks, 63 Stockton St., Middlesborough, Yorks, England. au346

SWAP—Fine woodworking machinery, 1 Park's No. 12 cabinet shop special (motor driven) and 1 Park's 24-inch drum sander; also Harper's bound Weekly and Monthly from 1861 to 1888. Swap for fine U. S. stamps and old coins. Have antiques to swap also.—E. C. Sisco, 956 South Church St., North Adams, Mass. s3001

CANADIAN AIRMAIL COVERS exchanged for arrowheads or Commemorative stamps.—Stamperies, First Street, Edmonton, Alberta. jai269

YOUR SURPLUS U. S. taken in exchange of U. S. you can use.—431 Es. Broad, Elyria, Ohio. my1248

MIND TRAINING COURSE—\$5.00 used stamps.—"Cosmopolitan," Allahabad, India. ap1263

SHELL COLLECTORS NOTICE—Will exchange West Coast shells for those of your locality.—K. Althaus, 319 East 110 Street, Los Angeles, Calif. d6001

UNIQUE POSTMARK with World War slogan for your stamped, addressed, unsealed envelope.—Cooper, Sank, Mo. s303

SWAP DRAWING COURSES. Want old Cigarette Cards, especially Fatima, 1913-1914. What have you? Send full description what wanted.—Fred Schaffner, 6 Pine St., Whitesboro, N. Y. jly306

OLD BOOK printed in 1675 to trade for the best offer in U. S. stamps, old coins or any hobby material.—J. Robicheau, c/o Waites Wharf, Newport, R. I. jly1

STAMP DEALERS! It will pay you to send me your precancel accumulation for good salable mint U. S.—Francis Greeley, 90-19 88th Ave., Woodhaven, L. I. jly

WILL SWAP Indian relics for antique pistols, a square deal guaranteed. Write us.—The Trading Post, Blackwater, Virginia. jly363

WILL GIVE good stamps you need in exchange for your precancels or match and medicine stamps. Send and advise your needs. A.P.S. 3303.—A. A. Belser, 983 Kensington Ave., Plainfield, N. J. s306

WILL SWAP Indian relics for Confederate stamps on covers. A square deal guaranteed to all. Write us.—The Trading Post, Blackwater, Va. jly344

WANT SEX BOOKS. Have old coins, fishing tackle, etc.—Wm. P. Schramm, Balaton, Minn. au352

SILVERWARE—Simmon's chain, cigarette case, books and other items to trade for foreign silver coins.—Mattie R. Wolfe, 16 Jefferson, New Haven, Conn. d12001

PRECANCELS or mint Plate No. blocks for 16 mm. movie camera and projector; high power binoculars; miniature trains and equipment; U. S. Revenues; precancelled revenues, Beer and Liquor stamps; or small U. S. cents.—John L. Parker, 21-02 147th St., White-stone, L. I., N. Y. jly3001

CHARACTER READING and complete horoscope for British Colonial stamps. For particulars write—C. H. Hollister, 3523 N. Seeley Ave., Chicago, Ill. jly6p

BEAUTIFUL, all polished paperweights of the Iowa Fossil Corals, Arizona onyx, marble and granite. Very ornamental and useful agates, Geodes, minerals, ores and fossils, to exchange for U. S. coins.—C. E. Briggs, 400 18th N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia. au661

HAVE PRECANCELS and early foreign stamps to trade for Precancels and Bicentennials.—E. Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, Ohio. jai2621

TRADEMARKS; Colophons or Printer's marks; "Brand" marks; Column Headings. Will swap same.—Chas. B. White, 17 Fernwood Rd., Summit, N. J. my152

STAMPS EXCHANGE WANTED with collectors, medium and small. Scott's basis.—Walter Ritt, 3. Dapontestreet 6, Vienna, Austria. f12201

COIN BOOK, Cloth, 130 pages, Foreign Exchange Values, for Commemorative Half-Dollar.—F. Aliber, 528 Brompton, Chicago. jly383

SIXTY DIFFERENT postcard views of Bermuda, post free \$1.00.—A. Booker, St. Georges, Bermuda. jai2001

SWAP—A dandy little shotgun, 16 gauge, double-barrel, practically new, for a coin collection of equal value. No one or one-half cents wanted. Make offer.—A. W. Reeves, 10457 Bensley Ave., Chicago, Ill. aup

EXCHANGE—U. S. Postage, Revenues, Narcotics, Airmails, Foreign and covers, for Odd Cancels, printed names and addresses on U. S. Revenues, Transfers and double prints.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind. my1229

INCREASE YOUR COLLECTION. Swap your duplicates, catalog 3c and up. Ninety percent Scott's given in exchange.—George Keating, 260 Clinton, Jersey City, New Jersey. au305

TWO HOBBIES FOR ONE. Numismatist (new). Write first. — 2240 Central Ave., Dubuque, Iowa. au3

WILL EXCHANGE all kinds of celluloid buttons for Red Cross, Tuberculosis and Modern Health Crusade Buttons.—W. L. Kinkead, 56 Park Ave., Glen Rock, N. J. au305

WANTED—Kodak cameras, view cards. Will give Malayan stamps in exchange.—Cheah Kim Chew, (A.P.S. 12486), 8 Bishop Street, Penang, Straits Settlement. au344

TO GET ACQUAINTED — Traders Bulletin, a monthly magazine containing about 300 swap advertisements selling for 10c copy. None free. Ads 2c word. Offers subscriptions or advertising space in exchange for old coins, guns, stamps, books, cameras, watches, curios, or what have you? Also have many different articles to trade. No list.—Traders Exchange, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago. my12063

SWAP — California gold tokens: 1/4, 1/2 and \$1.00 sizes for stamps; coins for stamps or stamps for coins.—Zim Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my53

25 PRECANCELS or 10 postcards or needle case for each back "Hobbies".—Fred H. Kenney, Route 2, Eugene, Oregon. au12411

WANTED — Bicentennial and Commemorative Precancels. Will exchange coins and stamps for them. Also want late National Album for U. S. Write what you have and what you will exchange for it.—Frank Haskovec, 9612 Hilgert Drive, Cleveland, Ohio. au3001

WE EXCHANGE U. S. exclusively. No dues. Prompt, courteous, individual service.—224-H Erie, Elyria, Ohio. my1248

HIGH CATALOGUE value stamps. Covers, minerals, fossils, Indian relics, coins, to trade for curios, weapons, relics, stamps. What have you? My stamps catalogue 25c to \$200.00 by Scott and no reprints.—Lemley Curlo Store, Northbranch, Kansas. my12612

FOR TRADE—One set of the War of the Rebellion, official records of the Union and Confederate armies.—Wendell O. Yount, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

EXCHANGE 100 foreign stamps for 5 Indian cents; 2 large cents or small antiques. Send stamped envelope.—Grace A. Mann, Box 30, Sherborn, Mass. au394

WILL TRADE 2 second-hand addressograph outfits, equipped with motors, for any kind of collection material. Replies solicited from Chicago and vicinity only.—Addressograph, c/o Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan, Chicago.

WILL GIVE 4 Indian cents for a 1914-D cent.—Henry Evanson, 12 Adams Place, Dedham, Mass. n626

INDIAN STATES Stamps given for your current mints.—Beerindra Kumar & Co., Saharanpur, U. P. (India). my36

ELEPHANT GUNS, big bore or heavy percussion rifles wanted. Have modern guns.—Elmer Wright, R. 3, Champaign, Ill. au353

WILL PRINT your lists of items for exchange in list form, letterheads, envelopes, cards, catalogues, etc., in exchange for what you collect. Send me your wants and what you have to swap. I print the lists and catalogues of many big dealers.—Chas. Haight, Meriden, Ill. au329

WANTED — Fine rare and semi-rare United States nineteenth and twentieth century stamps, singles, blocks and sheets, used and unused. Will trade fine rare old books, rifles, Oriental rugs, Paisley shawls, oil paintings, objects of art. What have you? In what are you interested?—Stamp Collector, 1621 Thirtieth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. au3001

WILL TRADE small dealers stock U. S. stamps for Official Documents Union and Confederate Armies, G. A. R., Lincoln, Americana Items and Magazines. Lists exchanged.—Winthrop Jones, Tewksbury, Mass. au356

THE MART

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WANTED—Old scrap pewter. Highest prices paid.—Ray R. Ochenreider, 1355 Bellows St., Akron, Ohio. my12081

SCIENCE FICTION magazines—Amazing stories, wonder, weird tales, astounding, etc.—Will buy any quantity.—Charles, 238 Seventh Ave., New York. o12042

JOHN ROGERS PLASTER GROUPS, give date, condition and price. Also original catalogues of Rogers Groups and data on life of John Rogers.—Dr. A. W. Freese, 2001 North California Ave., Chicago. s6342

PETRIFIED MAN Wanted. Will buy, rent or lease. If you have one or can get one write to—Lee Bertillion, Mineola, Texas. au8022

VALENTINES AND VALENTINE Covers, before 1870. Also illustrated envelopes and odd cancellations. All must be in good condition. Send on approval with price.—C. G. Alton Means, 339 Alden Ave., New Haven, Conn. jly12483

NRA PIN BUTTONS bearing name of firms. Full description first letter.—J. B. Miller, 273 Hobart St., Perth Amboy, N. J. r12462

WANTED—Small safes; mining relics; miniature mining machinery.—H. H. Lang, 2335 Corona Court, Berkeley, Calif. jly346

WANTED—G. A. R. and Confederate, encampment medals and badges.—W. C. Fisher, 16 Church St., Shelby, Ohio. s367

WANTED—All types of old mechanical toy banks used years ago. Please give complete description and price when corresponding.—Ralph W. Crane, 50 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford, Conn. ap12423

VALENTINE MANUELS WANTED—Write year, condition, price.—Box 5, Wash. Br. Sta., New York City. au306

ACADEMIC GOWN—Cap and Hood wanted. Write condition, degree, price.—Box 5, Wash. Br. Sta., New York City. au327

WANTED—American-made Arms. Engraved Powder Horns before 1782. Hand-made before 1800. Tools, Utensils, Implements of every kind by home and industrialists artisans, choicest Indian flints and stone implements.—H. M. Darby, Elkins, W. Va. d12003

CANES—Must be unusual in design or history. Send photo or sketch. State lowest price.—B. W. Cooke, 35 Lakewood Drive, Glencoe, Ill. ja12673

WANTED TO BUY—Dolls of various races and nations.—Ruth Asbury, 245 South El Molino, Alhambra, Calif. s65

WANTED—Newspapers, or comic sections thereof, dated between 1910-1929. Any quantity. Full details, lowest price, first letter.—Joseph Simon, 2005 Menard Street, St. Louis, Mo. au5001

WANTED—Old dime novels, all kinds; also early periodicals and pamphlets printed in California.—James Madison, 1876 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. je12252

WANTED—Any Indian head cents for equal cash.—John Morfit, 5531 Clemens, St. Louis, Mo. jlyp

HAND-WOVEN BLANKETS, linen sheets, table cloths, brass cornices, tie-backs, child's drop-leaf table.—Garnet K. Dewey, 216 N. Oak Park, Oak Park, Ill. s369

I PAY THE HIGHEST prices for your modern or antique silver in any condition. Solid Silver only, no plated ware.—H. D. Robbins, 49 Fulton Street, New York City. au

WANTED—Old Christy Minstrel Sheet Music for the year '48. What have you?—Box E. W. W., c/o Hobbies. s369

WANTED—Match and Medicine, also Playing Cards, 1917-22 surcharges. Cash or exchange given. Quote best price. Damaged or torn copies not wanted.—A. R. Macdonald, 53 Laurel St., Somerville, Mass. jly3021

INSECTS WANTED—Exchange of insects wanted with collectors in all parts of the world. Will also purchase specimens. Want especially beetles, butterflies, moths, and odd and interesting forms of other orders.—Harry L. Johnson, South Meriden, Conn. ap12001

WANTED TO BUY—Chicago only. Merchants Cards, Tokens, Checks, etc. Any metal, any date.—A. W. Reeves, 10457 Bensley Ave., Chicago, Ill. aup

WANTED—16 mm. films taken before 1905, also historical, famous men, films of antique things of all kinds, odd happenings. Interested in other hobbies.—E. Sullivan, 3939 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo. s3821

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS before 1910 wanted for cash. Write—Buxbaum, 1811 East Wood Place, Milwaukee, Wis. s306

WANTED—Fine illustrated advertising covers prior 1910.—Alfred Horn, West Haven, Conn. s12242

UNIFORM BUTTONS of the American Revolution. Must be inscribed.—Box L. W. jly334

FOR SALE

"RIDE YOUR HOBBIES"—Mine are Paper Money of all varieties and issues, except Foreign U. S. Coins in mixed lots, Civil War and Political Envelopes, Lincoliana. Correspondence solicited.—John E. Morse, Hadley, Mass. tfc86

WE BUY, sell, exchange, dime novels, nickel novels, old boy's books published by Tousey, Beadles, Munro, Street and Smith, etc.—H. Bragin, 1525 W. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. t36p

COLLECTORS ATTENTION. Early American silver and miniatures. Jewelry from all over the world. Old English vinaigrettes, snuff and patch boxes, skewers, rat tail spoons, creamers, rings and seal stones engraved with coats-of-arms.—Frederick T. Widmer, 31 West Street, Boston, Mass. (Established 1844.) Correspondence solicited. s3045

ANTIQUES—Rare Currier Prints, Rare blown glass, Historical and hip tanks, Paperweights, Cup Plates, Pattern Glass, Historical China, Early silver, Pewter, Chintz, Pottery, Early Lighting, Overlay lamps, Carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Autographs and documents and hundreds of Miscellaneous items. Priced catalogue of over one thousand items, 25c. Invaluable as reference to dealers and collectors.—J. E. Nevill, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12c

BELL & HOWELL, Eastman, Victor, Simplex, Stewart-Warner, cameras, projectors and accessories, new and used.—Sunny Schick, The Filmo Broker, Ft. Wayne, Ind. au12004

100 FOREIGN NICKEL and copper coins, \$1.00; 50 for 60c. 10 attractive foreign bills, 30c. 10 historical newspapers, includes Civil War News, \$1.00, postpaid.—S. K. Nagy, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. jil051

FOR SALE—Millstones.—Roy Davis, Kent, Ohio. n5001

COINS, MEDALS, paper money, guns, swords, pistols, daggers, powder horns, newspapers, Civil War envelopes, Roman lamps, Egyptian necklaces, Ushabti, bronze figures, scarabs. Lists free.—Collector's Exchange, 1536 No. Willington St., "Sta. C," Philadelphia, Pa. jil051

PONY EXPRESS COURIER. The new publication of the old West. Send three cents in stamps for sample copy.—Pony Express Courier, Placerville, Calif. .sp

WHAT DO YOU COLLECT? Write me, perhaps I have it.—Mary B. Cook, 2414 Grove St., Blue Island, Ill. jly6241

FOR SALE—Practically new Moline tractor, or will exchange for cattle or horses.—W. J. Josey, Americus, Ga. jly1p

BARQUES in pinch bottles from 35c each up. Appropriate for bridge prizes, boy's room, 3 masts, 4 masts, 5 masts. A pair suitable for book ends, paper weights, radio or mantel piece ornaments. Delightful and original gifts. Ship models in gallon bottles; can be used as a horizontal lamp; wooden whales, miniature whaling sets, ship models; everything nautical; repairs; fully rigged clipper ships, ready to be inserted into bottles, \$4.20 dozen.—Dennis Moore, 370 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. au341c

EXCELLENT PHOTO FINISHING—Develop film and print one from each good negative, plain white borders, 30c per roll; fancy borders, 40c. Our specialty, 3½ x 5 prints from #127, #120, #116, 50c per roll; 4 x 6 prints from #116, 60c. Reasonable prices on quantities, post cards, enlargements, copies. Money back guarantee on every job.—Crabill Photo Service, 1838 Lindley Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. s3766

OLD BOTTLES, rifle, tooth 7 x 4½ x 2½, \$5.00, (may be dinosaurs); trilobites, 25c-\$1.00; Streptelasma, 75c; dozens others. Postage extra.—E. C. Beam, Mt. Orab, Ohio. jly1001

PROTECT YOUR HOME—Hand made officers blackjacks. Value \$3.50. Special \$1.10. Send dime for catalog of used antique and modern guns.—Public Sport and Loan Company, 13 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. n6555

TRICKS, Pipes, Steins, Flasks, Cans, Shells, Lincolniana, Old Exposition Souvenirs, Chinese Curios, Colonial Wall-bracket, Dutch Shoes, Old Lead Soldiers, Bank, Cartoon Books, Back Hobbies, 20c; County Histories, Americana, Sampler Bookmarks, Etchings, Indian Books, Carved Stopper, Tobacco Jars, Majolica, Banjos, Postcard Album, Postcards, Indian Beadwork.—Law, 415½ E. Monroe, Springfield, Ill. c001

SMALLEST CARVED ivory elephants, pair \$1. Cash with order. — Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Grant Rd., Bombay. jlyp

SERIOUS COLLECTORS of early Texas books—Republic of Texas; Currency, and some U. S. Coins; may find what is wanted in my collection; no catalogue; but all inquiries answered. — J. H. S., P. O. 119, Houston, Texas. au3444

FOR SALE — Tiny arrows, beautiful material, fine workmanship. Closing out guns, horns and books (25th year). List and 25c arrow one dime.—Jake Eaton, 921 Marion, Centralia, Washington. my12276

STEER HORNS FOR SALE — Seven feet spread.—Lee Bertillon, Mineola, Texas. my12462

FOR SALE—Solid gold ring, enameled, initials "B. R. T.," one-third karat diamond. Bargain at \$25.00; guaranteed.—Box J. M., c/o Hobbies.

MAPS

1861 "WASHINGTON" MAP of the U. S., 70 x 67 inches, engraved, hand colored, linen back. Portraits of Presidents in foliate border. Interesting statistics, errors, etc. Best offer takes this treasure or will trade for good U. S. stamp collection. Write—Lynn Coy, 3825 South Madison, Brookfield, Ill. j11032

MISCELLANEOUS

CIGARETTE CARDS—"Types of Aeroplanes," 60 cents. Other interesting series of Cinema Stars, History, Railways, Military, Nature, Shipping, Sport, Travel. Lists free.—Alexander S. Gooding, 354 Norwich Road, Ipswich, England. s3063

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SWAPPER'S FRIEND, R. 7, Saline, Mich. Interests all swappers, collectors, sportsmen. 50c year. Sample, 10c. mh12633

SELL YOUR Snapshots. List of 100 magazine markets, 20c.—Snyder Co., 30 West 18th St., New York. d12804

BLUE BOOK SOCIAL REGISTRANTS. 100 name and addresses, \$1.00.—Pacific Mailing List Company, Dept. H, Box 5005, Portland, Oregon. jly3822

GENEALOGY

OUR FACES are open books (could we but read them) and our autographs vibrate with temperamental qualities of mind and heart. This is my hobby. Sketches one dollar. — Mary Hannah Booth, Author's Nook, 5 Westville Road, Plaistow, N. H. mh12265

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PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN

August 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th

After persistent solicitation HOBBIES has decided to sponsor a Hobby Show at Petoskey in the heart of the Michigan resort section on the above dates. The Michigan Tourists Association reports that there are 250,000 visitors now in Michigan and all the resorts are having the best season they have had in five years. This class of tourists are not horse-racing fans but more of the type who collect as a hobby. We also find that HOBBIES has a thousand subscribers in the State of Michigan; a large number of whom can be depended upon to attend the show.

The Show will be complete in every respect, well balanced between various collection material, not too many of any one line so that everybody is pretty sure to do a good business.

LOAN EXHIBITS

We want all our readers who have rarities or good collections to loan them to the show. They will be safeguarded and insured and complimentary tickets will be issued to all who loan their exhibits not for sale so that they and their friends can have the opportunity to see them.

A high class of people in the central west, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, maintain summer homes in this section. Besides, thousand of people who winter in Florida and the Gulf Coast, summer in northern Michigan.

The Chambers of Commerce and newspapers of the resort section have promised the most liberal aid. They are enthusiastic about the idea of a Hobby Show. We have never held a show where there was as much help given to it from these sources. It is held in a section where people are not over-entertained and we feel sure that we can look forward to a fine success.

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10 U. S. Liberty Seated Dimes, dated between 1840 and 1892, fair to poor -----	1.00	Old Bust Type Half Dollars, slightly damaged and holed, 2 for -----	1.25
4 Liberty Seated Quarters, fair to poor -----	1.00	1857 and 1858 Flying Eagle Cents, poor to fair, 100 for -----	2.25
Old Shield Type 5c Nickels, very fair to poor, 15 for -----	1.00	Flying Eagle Cents, 1857 and 1858, good to very good, 100 for -----	6.50
Colonial Cents, very fair to poor, 3 different for -----	1.00	Nickel Cents, 1859 to 1864, poor to fair, 100 for -----	2.00
Jackson Cents, very fair to poor, 10 for -----	1.00	Nickel Cents, 1859 to 1864, good to very good, 100 for -----	5.00
4 Old Bust Type Dimes, dated before 1837, good to very good -----	1.00	2c Pieces, poor to fair, 100 for -----	2.50
2 Different Foreign Silver Dollars, one over 100 years old -----	1.00	2c Pieces, good to very good, 100 for -----	5.50
\$5.00 to \$100.00 Confederate Notes, the five notes -----	1.00	3c Nickels, poor to fair, 100 for -----	4.50
50 Mixed Foreign Copper and Nickel Coins -----	1.00	3c Nickel Pieces, good to very good, 100 for -----	7.50
15 Two-cent Pieces, good to very good -----	1.00	3c Silver Pieces, poor to fair, 100 for -----	4.50
10 U. S. Half Dimes, good to very good -----	1.00	3c Silver Pieces, good to very good, 100 for -----	15.00
Lettered Edge Half Dollars, dated before 1837, very good to fine, in lots of ten or more, each -----	.60	5c Silver or Half Dimes, poor to fair, 100 for -----	6.50
Columbian Half Dollars, 1893, in lots of ten or more, each -----	.55	5c Silver or Half Dimes, good to very good, 100 for -----	8.50
Columbian Half Dollars, 1892, in lots of ten or more, each -----	.65	Foreign Copper and Nickel Coins, some about 1½ inches in diameter, all good or better, 100 pieces for -----	2.25
Virginia Half Cent, Geo. III, 1773, uncirculated -----	.75	Collection of U. S. Minor Coins, half cent, large cent, eagle cent, two-cent piece, 3c silver and 3c nickel, and half dime -----	1.00
Philippine Island, ½c, 1c, 5c, 10c, all for only -----	.45		
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